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HISTORY OF THE HEROES AND DIVINITIES OF ROMAN AND GRECIAN MYTHOLOGY,

AND A NOTICE OF

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS.

By R. A. DAVENPORT.

Illustrated by Two Hundred Fine Portraits.

"No species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful or more useful. None can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition." — *Johnson.*

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DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.

AA, VAN DER, the name of an ancient and distinguished family in the Netherlands. Gerard van der Aa, and his sons Adolphus and Philip, bore a prominent part in the noble resistance to the tyranny of Philip II. and his agents, and contributed greatly to the liberation of the United Provinces from the Spanish yoke.

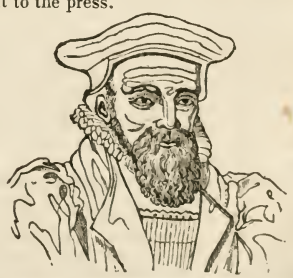
AAGESEN, SVEND, a Danish historian, better known by his Latin name of SUENO AGONIS, flourished about the year 1185, and seems to have been secretary to Archbishop Absalom, the minister of state, who directed him to write a compendium of the history of Denmark. Aagesen is also the author of a History of the Military Laws of Canute the Great.

AARON of ALEXANDRIA, a Christian priest and physician, flourished early in the seventh century. His work, entitled Pandects, in thirty books, is a commentary, of no great merit, on the writings of the Greek physicians. Aaron was the first who wrote on the smallpox, which disease he considers to be of Egyptian origin.

AARSENS, FRANCIS VAN, a Dutch statesman, the son of the secretary of state to the United Provinces, was born at the Hague, in 1573, and was early placed under the care of Duplessis Mornay. He was at first agent, and subsequently ambassador, from Holland to the court of France; but after having resided there for fifteen years, and been in high favour, he gave such offence that he was recalled.—On returning to his own country, he took an active and dishonourable part in the proceedings against Barneveldt. The remainder of his life was spent in diplomatic missions to Venice, the Italian and German princes, England, and France. In the latter country he gained the esteem of the wily Richelieu, who declared that he had never known more than three great politicians, Oxenstiern, Viscardi, and Aarsens. He died in 1741.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, a French writer, was born at Uzes, in 1679, and died at Geneva, in 1767. Though he published very little, he acquired an extensive scientific reputation, and was esteemed, for his genius, judgment, and profound learning, by the most eminent men of the age, many of whom consulted him upon difficult questions. "You," said Newton, "are a fit person to judge between Leibnitz and me." Rousseau has given a glowing panegyric upon him in the Nouvelle Heloise. The modesty of Abauzit was not less conspicuous than his erudition.

ABBADIE, JAMES, a Protestant theologian, was born at Nay, in Bearn, in 1657, accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England, and was with him at the battle of the Boyne. Till he was promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, he officiated at the French church in the Savoy. As a preacher he was much admired; but was at length obliged to quit the pulpit by the failure of his memory. He died in Marylebone, in 1727. Abbadie's principal work is his Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, which has been equally and justly applauded by Protestants and Catholics. His compositions, though formed in his mind, were sometimes not committed to paper till the moment when they were sent to the press.



ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop, born in 1562, and educated at Oxford, was the second son of a clothworker, at Guildford,

in Surrey. He was successively master of University College, dean of Winchester, vice-chancellor of Oxford, bishop of Litchfield, and of London, and archbishop of Canterbury. Of Calvinism he was a zealous friend, and displayed great acrimony against the followers of Arminius.—James I. he offended by opposing the Book of Sports, and the divorce of the countess of Essex; and Charles I. by refusing to license a slavish sermon which Sibthorpe had preached to justify one of Charles's unconstitutional proceedings.—For this last honourable act he was suspended from his functions, but was soon, though not willingly, restored to them. Laud and Buckingham were his inveterate enemies.—A case of deep sorrow to him, in his latter days, was, his having accidentally, while aiming at a deer, shot one of Lord Zouch's keepers. He died in 1633, and was buried at Guildford. He wrote several theological works, among which are six Latin Lectures on Divinity, and an Exposition of the prophet Jonah.

ABBOT, Robert, the elder brother of the archbishop, was born in 1550, was educated at Oxford, and soon became a very popular preacher, and acquired the reputation of being one of the first polemical divines of the age. James I. whose chaplain he was, did him the honour to print his own Commentary on the Apocalypse along with Abbot's Antichristi Demonstratio. After having obtained several valuable preferments, he was raised, in 1615, to be bishop of Salisbury, but he enjoyed his elevation little more than two years.

ABBT, Thomas, a German writer, born in 1738, was a native of Ulm, and, at the age of only thirteen, published a dissertation of considerable merit, entitled Historiæ Vitæ Magistræ. Abandoning theology, he directed his studies to philosophy and mathematics, and was successively professor of the former at the university of Frankfort, and of the latter at that of Renteln, in Westphalia. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, universally lamented. Among his numerous works, all bearing the stamp of genius, his Treatise on Merit is conspicuous; it gained him the friendship of the reigning prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, who made him one of his counsellors, buried him in his own chapel, and wrote his epitaph.

ABEILLE, Gaspar, a French dramatic writer, was born, in 1648, at Riez, in Provence, and died at Paris in 1718. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and operas, which have been long consigned to oblivion. His poems have shared the same fate. In private life he was much esteemed. His conversation was animated, and he had the art of giving piquancy even to the commonest bon-mots. His face, which was ugly and wrinkled, had such an extraordinary flexibility, that, when he was reading a drama or a tale, he could vary his features to suit the various characters, as effectually as though he had assumed a mask for each personage.

ABELARD, or ABAILARD, Peter, celebrated for his erudition and his unfortunate love, was born at Palais, near Nantes, in Britanny, in 1079. Devoted to learning from his infancy, he early acquired all the knowledge and science of the age; scholastic philosophy was especially cultivated by him. After having studied under William de Champeaux, and other eminent masters, he opened a school of theology and rhetoric, which was soon attended by more than three thousand pupils of all nations. While he was thus in the zenith of his popularity, he became enamoured of, and was beloved by, his pupil Heloise, the young, beautiful and accomplished niece of Fulbert, canon of Paris. Their imprudent intercourse gave birth to a son. They were at length privately married; but the lady, with a singular perversion of judgment, preferred being considered as the mistress of Abelard, and denied the marriage to her uncle. Irritated at Abelard, who had placed his wife in a monastery, Fulbert basely hired ruffians, who broke into the chamber of the husband at night, and emasculated him. The unfortunate victim then hid his sorrows and his shame in a cloister, and Heloise took the veil. His subsequent life was not more tranquil. His theological doctrines were censured as heterodox; he was condemned by a council; was driven from place to place; and was even imprisoned. The tempestuous existence of Abelard was closed in 1142, at the monastery of St. Marcellus, near Chalons. (See Heloise.)

ABELL, John, an English musician, celebrated for his vocal powers, and his performance on the lute. Being a Catholic, he was dismissed from the Chapel Royal, in 1688, after which he went abroad

His talents gained him large rewards, but he squandered his money so rapidly, that he was often compelled to travel on foot, with his lute at his back. Having refused to sing to the king of Poland, the despotic monarch ordered him to be drawn up in a chair to a considerable height, while several bears were turned loose into the hall below him, and then gave him his choice of singing or being let down and devoured. Abell preferred the first; he returned to England, and was at Cambridge towards the end of Queen Anne's reign; but the time of his death is not known.

ABEN-EZRA, Abraham, a rabbin, surnamed the Wise, the Great, the Admirable, was born at Toledo, in 1119, and is believed to have died at Rhodes, in 1174. He was at once an able astronomer, philosopher, poet, philologist, grammarian, and commentator on the Scriptures. He travelled extensively in England, Italy, and Greece.

ABERCROMBIE, John, a horticulturist, was the son of a person of the same profession, near Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he came to London, and was employed in one of the royal gardens. He died in 1806, aged eighty. Various works on gardening were published by him; but the most popular is the Gardener's Calendar, which was originally given to the world as the production of Mr. Mawe, who was at that time better known to the public than the real author was.

ABERCROMBY, Patrick, a physician, was a native of Forfar, born in 1656, and educated at St. Andrew's. He abjured the Protestant faith, and was appointed physician to James II. The date of his death is not exactly known; some stating it to be 1716, and others 1726. The Martial Achievements of Scotland, in two volumes folio, is his principal work.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Ralph, was born in 1738, at Tillibodie, in Clackmannanshire, entered the army when only eighteen, and served with honour during the seven years' war and the American war. In 1787, he attained the rank of major-general. During the disastrous campaign of 1794 and 1795, in Flanders and Holland, he distinguished himself by his activity and skill, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath. In 1796, he held the chief command in the West Indies, and reduced Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Demarara, and Essequibo. After his return, he commanded in Ireland and Scotland, and, in 1799, bore a conspicuous part in the expedition to Holland. Had he been at the head of it, that expedition would most probably have had a less disgraceful termination. His last service was performed in Egypt, which, in 1801, he was sent to rescue from the French. In spite of a vigorous opposition, he made good his landing, and also defeated the enemy on the 13th of March. The British army was again attacked, on the 21st, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, and an obstinate battle ensued, which ended in the total defeat of the French. Unfortunately, however, the victors bought their success with the loss of their general. In the course of a charge, Sir Ralph was unhorsed, and wounded in two places, but succeeded in disarming his adversary, and remained on the field throughout the day. He died, however, a week afterwards, and was interred at Malta. Parliament voted a monument to his memory, which has been erected in St. Paul's, and a pension to his family; and his widow was created a baroness, with reversion of the title to his male heirs.

ABERNETHY, John, a dissenting minister, born at Coleraine, in Ireland, in 1680, died in 1740. He is the author of some controversial tracts, and of six volumes of sermons, which bear testimony to his talents and theological knowledge.

ABLANCOURT, Nicholas Perrot d', a member of the French academy, was born at Chalons sur Marne, in 1606, and died in 1664. Like our Philemon Holland, d'Ablancourt was an indefatigable translator. He translated several of the classics, among which are Lucian, Xenophon, Arrian, Thucydides, Cæsar, and Tacitus.

ABSALOM, Archbishop, whose real name was Axel, was born in the Danish island of Zealand, in 1128. He rose to be primate of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and was at once minister and general under Waldemar I. and Canute VI. As a statesman, a churchman, and a warrior, he was equally estimable. How boldly he maintained the independence of his country, may be seen in his answer to the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa's ambassador. "Learn, Count Siegfrid," said he, "that Denmark is not Thuringia; tell thy master that, to dispose of this kingdom, it must be conquered; and that the conquest can be achieved only by those who wear

coats of mail and steel gauntlets; let him know that the Danes have swords by their sides, with which they maintain their liberty, and prove their right to their conquests; tell him, in short, that the king my master cares very little for the emperor of Germany's friendship, and has no fear at all of his anger." This spirited prelate died at the age of seventy-four.

ABUBEKER, or ABU-BECR, the father of Ayesha, the favourite wife of Mahomet. He was a steady and useful follower of the pseudo-prophet, for the truth of whose revelations and pretended miracles he readily vouched. In the year 652, he was chosen to succeed him, but he died after having held the caliphate only two years and three months.

ABU-HANIFAH, surnamed AL NOOMAN, the founder of the Hanefites, one of the four orthodox sects of Islamism, was born at Cufa, in 699, and was originally a weaver, but afterwards studied the law.—Being a partisan of the house of Ali, he was thrown into prison, and poisoned, at Bagdad, in 767, by Abdallah II. There is an anecdote, which testifies strongly to his forbearance and forgiving spirit. Having received a blow from a brutal man, he merely said, "Were I vindictive, I should return violence for violence; were I an informer, I should accuse you to the caliph; but I like better to pray to God, that he will allow me to enter into heaven with you at the day of judgment."

ABUL-FARAI, or ABULPHARAGIUS, GREGORY, was born in 1226, at Malatia, in Armenia. He was of the Christian sect of the Jacobites, and died bishop of Aleppo, in 1268. His Universal History was translated into Latin, by Dr. Pococke.

ABUL-FAZEL, deemed the best and most learned writer of the east, of whom it was said that monarchs dreaded his pen more than they did the sword of his master, was the secretary and vizier of the Mogul emperor Akbar, and was murdered in 1604, by order of Sultan Selim, son of Akbar, who was jealous of his influence. His loss was deeply lamented by his sovereign. He wrote a History of the Mogul Emperors, down to the year 1594, and superintended the compiling of the Ayeen Akbery, or Institutes of the Emperor Akbar.

ABUL-FEDA, ISMAEL, prince of the Syrian city of Hamah, was born in 1273, and was equally remarkable for his military and literary talents, and for his love of science. In early life, he repeatedly distinguished himself by his valour; and, after his accession to his principality, from which he had been excluded for twelve years, he sedulously cultivated literature, and patronized learned men. His death took place in 1331. He wrote many works, of which the chief are, his Abridged History of the Human Race, and his geography, entitled The True Situation of Countries.

ABUL-GHAZI-BEHADER, khan of the Tartars, descended on both sides in a direct line from Genghis Khan, was born, in the capital of Kharism, in 1605. After having reigned with honour for twenty years, he resigned the throne to his son, and devoted his hours of retirement to writing a Genealogical History of the Tartars. He died in 1663.

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, immortalized himself by an act of Christian charity, which he performed during the war between Theodosius the Younger and Varanes, king of Persia. About the year 420, he sold the church plate of his diocess, to ransom and send back to their country seven thousand Persian slaves. Varanes was so much affected by this generosity, that he requested an interview with the bishop, and subsequently concluded a peace.

ACCIAJUOLI, DONATUS, sprung from an ancient Florentine family, and was born at Florence in 1428. The most eminent masters were employed to form his mind, and he soon became an accomplished man, and one of the first hellenists of the age, and was admitted to the literary conversations which were held under the auspices of Lorenzo di Mediei. He filled several offices in the state, and, in 1473, was made gonfalonier of the republic. He died, in 1478, at Milan, while on an embassy, and his body was transported to Florence, and buried at the public charge. So disinterested was Acciajuoli, that he left his five children without fortune; but his grateful country portioned his two daughters, and provided for his sons. His principal works are his Commentaries on the Ethics, and on the Politics, of Aristotle.

ACCIUS, or ATTIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman tragic poet, was born in the year of Rome 584. He was the author of several tragedies, the subjects of which, with a single exception, were borrowed from the Greek theatre. His style was unpolished; yet so highly was he esteemed, that a citizen was severely reprimanded by the magistrate, for having mentioned his name in a disrespectful manner. Accius was also the author of Historical Annals in verse, and of other works. Of his productions only a few verses are now extant.

ACCORSO, or ACCURSIUS, FRANCIS, an Italian lawyer, born at Florence, but whether in 1151, or 1182, is a matter of dispute. He resigned his professorship at Bologna, to devote himself to the composing of a work explanatory of the laws; he completed it in seven years, and it bears the name of The Great Gloss. This

immense collection, which contains the decisions of preceding jurists, with his comments, occupies six folio volumes, and has been as much undervalued by some persons as overpraised by others. He died at Bologna, in 1229. His daughter was celebrated for her erudition, and lectured, in the university of Bologna, on the Roman law.

ACCORSO, or ACCURSIUS, MARIANGELUS, an eminent critic, who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century, was born at Aquila, in the Neapolitan territory. Charles V. held him in much esteem. He lived thirty-three years at the court of that monarch, who employed him on various missions in Germany, Poland, and other northern countries. Collecting of old MSS. was his predominant passion, but he was also a man of wit and of elegant accomplishments. Ammianus Marcellinus, and several classic authors, are indebted to him for numerous and valuable corrections. Having been wrongfully accused of plagiarism, he indignantly asserted his innocence, by a singular kind of oath, which is to be found in his fable, entitled Testudo.

ACHARD, FRANCIS CHARLES, an eminent chemist, a native of Prussia, was born in 1754, and died in 1821. To his experiments and exertions the manufacture of sugar from the beet root is greatly indebted for the perfection which it has acquired.

ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a celebrated publicist, was born in 1719, at Elbing, in Prussia. In 1746 he taught history, statistics, and the law of nations, at Marburg, whence, in 1748, he removed to Gottingen, where he became a professor, and his lectures were in high repute. He died in 1770. Achenwall was the creator of the science of statistics. Among his chief works are The Elements of Natural Law, and the Constitutions of the European Kingdoms and States.

ACHERY, DOM JOHN LUKE D', a French benedictine and antiquary, was a native of St. Quentin, born in 1609, and early embraced a monastic life. Indefatigable in his studies, he lived perfectly retired, seldom indulging in visits, or even in conversation. His works are numerous and voluminous, and display great erudition. The best known of them is his Spicilegium, in thirteen quartos, which contains an immense number of valuable and curious pieces relative to the middle age. He died in 1685, at the abbey of St. Germain de Pres.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a native of Alexandria, lived about the end of the second century. He was converted to christianity, and became a bishop. He is the author of a History of Great Men, Treatises on the Sphere and on Tactics, and a romance, entitled The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe.

ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a German critic, was born at Wittstock, in 1567, and died in 1595. He studied medicine in Italy, but never practised. He wrote comments on Quintius Curtius, Patereulus, Plautus, Tacitus, and other classic authors. A short time before his death, he was exposed to much odium, as the supposed author of a satirical tract, denying women to be rational beings; which tract, however, he appears only to have transcribed, and recommended to his printer as a witty production.

ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a celebrated actor, whom the Germans consider as the creator of their stage, was born in the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1765, he undertook the management of the Hamburgh theatre; a circumstance which formed an epoch in the dramatic history of Germany. Lessing aided him with all the weight of his powerful talents. Ackermann excelled in comic parts. His wife also was an admirable actress. He died at Hamburgh, in 1771.

ACOSTA, URIEL, a Portuguese gentleman, born at Oporto, towards the end of the sixteenth century, of a family originally Jewish, was a man of learning and talent; but his life was rendered a burthen, by the endless persecutions which the fickleness of his religious opinions brought upon him. Born a Christian, he apostatized to judaism, and ended by being a deist and a materialist. He shot himself in 1647.—In his Exemplar Vitæ Humanæ, he gives an account of some of the miseries which he had suffered.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGE, a Byzantine statesman and historian, was born at Constantinople, in 1220, filled, with great reputation, some of the highest offices of the Greek empire, and died about the year 1282. Gregorius Cyprius, the patriarch, says of him that "he was equal to Aristotle in philosophy, and to Plato in divine things and attic eloquence." This praise is, undoubtedly, exaggerated, but it proves that Acropolita was no ordinary character. A Chronicle of the Byzantine Empire, from 1204 to 1260, is his chief work.

ACUNA, DON ANTONIO OSORIO D', a Spaniard, of a noble family, was bishop of Zamora, under the reigns of Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles V. When, in defence of their liberties, the Spanish commons formed the union which was, not unworthily, denominated "the holy league," he became one of its most distinguished leaders. Though in his sixtieth year, he fought at the head of five thousand men with all the ardour of youth. After the fatal defeat of the army of the commons

at Villalar, in 1521, Acuna was taken prisoner, and beheaded in the castle of Simancas.

ACUNA, Ferdinand d', a native of Madrid, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and died in 1580, having acquired reputation in arms and in poetry. His poems gained him the approbation of his contemporaries, and especially of the celebrated Garcilaso de la Vega, who was his friend.

ADALBERT, St. bishop of Prague, is considered as the apostle of Bohemia, Hungary, and Prussia. He was martyred by the infidels in 997, and Boleslaus, prince of Poland, ransomed his body with an equal weight of gold. The Poles venerate him as the author of the warlike hymn Boga Rodzica, which they were accustomed to sing before a battle.

ADALBERT, or ADELBERT, created archbishop of Bremen and Hamburgh, in 1043, was one of those churchmen of a dark age who employed great talents in promoting the interests of their own order, at the expense of both monarchs and people. Ambitious, subtle, magnificent, and eloquent, he spent his whole life in endeavouring to aggrandize his see, which he aspired to raise to the rank of a patriarchate. Yet, on one occasion, he refused the tiara. While acting as regent, during the minority of Henry IV. of Germany, he excited universal hatred by his despotic conduct. Towards the close of his career, he lost two thirds of his domains; and he at length died, in 1072, when he was beginning to recover his ascendancy.

ADAM DE LA HALE, supposed to be one of the earliest of the French dramatists, lived in the thirteenth century. Some of his pieces are extant. He led a dissipated life, and ended his days in a convent.

ADAM, Alexander, a schoolmaster and compiler, was born at Rufford, in the shire of Moray, in 1741, and died in 1809. He obtained the degree of LL.D. and was for many years head master of the high school at Edinburgh. He compiled Roman Antiquities, a Latin Lexicon, and other school books.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, was born, in 1728, at Kirkaldy, in Fife, was educated at Edinburgh university, learnt the principles of architecture from his father, and studied the art in Italy. After his return, he published, in a splendid folio, with engravings, an Account of Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro, was appointed architect to his majesty, chosen a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and subsequently elected M. P. for the shire of Kinross. Many of the most eminent men of the age were his friends. In conjunction with his brother James, he erected numerous mansions, and public buildings, among which is the Adelphi. He died in 1792, and his brother in 1794.

ADAMS, John, a distinguished patriot of the American revolution, was born, in 1735, at Braintree, Massachusetts. He was educated at the university of Cambridge, and received the degree of master of arts in 1758. At this time he entered the office of Jeremiah Gridley, a lawyer of the highest eminence, to complete his legal studies; and in the next year he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk. Mr. Adams at an early age espoused the cause of his country, and received numerous marks of the public confidence and respect. He took a prominent part in every leading measure, and served on several committees which reported some of the most important State papers of the time. He was elected a member of the Congress, and was among the foremost in recommending the adoption of an independent government. It has been affirmed by Mr. Jefferson himself, "that the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the house, was John Adams." In 1777, he was chosen commissioner to the court of Versailles, in the place of Mr. Dean, who was recalled. On his return, about a year afterwards, he was elected a member of the convention to prepare a form of government for the State of Massachusetts, and placed on the sub-committee chosen to draught the project of a constitution. Three months after his return, Congress sent him abroad with two commissions, one as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace, the other to form a commercial treaty with Great Britain. In June 1780, he was appointed in the place of Mr. Laurens ambassador to Holland, and in 1782 he repaired to Paris, to commence the negotiation for peace, having previously obtained assurance that Great Britain would recognize the independence of the United States. At the close of the war Mr. A. was appointed the first minister to London. In 1789 he was elected vice-president of the United States, and on the resignation of Washington, succeeded to the presidency in 1797. After his term of four years had expired, it was found, on the new election, that his adversary, Mr. Jefferson, had succeeded by the majority of one vote. On retiring to his farm in Quincy, Mr. A. occupied himself with agriculture, obtaining amusement from the literature and politics of the day. The remaining years of his life were passed in almost uninterrupted tranquillity. He died on the fourth of July 1826, with the same words on his lips, which fifty years before, on that glorious day, he had uttered on the floor of Congress—"Independence forever." Mr. Adams is the author of An Essay on Canon and Feudal Law

a series of letters published under the signature of Novanglus; and Discourses on Davila.

ADAMS, Samuel, one of the most remarkable men connected with the American revolution, was born at Boston in 1722. He was educated at Harvard College, and received its honours in 1740. He was one of the first who organized measures of resistance to the mother country; and for the prominent part which he took in these measures he was proscribed by the British government. During the revolutionary war, he was one of the most active and influential asserters of American freedom and independence. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts from 1766 to 1774, when he was sent to the first Congress of the old Confederation. He was one of the signers of the declaration of 1776, for the adoption of which he had always been one of the warmest advocates. In 1781 he retired from Congress, but only to receive from his native state additional proofs of her confidence in his talents and integrity. He had already been an active member of the convention that formed her constitution; and after it went into effect, he was placed in the senate of the state, and for several years presided over that body. In 1789 he was elected lieut. governor, and held that office till 1794; upon the death of Hancock, he was chosen governor, and was annually re-elected till 1797, when he retired from public life. He died in 1803. The following encomium upon Mr. Adams is from a work upon the American Rebellion, by Mr. Galloway, published in Great Britain 1780: "He eats little, drinks little, sleeps little, thinks much, and is most indefatigable in the pursuit of his object. It was this man, who by his superior application, managed at once the factions in Congress at Philadelphia, and the factions of New-England."

ADAMS, Hannah, a native of New-England, whose literary labours have made her name known in Europe, as well as in her native land. Among her works are the View of Religions, History of the Jews, Evidences of the Christian Religion, and a History of New-England. She was a woman of high excellence and purity of character. She died in 1831, at the age of 76.

ADANSON, Michael, a celebrated botanist, was born, in 1727, at Aix, in Provence. His whole life was devoted to the improvement of botanical science. He sacrificed his patrimonial property, for the purpose of exploring Senegal, where he remained five years, and made a multitude of observations in all the departments of natural history. In 1775, he presented to the Academy of Sciences 120 MS. volumes, and 75,000 figures of plants, intended to form the basis of an immense work which he had planned. The revolution reduced him to penury, and in his latter days he was partly indebted for subsistence to the devoted attachment of a female domestic and her husband. Napoleon, however, heard of his situation, and snatched him from want. Adanson was small in stature, and at first sight his countenance was not pleasing. He was, in the highest degree, disinterested; but, towards the close of his life, his temper was somewhat soured by misfortune and age. He died in 1806. His chief published works are his Voyage to Senegal, and his Families of Plants.

ADDISON, Lancelot, a native of Westmoreland, born in 1632, was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his ability and application. During the period of the Commonwealth, he lived retired in the neighbourhood of Petworth, but was active in disseminating church and king principles. After the restoration, he was chaplain at Dunkirk, and at Tangier, and subsequently obtained the living of Milston, in Wilts, and was made a prebend, a dean, and an archdeacon. He died in 1703. His literary talents were considerable, and he published several works, mostly theological.

ADDISON, Joseph, one of the ornaments of English literature, was the son of dean Addison, and was born at Milston in 1672. At his birth, it is said that he was supposed to be dead born, and was accordingly laid out. The Charter House, at which he became acquainted with Steele, and the Colleges of Queen's and Magdalen at Oxford, have the honour of his education. The first written proofs which he gave of his talents were Latin poems, of very superior elegance. Some English poems, a translation of the fourth Georgic, and a Discourse on the Georgics, sustained his reputation, and his praise of King William gained him the patronage of Lord Somers. In 1699, Somers obtained for him an annual pension of £.300 to enable him to travel in Italy. In that country he remained nearly three years, when, his

pension being lost by the death of King William, necessity drove him home. During his absence, he collected materials for a narrative of his tour, and wrote his Letter to Lord Halifax, his Dialogues on Medals, and four acts of Cato. On his return, he published his Travels. It was not, however, till 1704 that fortune began to smile upon him. At the suggestion of Halifax, he was then employed to celebrate in verse the splendid victory of Blenheim; and, as soon as he had shown his patrons the simile of the angel, he was rewarded with the place of Commissioner of Appeals. In 1705, he attended Lord Halifax to Hanover; in 1706, he was appointed under secretary of state; and in 1709, he went over to Ireland as secretary to the lord lieutenant, the Marquis of Wharton, and also received the almost sinecure office of keeper of the records at Dublin, with a salary of £.300 a year. During this period, he wrote the opera of Rosamond, and contributed a prologue and some scenes to Steele's Tender Husband. The Tatler was begun by Steele while Addison was in Ireland, and without the knowledge of the latter, who, however, soon detected his friend, and came forward to his aid. In 1711, in conjunction with Steele, he began the Spectator, which alone would immortalize his name. As an essayist, he subsequently contributed to the Guardian, the Lover, the Whig Examiner, the Freeholder, and the Old Whig. In 1713, his Cato, to which Pope gave a prologue, was brought upon the stage, and the state of parties at that time, at least as much as its intrinsic merit, ensured its complete success. It did not, however, escape from the critics, among whom Dennis was conspicuous for his acuteness and bitterness. This tragedy, the comedy of the Drummer, and the opera of Rosamond, constitute the whole of Addison's dramatic efforts. He projected a tragedy on the death of Socrates, but went no further. In 1716, after a long courtship, he married the countess dowager of Warwick; a union which was productive of nothing but one daughter and infelicity. The lady was a woman vain of her rank, who had the folly to think that she had honoured a commoner of genius by giving him her hand; and the result was such as was naturally to be expected. Though Hymen frowned on him, his ambition was gratified in the following year by the post of secretary of state. But the toil, his own inaptitude for business, and his sufferings from asthma, soon compelled him to resign it, and he received a yearly pension of £.1500. After his retirement, he completed his Treatise on the Christian Religion, and was engaged in a political contest with his old friend Steele whom he treated with a contemptuous asperity that cannot easily be defended. He died at Holland House, on the 17th of June, 1719. In his last moments, he sent for Lord Warwick, whom he was anxious to reclaim from irregular habits and erroneous opinions, and, pressing his hand, faintly said, "I have sent for you that you may see in what peace a Christian can die." As a man, Addison was of blameless morals; as a statesman, he was ill calculated for office, for he had not the nerve, promptitude of action, and readiness of resource, which are more necessary in such a character than even the loftier intellectual powers; as a poet and dramatist, he cannot aspire to more than a place in the second class, and, perhaps, not a high place in that class; but as an essayist, he stands unrivalled for ethic instructiveness, skill in delineating life and manners, exquisite humour, fine imagination, and a dulcet, graceful, idiomatic flow of language, which amply justifies the eulogium of Johnson, that "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

ADELARD, or ATHELARD, an English Benedictine monk, who lived under the reign of Henry I. Already possessed of superior knowledge to most of his contemporaries, he resolved to increase it by travelling, and accordingly visited not only various parts of Europe, but also Egypt and Arabia. From the Arabic, he translated into Latin, with other works, the Elements of Euclid, before any Greek copy had been discovered. Some of his MSS. on mathematics and medical subjects are still preserved at Oxford.

ADELUNG, John Christopher, an eminent German lexicographer and literary character, was born, in 1734, at Spantekow in Pomerania, became professor at the Erfurt gymnasium, removed thence to Leipsic, and was subsequently appointed librarian to the elector, at Dresden, where he died in 1806. He was never married; it was said of him, that his writing desk was his wife, and the seventy volumes which he wrote were his children. Adelung was an agreeable companion, and loved good cheer; he was so fond of procuring a variety of foreign wines, that his cellar, which he used to call his Bibliotheca selectissima, contained forty kinds. In this country he is best known by his Grammatical and Critical Dictionary of the German Language, in five vols. 4to. As an original writer, however, he is of no mean class.

ADRIAN, Publius Ælius, the fifteenth Roman emperor, was of a Spanish family, and, according to some historians

was a native of Spain, though others affirm Rome to have been his birthplace. He was born A. D. 76, and served early in Spain and Mœsia. Having married the niece of the empress Plotina, he rose rapidly by the aid of her influence and his own merit, and filled the offices of questor, consul, tribune of the people, and pretor. For his conduct in the Dacian war, Trajan gave him the diamond which he himself had received from Nerva, as the sign of adoption. On the death of Trajan, in the year 117, Adrian succeeded to the empire. During his long reign of twenty-one years, he visited almost every part of his dominions. While in Britain, he built the famous wall between the Solway and the Tyne, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians. The Jews having revolted, he defeated and almost exterminated them. Adrian had a robust constitution, went bareheaded, and usually made long marches on foot; he had an extraordinary memory, was condescending, enacted many good laws, and loved poetry and the arts and sciences. On the other hand he was suspicious, not unfrequently cruel, and disgraced himself by his unnatural passion for Antinoüs. He died at Baiæ, in his sixty-second year; having, for some time previously, been so tormented by disease, as to entreat his friends to terminate his existence. A few days before his death he composed the Latin lines to his soul, which have been often translated into various languages.

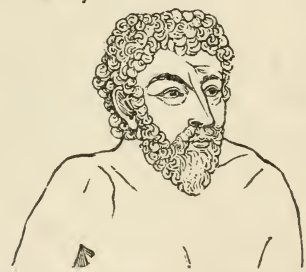
ÆLIAN, Claudius, an historical writer, born at Prænestе about the year 160, was a teacher of rhetoric at Rome, under the emperor Antoninus. He is the author of Various History, and a History of Animals, in Greek, of which language he was a perfect master.

ÆLIANUS, Meccius, a Greek physician of the second century, was the master of Galen, who mentions him in terms of high praise. He was the first who made use of the theriaca as a remedy and preservative against plague.

ÆSCHINES, a philosopher of Athens, a disciple of Socrates, by whom he was much esteemed, visited the court of Dionysius, at Syracuse, and was rewarded by him for his Socratic dialogues. He returned to Athens, and taught philosophy and oratory. Three of his dialogues on moral philosophy are extant.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator, the rival of Demosthenes, was born at Athens B. C. 327, of a respectable family. Being worsted in his struggle with Demosthenes, he retired to Rhodes, and opened a school of rhetoric. He died at Samos, aged seventy five. Of his orations only three are extant; twelve epistles are also attributed to him.

ÆSCHYLUS, one of the three great tragic writers of Greece, and the improver of the scenic art, was born at Athens about 400 years B. C. With his brothers Cynegirus and Aminius, he distinguished himself at Marathon, Platæa, and Salamis. But neither his valour nor his transcendent genius could, at a later period, shield him from a charge of impiety, and a consequent sentence of death, which would have been executed, had not his brother Aminius saved him, by throwing off his own cloak, and showing to the judges his arm, reft of a hand at the battle of Salamis. Æschylus was pardoned; but, disgusted with the manner in which he had been treated, and perhaps also by the triumph of his rival Sophocles, he withdrew to Sicily. There, in his sixty-ninth year, he was killed by an eagle letting fall a tortoise on his bald head, which the bird mistook for a stone. Unfortunately, of ninety tragedies which he wrote, only seven have reached us. Sublimity is the characteristic of Æschylus.



ÆSOP, the prince of fabulists, and of whom so many fables have been written, was a native of Phrygia, who flourished about 600 years before Christ. The account which is given of his repulsive deformity seems to be entitled to no credi It appears that he was a slave at Athens, procured his freedom by his virtue and talents, and was patronised by Crœsus, who sent him on a mission to Delphi, the inhabitants of which city, in revenge for his having censured and ridiculed them, brought against him a calumnious charge of sacrilege, and precipitated him from a rock.

ÆSOP, Clodius, a Roman actor, the contemporary and rival of Roscius, was, like him, the friend of Cicero, to whom he gave lessons in oratorical action. He was luxurious and extravagant, yet he died worth a hundred and sixty thousand pounds. At one of his feasts there was served up a pie made of singing birds, which cost nearly nine hundred pounds. He left a son, who surpassed him in profuseness.

AETIUS, a physician, who lived to-

wards the end of the fifth, or beginning of the sixth century, was a native of Amida in Mesopotamia. He is the author of a work in Greek, entitled Tetrabiblos, which is a sort of compendium of all the medical knowledge of that period. Aetius excelled in treating disorders of the eyes. He has sometimes been confounded with Aetius, a heretic of the fourth century, who originally practised medicine.

AETIUS, a Roman general, was a native of Mœsia, but of Scythian descent. He learned the art of war under Alaric, to whom he had been given as a hostage. When the usurper John attempted to seize the throne, Aetius raised for him an army of Huns, but he subsequently submitted to Valentinian, who took him into favour, and conferred on him the title of count. A rivalship for power ensued between him and Count Boniface, which terminated in the death of the latter, who was slain in battle. The character of Aetius was stained, in this struggle, by the unworthy means to which he had recourse. He soon, however, covered himself with glory by his conduct in Gaul. After having thrice vanquished the Burgundians and Franks, he marched against the terrible Attila, who had invaded Gaul with innumerable hordes of Huns. A decisive battle was fought, in 451, on the plains of Chalons, in which Attila was entirely defeated; more than three hundred thousand men fell on both sides. The fame which the victor thus acquired excited the jealousy and fears of the dastardly Valentinian, who, in 454, invited him to the imperial palace, and suddenly assassinated him with his own hand.

AFRANIUS, Lucius, a Latin comic poet, lived about a century B. C. Cicero and Quintillian mention him with praise; Horace speaks of him as an imitator of Menander. He did not, however, confine himself to subjects borrowed from the Greek theatre, but described the manners and satirized the follies of his country. Obscenity was the fault of his writings, all of which are now lost.

AGASIAS, an Ephesian sculptor, of whom nothing is known but that we are indebted to his chisel for the fine statue which bears, though no doubt erroneously, the name of the dying gladiator. He has been said to be the disciple, or the son, of Dasitheus.

AGATHIAS, an historian and poet of the sixth century, was a native of Myrine in Asia, and practised as a barrister at Constantinople. He wrote, in five books, a continuation of Procopius's history, and collected the works of the Greek epigrammatists who lived posterior to the reign of Augustus. Many of his own epigrams are preserved in the third volume of Brunk's Analects.

AGATHOCLES, tyrant of Sicily, was the son of a potter. From the rank of a private soldier he raised himself not only to that of general, but also to be master of Syracuse and of the whole of Sicily. Being defeated in Sicily, and his capital besieged by the Carthaginians, he conceived the daring project of attacking Carthage itself; and this scheme he carried into effect with such spirit and military genius, that he brought Carthage to the brink of ruin. After his return home, he underwent many vicissitudes, and was at length poisoned, in his seventy-second year, B. C. 289, by his son Arcagathus. He was a sanguinary and faithless being, but of transcendent talents and popular manners.

AGELADAS, or AGELAS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, a native of Argos, flourished in the fifth century B. C. An infant Jupiter and a beardless Hercules were among the most admired of his works. Myron and Polycletes were his pupils. He is said to be the first who correctly imitated the veins, muscles, and hair.

AGESANDER, a Rhodian sculptor, flourished in the fifth century B. C.; and, in conjunction with his son Athenodorus and Polydorus, produced that admirable group of Laocoon and his Children, which is a masterpiece of art.

AGESILAUS II., king of Sparta, the son of Archidemus, was lame, deformed, and of diminutive stature, but he nobly redeemed these defects by the qualities of his head and heart. He defeated the Persians, the Athenians, and the Bœotians, and obtained victories in Egypt. He died, B C. 361, at Menelas, on the African coast, at the age of eighty-four, having reigned forty-four years.

AGIS IV., the greatest of the Spartan kings, was the son of Eudadimas II., and ascended the throne B. C. 243. Though brought up in the lap of ease, he relinquished all pleasures, and endeavoured to restore the laws of Lycurgus, in order to reinvigorate the declining republic. He was rewarded with death by his degenerate and ungrateful countrymen. His fate has been the subject of tragedies, by several authors.

AGLIONBY, John, a divine, a native of Cumberland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was afterwards chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and principal of Edmund Hall. He died in 1610, aged forty-three, at Islip, of which place he was rector. He was one of the translators of the New Testament.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, a native of Milan, born in 1718, gave early indications of extraordinary abilities, devoted herself to the abstract sciences, and at the age of nineteen supported a hundred and ninety-one theses, which were afterwards published. In mathematics she attained

such consummate skill, that the pope allowed her to succeed her father, as professor at Bologna. Her knowledge of ancient and modern languages was also extensive. She died, in 1799, at Milan, where, several years before, she had taken the veil. Her great work is intitled Analytical Institutions, and has been translated by professor Colson.

AGNOLO, Baccio d', a Florentine sculptor and architect, born in 1460, and died in 1543, was originally a sort of ornamental carver in wood; he became a sculptor in the same matcrial, and, lastly, an eminent architect, and embellished Florence with many splendid edifices.

AGORACRITES, a Greek sculptor, born at Paros in the fifth century B. C., was the favourite pupil of Phidias, and was worthy of that distinction. One of his most celebrated works was a statue of Venus.

AGRICOLA, Cneius Julius, a Roman general, was born A. D. 40, at Frejus, in Gaul. He served early in Britain, under Suetonius Paulinus, and filled several high offices under the reign of Nero. Vespasian, whose cause he had espoused, sent him into Britain to reduce the twentieth legion to obedience, and on Agricola's return he was made a patrician, and governor of Aquitania. In the year 77 he became consul with Domitian, and in the following year he was appointed to command in Britain. There he conciliated the natives, extended his conquests, built a line of forts from the Clyde to the Forth, and defeated Galgacus, the champion of Caledonian independence. Jealous of his successes, Domitian recalled him, defrauded him of the triumph which was his due, and is said at last to have put an end to the hero by poison, A. D. 93. Tacitus, the son-in-law of Agrippa, wrote a life of him which is worthy of its subject.

AGRICOLA, George a physician, and the most eminent metallurgist of his age, was born in 1494 at Glauchen, in Misnia. Several works on mineralogy and metallurgy proceeded from his pen, but the chief of them is in twelve books, and is intitled *De re metallica*. He was the first mineralogist who appeared after the revival of science. He died at Chemnitz in 1555, and as he had been hostile to the Lutherans, they revenged themselves by refusing him a grave among them; so that he was buried at Ziest.

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine, whose real name was Schnitter, was born at Eisleben, in 1490 or 1492, and was a disciple of Luther, and a popular minister. The sect of the Antinomians was founded by him; but it appears to be a calumny that he taught the inutility of good works. His opinions gave extreme offence to Luther and other reformers. Agricola was one of the divines whom Charles V. employed in composing the Interim. Besides his controversial and theological works, he left a Collection of seven hundred and fifty German proverbs, with a commentary. He died at Berlin in 1566.

AGRICOLA, Rodolph, whose real name was Huessman, was born, in 1443, near Groningen, studied under Thomas a Kempis, travelled into Italy, and acquired such a mastery of languages, literature, and the elegant arts, as was very uncommon in that age. He returned in 1477, became professor at Heidelberg, and contributed greatly to spread classical taste and knowledge throughout Germany. He died in 1485.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, named consul in the year of Rome 251, is celebrated for having defeated the Sabines, and still more for having, by means of the ingenious apologue of the belly and the members, appeased the anger of the Plebeians, who, indignant at the tyranny of the Patricians, had withdrawn to the Mons Sacer.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, a Roman general, the friend of Augustus, was born in the year of Rome 690. He fought, with great valour, at Actium and Philippi, and obtained several victories in Gaul and Germany, for which he refused the honours of a triumph. Rome was embellished by him with magnificent edifices, one of which, the Pantheon, is still an object of admiration. He married first the niece, and afterwards the daughter, of Augustus; and died, universally lamented, in the fifty-first year of his age.

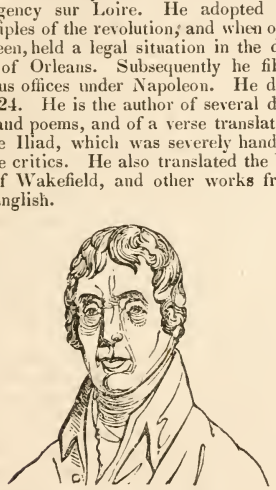
AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a man of extraordinary abilities, born at Cologne, in 1486, was, by turns, a soldier, philosopher, physician, chemist, lawyer, and writer, and in all these discordant characters displayed eminent talent. So superior in knowledge was he to his contemporaries, that he was believed to be a magician, and to be accompanied by a familiar spirit in the shape of a black dog. Yet, notwithstanding his intellectual superiority, he lived an unquiet, embarrassed, wandering life, often persecuted, and often involved in quarrels, and is said to have at length died in a hospital at Grenoble, in 1535. The most celebrated of his works are his Vanity of the Sciences, and his Occult Philosophy.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis d', a native of Limoges, born in 1668, was a son of the intendant of Languedoc, and early distinguished himself at the bar by his eloquence and legal knowledge. After having, with honour to himself, and great advantage to the interests of justice, filled the offices of advocate and procurator general, he was raised, in 1717, to be chancellor.

From that office he was twice removed, and was even exiled, but was finally restored in 1737, and held the seals till his death, which took place in 1751. It was said of d'Aguesseau, that he thought like a philosopher, and spoke like an orator. His forensic and other works form 13 vols. in 4to.

AHRENDT, an eminent antiquary and palæographer, was a native of Holstein, and journeyed on foot through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, and Italy, to study Scandinavian and Runic remains, and the alphabets of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. He was continually travelling, and the singularity of his manners and appearance involved him in several unpleasant adventures. He died in 1824, as he was returning from Italy.

AIGNAN, Stephen, a member of the French Academy, was born, in 1773, at Beaugency sur Loire. He adopted the principles of the revolution; and when only nineteen, held a legal situation in the district of Orleans. Subsequently he filled various offices under Napoleon. He died in 1824. He is the author of several dramas and poems, and of a verse translation of the Iliad, which was severely handled by the critics. He also translated the Vicar of Wakefield, and other works from the English.



AIKIN, John, M. D. (the brother of Mrs. Barbauld) was born at Kibworth, in Lancashire, in 1747, educated at Warrington and Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden, in 1784. He first settled as a surgeon at Chester, whence he removed to Warrington. It was at the latter place that he commenced his career as an author, by publishing, in conjunction with his sister, a volume of Miscellanies. After having taken his degree, he fixed his residence at Yarmouth, where he remained for some years. He then removed to the metropolis, in which, or its vicinity, he continued till his decease. He died in December, 1822, at Stoke Newington. Dr. Aikin was a man of erudition and an elegant writer. Besides producing a Life of Huet, a Medical Biography, and other original works, he edited the first twenty volumes of the Monthly Magazine; the Athenæum; and various editions of poets; and was one of the writers of a General Biographical Dictionary, in 10 volumes 4to.

AIKMAN, William, a Scotch painter, born in 1682, was originally intended for the law, but was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination for painting. After having travelled in Italy, Turkey, and the Levant, he returned home in 1712, was patronised by the Duke of Argyle and Lord Burlington, and became fashionable as a delineator of portraits. He died in 1731. Aikman was the friend of Allan Ramsay and of Thomson, the latter of whom he assisted with his interest; and Thomson, in return, bewailed the artist's death in an elegy which contains some lines of exquisite pathos.

AITON, William, an eminent gardener and botanist, was born, in 1731, near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. The celebrated Millar obtained him a place in one of the royal gardens, and in 1759 he was appointed botanical superintendent at Kew. In 1789, he published, in 3 volumes 8vo., his Hortus Kewensis. He died in 1793.

AINSWORTH, Robert, a grammarian, born in 1660, at Woodyale, in Lancashire, kept a boarding school at Bolton, and at various villages in the neighbourhood of London. His exertions being rewarded by a competency, he retired from business, and amused his leisure by collecting old coins and curiosities at brokers' and other shops. Ainsworth was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and published some tracts on antiquities; but his principal and most useful work is his Latin and English Dictionary, which has passed through numerous editions. He died in 1743.

AKBAR, Mohammed, one of the greatest of the Mogul sovereigns, was only fourteen years of age when, in 1555, he succeeded his father Humaoon. The total defeat of the Patans, in the following year, was one of the first events that signalized his reign. He held the throne for fifty years, during a considerable part of which time he had to contend against insurrections and foreign enemies. His arms were successful in all quarters. Akbar was valiant, generous, and the friend and liberal patron of learning; he displayed a clemency uncommon in an oriental monarch; and a freedom from bigotry which was equally surprising in a Mussulman. He died in 1605, and his death was caused, or accelerated, by grief for the loss of a favourite son.

AKENSIDE, Mark, born, in 1721, at Newcastle upon Tyne, was the son of a respectable butcher, who sent him to study divinity at Edinburgh, to qualify him for

becoming a dissenting minister. Preferring, however, the medical profession, he

went to Leyden, where, in 1744, he took his doctor's degree. In that year he published the Pleasures of Imagination, for which Pope is said to have advised Dodsley not to make a niggardly offer, as the author was no every-day writer. His Epistle to Curio (Pulteney), and ten Odes, appeared in the following year. He first settled as a physician at Northampton; but, being unsuccessful there, he removed first to Hampstead, and next to London; his friend Mr. Dyson generously allowing him three hundred pounds a year, to enable him to make the necessary appearance. Gradually he rose in reputation, and would, perhaps, have succeeded to the full extent of his wishes, had he not been carried off by a putrid fever in 1770. Akenside was a learned man, and an advocate for civil and religious liberty; but he is accused of having been vain and irritable,—a charge which has often been brought against men of genius, conscious of their own worth, and repelling the insolence of dunces. His Pleasures of Imagination will be read as long as the English language endures; it is a poem which clothes lofty thoughts in highly poetical diction, and masterly blank verse. His Odes, though not equal to his great work, have been unjustly depreciated by Johnson. It is unnecessary to say any thing of his professional productions.

AKERBLAD, a Swedish philologist, died at Rome, in 1819, in the prime of life. He had an extensive knowledge of Egyptian antiquities, discovered the key to some Coptic characters, and, had he lived, would perhaps have deserved to rank with Dr. Young and M. Champollion, those able elucidators of hieroglyphic lore.

ALAMANNI, Louis, a poet, born at Florence, in 1495, of one of the most distinguished families of the republic. He was compelled to fly from his country, in consequence of having conspired to kill Cardinal Julio de Medici, returned in 1527, and was again forced to withdraw on the restoration of the Medici. Francis I. of France gave him an asylum, and even appointed him his ambassador to Charles V. after the peace of Crepy. Alamanni had previously addressed Francis in a poem, in which, alluding to the imperial eagle, he said,

———"rapacious eagle he,
Two beaks who bears, that more he may devour."

In his speech, on being presented, he commenced several of his periods with the word Eagle, on which Charles repeated aloud the above cited verses. Alamanni, however, without hesitation, made such a reply as won for him the esteem of Charles. He died, at Amboise, in 1566. Of his numerous works, among which are two heroic poems, each in twenty-four books (Giron the Courteous and the Avarchide), his didactic poem on Agriculture is the most popular.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, an eminent lawyer, was born in 1670, and educated at Oxford. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor general to the prince of Wales, and, the next year, to the king. He was successively a judge in the exchequer, the king's bench, and the common pleas. In 1746, he resigned his office in the common pleas, and was created an Irish peer, under the title of Lord Fortescue. He died soon after. He was the friend of Pope, to whom he furnished the burlesque case of Stradling versus Styles. His nose, which was remarkable for its flatness, drew down on him a repartee from a one-armed sergeant. "You argue this matter rather *lamely*," said Aland. "I will make it as plain as the nose on your lordship's face," retorted the counsel.

ALARIC I., king of the Visigoths, descended from the noble family of the Balti, served for some years in the Roman armies, but, in consequence of being refused preferment, he revolted A. D. 396, and ravaged Pannonia, Dacia, and Greece. After a short pause from hostilities, he invaded Italy in the year 400, and carried off an immense spoil and many captives. This predatory incursion he several times renewed, and, though more than once defeated, he at length, in 410, compelled Rome to open its gates. He died in the following year, while he was meditating the conquest of Sicily and Africa.

ALBANO, Francis, denominated the painter of the Graces, and the Anacreon of painting, was born, at Bologna, in 1578, and was a pupil of Calvart and the Caracci. Guido was his fellow student, and aided him by his counsels. Albano excels in the delineation of female and infantine beauty; in every thing that requires softness and elegance. The landscape scenery

of his pictures is also admirable. He died in 1660.

ALBERONI, JULIUS, Cardinal, a great though not fortunate statesman, was the son of a gardener, and was born, in 1664, at Firenzuola, a village in the Parmesan. He had risen in the church to the dignity of canon, when he became known to the duke of Vendôme, the French general, who was struck with his manners and conversation, made him his secretary, and took him to the army in Spain, where he employed him in various secret missions for the service of Philip V. The duke of Parma afterwards appointed him his political agent at Madrid. While filling that post, he acquired the confidence of Philip, and succeeded in bringing about a marriage between that monarch and the princess of Parma. His subsequent rise was rapid. He was made archbishop of Valencia, cardinal, and prime minister. Ambitious of restoring Spain to her pristine glory, he introduced many domestic reforms, increased and re-inspirited the naval and military force, planned confederacies with other powers, wrested Sardinia from the emperor, invaded Sicily, and projected the dethroning of George I., and the expulsion of the duke of Orleans from the French regency. The union of England and France, and the invasion of Spain by the latter in 1720, compelled his sovereign to dismiss him, as the price of peace. Alberoni retired to Italy, where he was persecuted for three years, and even imprisoned; but he at length recovered his liberty and his clerical dignities, and was more than once near being elevated to the papal throne. He died in 1752. Shallow persons have laughed at the projects of Alberoni; but those projects could have been conceived only by a man of genius, would have raised Spain in the eyes of the world, and were frustrated by circumstances which could neither be foreseen nor controlled.

ALBERTI, or DE ALBERTIS, LEO BAPTIST, an eminent writer, painter, sculptor, and architect, denominated the Florentine Vitruvius, sprung from one of the oldest families of Florence, was born in that city, in 1398 or 1400, took orders, and became a canon and abbot. At the age of twenty he wrote a Latin comedy, which was at first believed to be the work of Lepidus, an ancient dramatist. But, though his abilities as a writer, painter, and sculptor, were great, he is principally indebted for his fame to his architectural talents, of which many striking proofs remain at Florence, Rome, Mantua, and Rimini. He died in 1490. Alberti was an indefatigable student, amiable, generous, and entirely free from envious feelings.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTLE, a Bolognian architect and engineer, of the fifteenth century, who is said to have removed entire the tower of St. Mary, with all its bells, to a distance of thirty paces, and set upright another which leaned five feet. For his services in Hungary he was knighted, and had the extraordinary privilege of coining money in his own name.

ALBERTINELLI, MARIOTTO, a celebrated Florentine painter, died in 1520, at the age of forty-five. He was a fellow pupil, and in close friendship, with Baccio della Porta, and so identical was their style, that Baccio having left unfinished his picture of the Last Judgment, his friend completed it in such a manner that it seemed to be entirely by one hand. Albertinelli was of a changeful disposition, and was too much addicted to pleasure.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, whose epithet of *great* was given him for his extraordinary acquirements, was of a noble family, was born at Lauingen, in Swabia, either in 1193 or 1205, and studied at Pavia. After entering the Dominicans, he lectured on the philosophy of Aristotle with unprecedented success, was made, in 1254, provincial of his order in Germany, and settled at Cologne, where he died in 1280. Albertus constructed an automaton, said to be capable of moving and speaking, which was destroyed by his disciple Thomas Aquinas, who imagined it to be a work of the devil; and he performed many curious experiments, which in that age of darkness were attributed to magic. His philosophical and other compositions have been collected in 21 folio volumes; many of the pieces in this enormous mass are, however, erroneously ascribed to him.

ALBINOVANUS, C. PEDO, a Latin poet, a friend of Ovid, by whom, and by Martial and Seneca, he is highly praised. He composed elegies, epigrams, and other poems; but nearly the whole of his works are lost. Of the two elegies that remain, there is a tame English translation.

ALBINUS, BERNARD, a German physician, whose real name was Weiss, was born at Dessau, in 1653, and, after studying at Leyden, where he took his degree, and travelling through France and Flanders, was made professor at Frankfort on the Oder, and afterwards physician to the elector of Brandenburg, who heaped wealth and honours on him. In 1702 he became professor at Leyden, where he died in 1721. His medical works are numerous, and were much esteemed. Albinus had the merit of resigning a rich sinecure canonship, because it so increased his fortune, that he feared dissatisfaction and envy might be excited among the members of his profession.

ALBINUS, BERNARD SIGFRIED, a son of the preceding, was born at Frankfort on the Oder, in 1697, and died at

Leyden, in 1750. Educated under men of great anatomical knowledge, he became one of the most eminent anatomists of the age; and when only twenty-two, he was appointed professor at Leyden. Among his excellent works may be distinguished his History of the Bones, and his History of the Muscles. His brother, CHRISTIAN BERNARD, was also eminent in the same science.

ALBIZZI, BARTHOLOMEW, known also as Bartholomew of Pisa, was a Franciscan monk, born in the fourteenth century, and is indebted for a somewhat sinister celebrity to his absurd volume on The Conformities of St. Francis with Jesus Christ, in which he places the actions of his favourite saint on an equality with those of the Saviour. As a testimony of their approbation, the order made him a present of the dress worn by St. Francis when alive. Albizzi died in 1401. His volume is rarely to be found unmutilated.

ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSO D', denominated the Great, and the Portuguese Mars, was born at Lisbon, in 1452, of a family which drew its origin from the kings of Portugal. Having previously, by his valour, twice acquired honour on the Mozambique coast, and in India, he was, in 1508, appointed viceroy of the settlements in the latter country. With a very inadequate force he reduced Goa, Malacca, Ormuz, and various other places, and raised the Portuguese oriental empire to a height of power which it had never attained before. In spite, however, of his splendid services, he was doomed to experience the proverbial ingratitude of monarchs. Lopez Soarez, his personal enemy, was appointed to replace him, and this disgrace, which he keenly felt, seems to have aggravated a disorder under which he was labouring, and thus to have hastened his death. He died at Goa in 1515, and "his last sighs reproached the faith of kings." Emanuel, when too late, bitterly regretted the loss of such a servant, and, as a proof of his repentance, lavished favours on Blaise, the son of Alphonso, and made him assume his father's christian name. Blaise published Memoirs of his illustrious parent.

ALBUQUERQUE, MATTHIAS D', a Portuguese general, was sent to Brazil in 1628, and successfully defended the province of Pernambuco against the Dutch, but was recalled in 1635. He embraced the party of Braganza, was made commander of the army in 1643, obtained various advantages, and, the next year, gained the decisive victory of Campo Mayor, for which he was created count of Alegrete, and a grandee of Portugal. Being thwarted by his officers in the ensuing campaign, he repaired to court to make complaints, was coldly received, and died soon after of vexation.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, EDWARD D', marquis of Basto, a native of Portugal, fought with great bravery against the Dutch in the Brazilian war, continued faithful to Spain after Brazil was repossessed by the Portuguese, retired to Madrid, where he wrote a history of the contest in the colony, and died in 1668.

ALCÆUS, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 600 years B. C at Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, was a contemporary of Sappho, of whom he is said to have been also a rejected lover. As a poet, he was worthy of the highest praise; as a man, he had few claims to esteem. In a battle against the Athenians, he threw away his arms, and took flight; and, after having brutally lampooned Pittacus for personal defects, and raised against him an insurrection, he was reduced to accept a pardon from him. Of his works, only a few fragments remain. He was the inventor of the Alcaic measure.

ALCALA Y HENARES, ALPHONSO DE, a Spaniard, born in 1599, who settled at Lisbon, where he died in 1682, was by profession a merchant, but amused himself with literature. He is the author of a work intitled Viridiarum Anagrammaticum, and of five Tales, in the latter of which productions he has displayed much perverse ingenuity, each tale having one of the five vowels wholly excluded from it.

ALCAMENES, a statuary, the pupil and rival of Phidias, was a native of Athens. His most celebrated works were, a Venus Aphrodite, a Juno, a Vulcan, and the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, on the pediment of the temple of Jupiter Olympius.

ALCAZARA, BARTHOLOMEW DE, a Spanish poet, born at Seville, was a contemporary of Cervantes. He particularly excelled in epigrams. His compositions of that kind were collected, in 1605, by Peter Espinosa, in his Flowers of Illustrious Poets.

ALCIATI, ANDREW, an eminent civilian, was born at Milan in 1492. So early did he acquire a consummate knowledge of jurisprudence, that at the age of fifteen he wrote a work of great merit on the subject. He was appointed law professor at Avignon, and afterwards at Milan, in which city jealousy of his success excited such a host of persecuting enemies that he was obliged to take refuge in France, where Francis I. gave him the professional chair at Bourges. Alciati, however, was recalled to his country by Francis Sforza. He successively taught at Pavia, Bologna, and Ferrara, and died at Pavia in 1550. He was greedy of money, and was equally

greedy of good cheer. His numerous productions, in law and literature, occupy four folio volumes in the last edition.

ALCIBIADES, a famous Athenian general and statesman, born B. C. 450, the son of Clinias, and of Dionomache, the sister of Pericles, was a disciple of Socrates. In 416 he was charged with the expedition to Sicily, of the conquest of which island he was himself the adviser. Being accused of impiety during his absence, his property was confiscated, and he was compelled to seek refuge at Sparta. He was subsequently obliged to fly from thence to Tissaphernes, one of the Persian satraps. In 407 he was recalled by his countrymen, and, under his command, they recovered their ascendency over the Spartans. Having, however, again become an object of popular displeasure, he sought the protection of Pharnabazus, another Persian satrap, by whom, at the instigation of Lysander, he was put to death in the year 404.

ALCIPHRON, a Greek writer, of the third century B. C. His letters, which have been translated by Beloe and Monroe, give an excellent picture of Grecian customs and manners. It has, however, been suspected that they are, in reality, a production of the fourth century of the Christian era.

ALCMAN, an ancient Greek lyric poet, was born at Sardis, in Lydia, about the year 670 B. C., and was admitted a citizen of Sparta. Of his works, consisting of a drama, and six books of verses in the Doric dialect, only a few lines are preserved. He died of the morbus pediculosus.

ALCOCK, John, an English prelate, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained a deanery in 1461, and rapidly rose to the highest offices in church and state. He was bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, and twice lord chancellor; was a man of infinite liberality and learning, and an excellent architect. Jesus College, Cambridge, and a grammar school and chapel at Hull, were founded by him; and he erected various elegant edifices. He died in 1500. Alcock wrote several theological works, and was famous for preaching long sermons.

ALCUIN, or ALCUINUS, Flaccus Albinus, a native of Yorkshire, one of the most learned men of his age, at once a theologian, philosopher, orator, historian, poet, mathematician, and linguist, was sent on an embassy from Offa to Charlemagne, who took him into his service and friendship, and rewarded him munificently. Alcuin was employed by that sovereign in negotiations, and in disseminating knowledge, and founded many schools, at Paris, Aix la Chapelle, and other places. He died in 804, aged nearly seventy.

ALDERETE, Diego Gracian de, a learned Spaniard, born towards the close of the fifteenth century, died, aged nearly ninety, under the reign of Philip II., to whom, as well as to Charles V., he was private secretary. He was a good man, in great credit with his sovereigns, and much respected at court. Spanish literature is indebted to him for elegant translations of Xenophon, Thucydides, and other Greek writers.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, St., an eminent scholar of the seventh century, related to king Ina, was born at Malmesbury, where he built a stately monastery, of which he was abbot more than thirty years. In 705 he was consecrated bishop of Sherburne, and died in 709. He was a man of extensive learning, the first Saxon who wrote prose and verse in Latin, was skilled in music and mathematics, and was declared by king Alfred to be the best of all the Saxon poets.

ALDRICH, Henry, a learned divine, born at London in 1647, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and became D. D. in 1681. As a controversialist against the catholics, he so distinguished himself that, at the Revolution, he was rewarded with the deanery of Christ Church. In that station his conduct was exemplary. In 1702 he was chosen prolocutor of the Convocation. He was one of the joint editors of Clarendon's History He died in 1710. Aldrich was a good Latin poet, was skilled in musical composition, and has left striking proofs of architectural talent in his designs of Peckwater Square, All Saint's Church, and Trinity College Chapel.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulysses, a naturalist, born in 1527, at Bologna, in which city he became professor of philosophy and physic He spent nearly his whole life and fortune in collecting materials for his Natural History, in 13 vols. folio, of which, however, only four were published by himself. It is said that he died poor and blind, in 1605, at a hospital in Bologna; but the truth of this is now doubted. The senate of his native city subsequently voted a considerable sum to continue the publication of his work.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, a native of Italy, rendered herself celebrated towards the end of the twelfth century by her eloquence and her courage. She was left a widow in the bloom of youth, and her court became the resort of all the Italian chivalry. Ancona was besieged by the imperial troops, and was reduced to extremity. Aldrude, however, harangued her courtier knights, led them to the relief

of the place, and succeeded in saving Ancona.

ALEMAN, MATTHEW, a native of Seville, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was one of the superintendants and comptrollers of the finances to Philip II. He is the author of several works, but his fame rests upon his Life of Gusman d'Alfarache, which has been translated into several languages.

ALEMBERT, JOHN LE ROND D', born at Paris in 1717, was the natural son of M Destouches and the celebrated Madame de Tencin. He was left on the steps of a church by his unworthy parents, and was so weak that, instead of sending him to the Foundling Hospital, the commissary of police intrusted him to the care of a poor glazier's wife. Repenting of his barbarity, his father subsequently settled on him an annuity of fifty pounds. D'Alembert was brought up at Mazarin College, where he made surprising progress in mathematics. On his quitting the college he went to reside with his nurse, with whom he continued for forty years, and loved her with filial affection. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1741, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation by several mathematical works. His merit at length obtained for him a pension from the government. He next cooperated with Diderot in compiling the Encyclopædia, for which he composed the preliminary discourse. Nor was he only celebrated as a mathematician; for he gave to the world several valuable historical and philosophical productions. Among them are the Eulogies on the Members of the French Academy, of which body he became secretary in 1772. Splendid offers were made to him by the empress Catherine and the king of Prussia, if he would quit his country; but they were refused. D'Alembert died in 1783.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, son of Philip of Macedon, was born at Pella, B. C 356, and very early gave indications of that spirit which blazed forth in his riper years. Leonidas, Lysimachus, and Aristotle, were his instructors, but principally the last, who poured forth to his

eager pupil all the treasures of a mighty mind. From Lysimachus the youthful hero received only injury, his disposition being corrupted by the mercenary adulation of his tutor. During the life of his father, his undaunted courage was displayed on various occasions, particularly at Cheronæa. Alexander ascended the throne in his twentieth year, and immediately prepared to execute his father's projected invasion of Persia. It was previously necessary, however, to chastise the neighbouring barbarians, and to rivet the chains of the Greeks, and this he rapidly accomplished. Thebes, having revolted, was destroyed, with the exception of the house of Pindar. At the head of nearly forty thousand men, Alexander now (B. C. 334) crossed the Hellespont, defeated the forces of Darius on the banks of the Granicus, and in one campaign, reduced Asia Minor. In the following year a dangerous illness for a time arrested his arms; but, on his recovery, he utterly routed the Persians, to the number of six hundred thousand men, at the battle of Issus, and took prisoners the whole family of Darius. He then subdued Tyre, where he disgraced himself by his barbarity; Egypt, where he ordered Alexandria to be built; and penetrated into Libya, where he caused the Ammonian oracle to declare him the son of Jupiter. Resuming, next year, his operations against the Persian monarch, he completely defeated him at Arbela, and this battle decided the fate of Persia. Pausing awhile from conquest, he indulged in cruelty and debauchery, burned Persepolis, to gratify the courtesan Thais, murdered his veteran general Parmenio, and shortly after, in a fit of intoxication, stabbed his friend Clytus. Having put down some insurrections, he pursued his course to India, crossed the Indus, and, after many sanguinary contests with Porus and other kings, he pushed forward beyond the Hydaspes, where, at length, his progress was stopped, by the refusal of his soldiers to advance any further. On the

banks of the Hydaspes he built the cities of Nicæa and Bucephala, and then began his retrograde movement; dispatching Nearchus, with the fleet, down the Indus, to the Persian gulf. After a toilsome march he reached Susa, whence he proceeded to Ecbatana, and lastly, to Babylon. In the latter city his career was closed. A fever, said to be caused, or aggravated, by excess of drinking, carried him off, on the 12th of April, B. C. 323, in the thirty-third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. His remains were interred at Alexandria. The praise of valour, military genius, extensive views, a love of learning, and, occasionally, noble feelings, must be awarded to Alexander; but his character is deeply stained with vanity, arrogance, and cruelty, and with a reckless lust of victory, dominion, and fame, to gratify which the blood and tears of millions of his fellow beings were unsparingly shed.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, one of the best of the Roman emperors, was a native of Acra, in Phœnicia, born about A. D. 209, and was carefully educated by his mother Mamæa. Adopted by his cousin Heliogabalus, he soon, by his popularity, excited the hatred of that despicable being, who made a fruitless attempt to poison him. When the tyrant was slain by the pretorian guards, they elevated Severus in his stead. Though in a few instances he displayed weakness, the youthful monarch adorned the throne by his virtues and his love of literature; but, in the year 235, he was unfortunately murdered in a mutiny of the army, occasioned by his efforts for the restoration of discipline.

ALEXANDER, Nevskoi, a Russian saint and hero, the son of the grand duke Jaroslaf, was born in 1218. At the battle of the Neva, he was victorious over the combined Swedes, Danes, and Teutonic knights; he defeated the Tartars; and he emancipated Russia from the tribute paid by her to the successors of Genghis Khan. He died at Gorodetz, in 1262. National gratitude enrolled him among the saints, and Peter the Great instituted an order of knighthood, which bears his name.

ALEXANDER VI., Pope. This disgrace to the papal chair, whose family name was Borgia, was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1431, and succeeded Pope Innocent VIII. in 1492. His life was a series of crimes. By his concubine Vanozzi, he had five children, worthy of such a father, and of these Cæsar, the most infamous, was his favourite. In all his political connexions he was treacherous, beyond the usual measure of treachery in politicians. The pontifical claims to supremacy lost nothing in his hands. It was he who divided between the Spaniards and Portuguese the recently discovered realms of America, by drawing a line from pole to pole, a hundred leagues to the westward of the Azores, and assigning to the former people all the realms to the west of it, and to the latter, all those to the east. This hateful pontiff died in the year 1503; and is said to have fallen, by mistake, a victim to poison, which he and his son Cæsar had prepared for others.

ALEXANDER, Polyhistor, a philosopher, geographer, and historian, a native of Phrygia, lived early in the first century B. C., was made prisoner in the wars against Mithridates, and was bought by Cornelius Lentulus, who confided to him the education of his children, and afterwards liberated him. He was burnt in his house at Laurentum, and his wife destroyed herself from grief for his loss. Forty-two works were written by him, none of which are extant.

ALEXANDER, Pseudomantis, a celebrated impostor, was born at Abonotichos, in Asia Minor, and flourished in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. By dint of boundless impudence, and such tricks as every slight-of-hand man can now excel, he contrived, for twenty years, to have innumerable devoted admirers, and to raise an enormous income from their credulity. He died of an ulcer in his leg, at the age of seventy years.

ALEXANDER, Trallianus, a native of Tralles, in Asia Minor, was celebrated, as a philosopher and a professor of the medical art, in the middle of the sixth century. Dr. Friend regards him as one of the best practical physicians of antiquity. He was among the first, perhaps the first, who made a liberal internal use of preparations of iron.

ALEXANDER, Sir William, a Scotch poet and statesman, born in 1580, was made a knight, and gentleman usher to Prince Charles, in 1613; received a grant of Nova Scotia, in 1621; was appointed secretary of state for Scotland, in 1626; and, in 1630 and 1633, was created viscount and earl of Stirling. He died in 1640. His poems and tragedies have considerable merit, and were praised by contemporary poets, and also by Addison.

ALEXANDER, Noel, a learned Dominican, professor of theology, and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Rouen, in 1639, and died at Paris, in 1724, after having been for some years blind. He is the author, among other works, of an Ecclesiastical History, in 26 vols. 8vo. and of a History of the Old Testament; the former of which, being favourable to the liberties of the Gallican church, was proscribed by Innocent XI.

ALEXANDER I. emperor of Russia and king of Poland, was born, December

22 1777, and, on the murder of his father, in 1801, he succeeded to the throne. Till

1805, his attention was confined to his own dominions; but, in that year, he coalesced with Austria against France. The coalition, however, was broken, by the success of Napoleon at Austerlitz. In the following year, he joined with Prussia; but, in 1807, after having been defeated at Friedland, he signed, at Tilsit, a peace with the French emperor, very soon after which he became one of his closest allies. The interval between 1807 and 1812, was filled up with the seizure of Finland, and a war against Turkey. In the latter year hostilities were again commenced between France and Russia, and were actively continued till the downfal of Napoleon. During the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, Alexander bore a share in the dangers of the field. On the conclusion of peace, he visited England. As the reward of his military assistance, Poland was erected into a kingdom by the congress of Vienna, and he was crowned in 1815. He died at Taganrok, in November, 1825. His talents were above mediocrity; and he did much to ameliorate the condition of his subjects.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, a major-general in the American army, during the revolutionary war, was born in the city of New-York, but passed a portion of his life in New-Jersey. He acted an important part throughout the revolution, and distinguished himself particularly in the battles of Long Island, Germantown, and Monmouth. He died at Albany, in 1783, at the age of fifty-seven years, leaving behind him the reputation of a brave officer and a learned man.

ALEXANDRINI, JULIUS, a physician, who died at Trent, in 1590, aged eighty-five, was the author of various medical works, some of which are in verse. He was the first who endeavoured to show the connexion between the passions of the mind and the diseases of the body.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter, known also under the name of el Sordillo de Pereda, because he was deaf and dumb, and the pupil of Pereda. He was born at Madrid, in 1625, and, in spite of his natural defects, acquired considerable reputation, especially in portraits. His drawing and colouring are good. Alexis died at Madrid, in 1700.

ALFARABI, or ALFARABIUS, so called from Farab, his birth place, but whose real name was Mohammed, was born in the tenth century. He studied at Bagdad, travelled through many countries, and became the most eminent of Arabic philosophers. He is said to have spoken seventy languages; many of them, no doubt, were only dialects. He died, in 950, at Damascus; the sultan of which city was his patron. Among his works are several treatises on Aristotle; a Treatise on Music; and an Encyclopædia, the MS. of which is in the library of the Escurial.

ALFIERI, VICTOR, the most eminent of Italian tragic poets, was born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1749. His family was rich and noble. In his early youth he gave no promise of that talent which he finally displayed; he learned little or nothing, and the violence of his temper was a bar to his obtaining esteem. At the age of sixteen, he became his own master, and the seven succeeding years were spent in travelling, as fast as horses could carry him, over the greatest part of Europe, and in adventures which were marked only by dissipation and licentiousness. After his return to Turin, love inspired him with the spirit of poetry; and, in 1775, he produced his tragedy of Cleopatra, and a burlesque upon it. Thenceforth he continued constant to the Muses and to study; and the result was no less than fourteen dramas in seven years, besides many compositions in verse and prose. He mastered Latin, French, and other languages, of which till then he had been utterly ignorant; and, even at the late age of forty-eight, he began Greek, and acquired such a knowledge of it as to translate several works. In France, where he next settled with the Pretender's widow, the countess of Albany, whom he married, he composed five more tragedies. The fall of the throne, in 1792, drove him from France; his property there was unjustly confiscated; and Alfieri ever after entertained a deadly hatred of that country. Worn out by his incessant literary labours, he died at Florence, in 1803, and over his remains his widow erected a monument by Canova. In the following year came forth his posthumous works, in thirteen volumes, two of which are occupied by his auto-biography. As a tragic writer, Alfieri has had many imitators in Italy, but his throne is still unshared by any rival. no one has yet equalled him in nervous dia-

logue, in grandeur of style, or in the delineation of strong passions and energetic characters.

ALFRED, justly denominated the GREAT, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849, and succeeded to the English throne, in 871, on the death of Ethelred, the last survivor of his brother. From his accession to the year 877, he was engaged in almost continual contests with the Danes, who, at last, compelled him to abandon the throne, and conceal himself, in disguise, in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. It was while he was thus concealed, that he was harshly reproved by his hostess, for having allowed some cakes to be burned, the baking of which she had directed him to watch. He next retired, with a few followers, to the isle of Athelney, where he remained till he was called again into the field by a victory which the earl of Devonshire had obtained over the enemy. Summoning round him his nobles, he completely routed the Danes at Eddington, and recovered his throne. During a part of the remainder of his reign, he had to contend against repeated invasions, but was uniformly successful in repelling them. By sea and land he fought no less than fifty-six battles. As soon as he resumed his authority, he began to cultivate the arts of peace. He reformed the laws; established trial by jury; divided the country into shires and hundreds; encouraged commerce and maritime discovery; invited learned men from all quarters; endowed seminaries; restored, if not founded, the university of Oxford; and gave lustre to literature, in the eyes of the people, by himself composing and translating numerous works, on a variety of subjects. This exemplary sovereign died A. D. 900 (or 901), and was succeeded by his son, Edward the Elder.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, an Italian author, of multifarious knowledge and talent, was the son of a merchant, and was born at Venice, in 1712. The learned languages, the elegant arts, and the abstruse sciences, were all known to him. At the age of twenty-one, he wrote his Newtonianism for the Ladies, intended to render the discoveries of Newton comprehensible to the fair sex. He was as much beloved for his manners and virtues as admired for his abilities. Frederick the Great made him his chamberlain, and gave him the title of count, the king of Poland appointed him a privy counsellor, and the Pope and many Italian princes highly distinguished him. He died at Pisa, in 1764. The first edition of his works is in four volumes 8vo.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian astronomer, of the tenth and eleventh centuries, was a native of Bassora. Having vaunted that he could render regular the inundations of the Nile, the caliph Hakem employed him to accomplish that purpose, and rewarded him beforehand. Alhazen, however, having examined the course of the river, discovered the folly of his scheme, and feigned madness to avert the wrath of the caliph. He died at Cairo, in 1038. His Treatise on Optics has been translated by Risner, and that on Twilight by Gerard of Cremona. Kepler is said to have taken many ideas from the latter work.

ALI, the cousin, son-in-law, and fast friend, of Mahomet, distinguished himself so greatly, by his activity and valour in the service of that impostor, that he gave him his daughter in marriage. After the death of the pseudo-prophet, Ali was excluded from the caliphate, by the intrigues of Ayesha. He succeeded to it, however, in 655, on the death of Othman; but his reign was a perpetual struggle against his enemies in the field; and at the end of four years he was assassinated. By the Persians, who venerate him as a martyr, he is considered as the only successor of Mahomet, for which the Turks detest them as heretics. Ali had a well informed mind, and was brave, generous, and a hater of treachery.

ALI BEY, born in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, about 1728, was sold into Egypt, at the age of twelve or fourteen years, as a slave; became one of the twenty-four beys who governed that country; and, in 1756, attained the supreme power, and threw off his obedience to the Porte. In conjunction with Shiek Daher, who had also revolted in Syria, he several times defeated the Turkish armies; but, at length, he was overthrown, by the treason of one of his own generals, and was either poisoned or died of his wounds. Among other plans, formed during his success, Ali meditated the revival of the ancient mode of carrying on the commerce of Europe with India, by way of the Red Sea.

ALI, TEPELINI, Pacha of Jannina. This extraordinary man was descended from

an illustrious Albanian family, and was born at Tepelini, in Albania, in 1744. He

lost his father when he was only sixteen, and made brave but fruitless efforts to defend his paternal inheritance against the neighbouring pachas. After having sustained several defeats, he was taken prisoner; but, at length, recovered his liberty, and withdrew into a solitary retreat. This latter circumstance is said to have led to his subsequent greatness. While, lost in reverie, he was one day involuntarily pushing a stick backward and forward in the sand, his attention was roused by the stick meeting with resistance from a solid body. He looked, and saw in the sand a box, which proved to be filled with gold. With this treasure he was enabled to raise two thousand men, and take the field against his enemies. He was victorious, and entered triumphantly into his native place. From that period, during fifty years of constant warfare, he was uniformly successful, and he brought under his sway a wide extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned his holding, with the title of pacha. He received agents from foreign powers, and alternately intrigued with England, France, and Russia. At length, in the spring of 1820, he threw off the mask, and declared himself king of Epirus. After a brief struggle, however, he was deserted by the majority of his troops, and even by his sons, and was compelled to take refuge in a fort, which he had constructed in an island of the lake of Jannina. From that retreat he was at last decoyed, by the Turkish general, under pretence that the Porte had pardoned him, and he was then assassinated; but not till he had slain two of his assailants, and dangerously wounded a third. He perished on the 5th of February, 1822. Ali was brave, intelligent, and active; but sanguinary and perfidious in the highest degree.

ALKMAAR, Henry of, whose real name is believed to be Nicholas Bauman, and who flourished towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, is the author of the popular German satire of Reynard the Fox, which Goethe has deemed worthy of being modernized, and paraphrased in hexameters It has been translated into several languages. Bauman is said to have been an East Frieslander, and a civilian, and to have died in 1501.

ALLEGRI. See CORREGIO.

ALLEN, Ethan, a brigadier general in the revolutionary army, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, but was educated principally in Vermont. In 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, he collected a body of about three hundred Green Mountain boys, as they were called, and marched against the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and in each of these enterprizes he was successful. He was shortly after taken prisoner and sent to England; of the events of his captivity he has himself given an interesting narrative. On release from his confinement he repaired to the head quarters of general Washington, where he was received with much respect. As his health was much injured, he returned to Vermont, after having made an offer of his services to the commander in chief in case of his recovery. He died suddenly at Colchester, in 1789. Among other publications Allen was the author of a work entitled Allen's Theology, or the Oracles of Reason, the first formal attack upon the Christian religion issued in the United States. He was a man of an exceedingly strong mind, but entirely rough and uneducated.

ALLEN, or ALLEYN, Thomas, an eminent mathematician, was born, in 1542, at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, and educated at Oxford. Selden and Camden speak in the highest terms of his extensive knowledge. Such was his mathematical skill, that the vulgar regarded him as a magician His acquaintance was courted by the great, and the earl of Leicester, who always consulted him on important affairs, offered him a bishopric, but his love of study and retirement induced him to decline the tempting offer. He died in 1632. He published, in Latin, the Second and Third Books of Ptolemy on the Stars, with an exposition

ALLEYN, Edward, a celebrated actor, was born in London, in 1566, and, after having acquired both popularity and riches, became proprietor of the Fortune playhouse, and joint proprietor of the Royal Bear Garden, by which his fortune was still further increased. The wealth thus obtained, he nobly devoted to the foundation of Dulwich College, which was completed in 1617, and in which he and his wife resided till their decease. He died in 1626. Vulgar credulity long believed, that the charitable Alleyn was induced to found

this college in consequence of his having been terrified by the appearance of a real demon, while he was playing the part of one.

ALLIONI, CHARLES, a Piedmontese physician and botanist, was born in 1725, and died in 1804, a man of extensive knowledge, and a member of many learned societies His works, chiefly botanical, are numerous, but the most prominent of them is his Piedmontese Flora, in three folio volumes, with plates. His name was given, by Leoffling, to a genus of plants.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO D', one of the Spanish conquerors of America, born about the year 1463, is believed to have been a foundling. Though an uneducated man, he rose in the military service, acquired wealth and influence at Panama, and, in conjunction with Pizarro, conquered the empire of Peru. A contest for supremacy soon, however, took place between him and Pizarro, which ended in his downfall. He was strangled in prison, in 1538. His son, DIEGO, avenged his father's death, by the assassination of Pizarro, but was ultimately overcome, in 1542, and beheaded by Castro de Vaca.

ALMODOVAR, the duke of, a native of Spain, was successively ambassador to the courts of Russia, Portugal, and England. On his retirement from public life, he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. He published, at Madrid, a species of literary journal, and translated Raynal's history of the Indies. He died, at Madrid, in 1794.

ALMON, JOHN, born at Liverpool, in 1738, served his apprenticeship to a bookseller, went to sea, and, lastly, settled in London, in 1759, and became a political writer, and afterwards a bookseller. He died in 1805. His principal works are Reviews of the Reign of George II., and of the first Mr. Pitt's Administration; Anecdotes of Lord Chatham; and Biographical Anecdotes of eminent Persons. The first regular publication, in numbers, of the Parliamentary Debates, was begun by Almon, in 1774.

ALOMPRA, ALOMPRAW, or LUONG-PRAW, a Birman of low extraction, known by the humble name of Aumdzea, or the huntsman, gained a crown, and immortalized his memory, by delivering his country from the yoke of the Peguans. About the year 1753, though only the chief of an inconsiderable village, he took up arms against the Peguan monarch. The flames of insurrection were rapidly spread by him, his valour and prudence were conspicuously displayed, and, after a desperate struggle of four years, the sovereign of Pegu was dethroned. Alompra afterwards attacked the Siamese, wrested from them some of their provinces, and was besieging Siam when death put a stop to his progress. He died in 1760, in the fiftieth year of his age.

ALPHONSO III. (called the GREAT) king of Leon and Asturias, was born in 848, and succeeded his father, Ordogno, in his eighteenth year. The early part of his reign was spent in repressing his factious nobles. This being accomplished, he attacked the Moors, gained numerous victories, and considerably enlarged his kingdom. The taxes, however, which his wars occasioned, excited revolt, in which his wife and eldest son joined, and Alphonso was compelled to abdicate. He died at Zamora, in 912. A Chronicle, from Wamba's reign to Ordogno's, is attributed to him.

ALPHONSO X. (surnamed the ASTRONOMER and the PHILOSOPHER) was born in 1203, succeeded to the tirone of Leon and Castile in 1253, and mdae vain efforts to ascend the imperial throne, to which he had been elected by a faction. After a stormy reign, he was deposed, in 1282, by the nobles and his own son, and he fruitlessly endeavoured to recover his authority by the aid of the Moors. He died in 1284. Alphonso was by far the most learned prince of his age. Spain is indebted to him for the Alphonsine Tables, and the code of laws denominated Las Partidas.

ALPHONSO V. (surnamed the MAGNANIMOUS) king of Arragon, Naples, and Sicily, succeeded his father in 1416, and almost his first act was the generous one of destroying, without reading it, a list of nobles who had conspired against him. He died in 1458, at the age of seventy-four, after an active and brilliant reign. His valour was often proved in his continual wars; he was eloquent, courteous, and humane; loved, understood, and protected literature and the sciences; abhorred duplicity; and had but one defect, that of an immoderate fondness for women.

ALPHONSO I. HENRIQUEZ, the founder and legislator of the Portuguese monarchy, was born in 1094, and assumed the title of king after the celebrated battle of Ourique, or Castro Verde, which he gained over the Moors, in 1139. He died in 1185, and was buried at Coimbra. Alphonso was of extraordinary stature, being seven feet high

ALPINI, PROSPER, a celebrated botanist, was born at Marostica, in the Venetian states, in 1553, and quitted the army to study physic and botany. In these sciences, especially in the latter, he acquired much celebrity. He resided three years in Egypt, with the Venetian consul, and gained an intimate knowledge of every

thing relative to that country. For some years before his death, which took place in 1616, he was professor of botany at Padua. He wrote several valuable medical and botanical works. A genus of plants takes from him the name of Alpinia.

ALSTEDIUS, John Henry, a German divine, was born, in 1588, at Herborn, in Nassau, was professor of philosophy and theology in his native town, and, subsequently, at Weissemberg, in Transylvania. He died at the latter place in 1638. Alstedius was such an indefatigable writer, that his name was anagrammatized into *sedulitas* (activity) by some of the word-distorters of that age. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, a Treatise on the Millenium, asserting that it will commence in 1694; an Encyclopædia; and a Biblical Encyclopædia, in which he absurdly attempts to prove, that the principles and materials of all the arts and sciences should be sought for in the Scriptures.

ALSOP, Richard, a man of letters, was born at Middletown in Connecticut, and resided in that place during most of his life. His works are numerous, and embrace a great variety of subjects. He was one of the contributors to the Echo, a journal that obtained considerable celebrity in its day for humour and smartness. He published various translations from the French and Italian, and left in manuscript a poem of considerable length called the Charms of Fancy. He died in 1815, at the age of 57.

ALSTON, Charles, a Scotch physician, born in 1683, was educated at Glasgow and Leyden, and settled at Edinburgh, where he lectured on botany and the materia medica. His lectures on the latter subject were published by Dr. Hope, in 1770, in two quarto volumes. Alston is also the author of Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense, in which he makes a formidable attack on the Linnæan system. He died in 1760. Mutis has given the name of Alstonia to a new genus of plants.

ALSTROEMER, Jonas, a Swede, who deserves to be numbered among national benefactors, was born, in 1685, of poor parents, in the province of Westrogothia, made a fortune in England, by commercial speculations, and then returned to his native land. He introduced into Sweden improved breeds of sheep, the use of potatoes, and the cultivation of dying drugs, established refineries of sugar, and contributed to the formation of the Levant and East India companies. For these services he was ennobled, and had a statue erected to him on the Exchange. He died in 1761. Claude, one of his sons, was a pupil of Linnæus.

ALTHUSEN, or ALTHUSIUS, John, a German civilian, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died early in the seventeenth. He was professor of law at Herborn, and syndic of Bremen. In 1603, he published his Politica Methodice Digesta, in which he boldly taught that kings are nothing more than magistrates, that to the people belongs the sovereignty, and that, as a natural consequence, they may change and even punish their rulers. Althusen is the author of several other works, the principal of which is a Latin Treatise on Roman Jurisprudence.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, duke of, a descendant of one of the most illustrious families in Spain, which he disgraced by his crimes, was born in 1508, entered the army early, and served in Italy, Hungary, and Africa. He became a general in 1538; but his first marked exploit was his gaining, in 1547, the battle of Muhlberg. From that time, he distinguished himself as a warrior and a statesman. In 1566, he was sent into Flanders, as viceroy, to crush the rising spirit of the Flemings; and he exercised his authority with the most infamous barbarity. Eighteen thousand individuals perished on the scaffold, and more than one hundred thousand emigrated. After his recall, he was sent for a while into exile, but was soon restored to favour, and employed in reducing Portugal to subjection. This sanguinary monster died in 1582.

ALVARADO, Don Pedro, one of the conquerors of Spanish America, was born at Badajoz. He accompanied Cortes in his Mexican expedition, produced an insurrection in Mexico, by his cruelty and rapacity, and narrowly escaped with life. He was subsequently appointed to the government of Guatimala; had violent contests with Pizarro; made discoveries on the Californian coast; and was, at length, killed in 1541.

ALVARADO, Alphonso d', born at Burgos, accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru, distinguished himself greatly on various occasions, particularly at the battle of Salinas, was appointed captain-general, acted with such cruelty that he excited a revolt, was defeated by the revolters, and died, in 1553, partly from vexation that he had been vanquished.

ALVAREZ, Francis, a native of Portugal, born at Coimbra, towards the end of the fifteenth century, was almoner to King Emanuel, and was sent, in 1515, as secretary, with Galvao, on an embassy to Abyssinia. After residing in that country twelve years, he returned, was rewarded with a rich benefice, and, in 1540, published a folio volume, bearing the title of True Information concerning the Country of Prester John, according to what was

seen by Francis Alvarez. His work contains much curious information.

ALXINGER, JOHN BAPTIST D', a German poet, born at Vienna, in 1755, of a rich family, early acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics. Though he became a doctor of laws, and held the title of court advocate, he availed himself of his legal station only to make up disputes, or plead for the poor. Poetry was his favourite pursuit. Besides minor pieces, he wrote Doolin of Mentz, and Bliomberis, two chivalresque epics, in Wieland's style. Alxinger was liberal, and firmly attached to his friends. He died in 1797.

AMAK, a Persian poet of the eleventh century, is believed to have been a native of Bokhara, and was patronised by Sultan Khedar Khan, who placed him at the head of a poetical academy. His most celebrated work is, The Loves of Joseph and Zuleika. Amak lived to a very advanced age, and was more favoured by fortune than bards in general are; his slaves were numerous, and he possessed thirty riding horses, richly caparisoned.

AMALTHÆUS, JEROME, a member of a family which produced many literary men, was born in Friuli, in 1506, and became eminent as a physician, philosopher, and Latin poet. For many years he taught medicine and moral philosophy at Padua. He died in 1574. Of the merit of his poetry a judgment may be formed from his beautiful epigram on Acon and Leonilla, which has been so often translated.

AMBOISE, GEORGE D', cardinal, born in 1460, of a noble French family, at Chaumont sur Loire, was a bishop at fourteen, and was successively archbishop of Narbonne and of Rouen. Louis XII. obtained for him the rank of cardinal, and appointed him his prime minister, in which post he maintained domestic tranquillity, diminished the taxes, improved the manner of administering justice, and reformed the religious orders. As papal legate, he acted with equal uprightness. D'Amboise aspired to be pope, but was defeated by a stratagem of Julian de la Rovere. He died, in 1510, at Lyons, and is said, on his death bed, to have often exclaimed to the friar, his attendant, "Brother John! why have I not all my life been brother John?" Probably he then repented of having incited his master to war against the Venetians, in revenge for their having contributed to exclude him from the papal throne.

AMBROSE, ST., a son of the prefect of Gaul, was born at Arles, in 340, and received an excellent education. Being made governor of Liguria, he fixed his residence at Milan. Auxentius, the bishop of that city, having died, an assembly was held to elect a successor, at which a tumult took place. All at once a child exclaimed, "Let Ambrose be our bishop!" and the multitude, who looked upon this as a suggestion from Heaven, accordingly elected him. Nor did he prove himself unworthy of the episcopal dignity. His firmness was nobly displayed, in refusing to allow the Emperor Theodosius to enter the church, till he had, as far as possible, atoned for the massacre of Thessalonica. He died at Milan, in 387. His works form two folio volumes. He is the author of the Te Deum Laudamus.

AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL, a judicious French historian, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the Institute, was born at Paris, in 1730, and died in 1811. Besides many minor essays and dissertations, he wrote the History of the Commerce of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies, and a continuation of Le Beau's History of the Lower Empire.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, was born at Orleans, in 1634, and died poor at Paris, in 1706. At the age of thirty-five he was appointed secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, in which city he resided several years. He translated Tacitus, Velferus's History of the Government of Venice, and other works, published the Letters of Cardinal d'Ossat, and wrote some original pieces, which are now forgotten.

AMELUNGHI, JEROME, surnamed, from his deformity and the place of his birth, the Hunchback of Pisa, an Italian poet, appears to have been the inventor of burlesque poetry among his countrymen. He published his War of the Giants, in 1566, under the name of Forabosco. It was accompanied by the War of the Dwarfs, attributed to Francis Aminta, but which, most probably, was by Amelunghi.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a celebrated printer of the fifteenth century, was born at Rutlingen, in Swabia, but settled at Basil. His editions are much valued for their correctness. Amerbach was the inventor of the Roman type, which he substituted for the old gothic and italic. It was first used in a reprint of St. Augustine's works. He died in 1515.

AMERICUS VESPUCIUS. See VESPUCCI.

AMES, FISHER, one of the most eloquent of American writers and statesmen, was born at Dedham in Massachusetts, in the year 1758. He was educated at Harvard College, where he received his degree in 1774. About seven years afterwards he began the practice of the law, and an opportunity soon occurred for the display of his superior qualifications both as a speaker and essay writer. He distinguished himself as a member of the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the Constitution in 1788, and from this body passed to the

house of representatives in the State legislature. Soon after he was elected the first representative of the Suffolk district in the Congress of the United States, where he remained with the highest honour during the eight years of Washington's administration. On the retirement of the first President, Mr. Ames returned to the practice of his profession in his native town. During the remaining years of his life his health was very much impaired, but his mind still continued deeply interested in politics, and he published a considerable number of essays on the most stirring topics of the day. He died in 1808. In the following year his works were issued in one volume octavo, prefaced by a biographical notice from the pen of his friend, the Rev. Dr. Kirkland.

AMES, JOSEPH, a typographical antiquary, was born, in 1689, at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, served his time to a plane maker in London, and subsequently became an ironmonger and ship-chandler in Wapping. He died in 1759. Ames was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and secretary of the latter society. His principal works are, his Typographical Antiquities (which has since been greatly enlarged by Herbert and Dibdin), and the Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of Wren, the latter of which he drew up from the MSS. of Wren.

AMHERST, JEFFERY, lord, born in 1717, at Riverhead, in Kent, was a descendant of an ancient family. At the age of fourteen he entered the army, and, at the battles of Roucoux, Dettingen, and Fontenoy, was aid-de-camp to Lord Ligonier. In 1758, being then a major-general, he reduced Louisbourg and its dependencies. Being appointed chief commander in America, he took several forts, and contributed to the conquests of Canada, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath and a peerage. Between 1763 and 1795, he held many high military situations, among which was that of commander in chief. In 1796 he was made field marshal, and in the following year he died.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, a political writer, was born at Marden, in Kent, and educated at Oxford, whence he was expelled, for which he avenged himself by bitterly satirising that university, in his Terræ Filius. He then settled in London, and published a volume of Miscellanies, and a poem called The Convocation. He was next engaged in The Craftsman, and carried it on for many years, with infinite spirit and success. When his party made their peace with the crown, they deserted him, and he soon after died of a broken heart, in 1742.

AMILCAR, surnamed BARCAS, a Carthaginian general, sprung from a family anciently the kings of Tyre. He was early entrusted with military command, and for five years distinguished himself in Sicily, against those universal robbers the Romans. The defeat, however, of Hanno, by the consul Lutatius, induced Carthage to make peace. On Amilcar's return he quelled the formidable rebellion of the mercenary troops, defeated the Numidians, and restored tranquillity. Spain was the next scene of his services. There, he conquered several nations, and founded Barcelona. After having remained in that country nine years, he was slain in a battle against the Vettones. He was the father of Annibal.

AMIOT, Father, a jesuit missionary, was born at Toulon, in 1718, and died at Pekin, in 1794. During a residence of forty-three years in China, he obtained a profound knowledge of the arts, antiquities, and history of that empire, and of the Chinese and Tartar languages. On these subjects he wrote many valuable dissertations. He is also the author of a Life of Confucius, and of a Tartar-mantcheou Dictionary, in three quarto volumes.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, a Latin historian, was a native of Antioch, born in the fourth century, and, in his youth, served with distinction in Germany, Gaul, and Persia. Retiring from a military life, he went to reside at Rome, where he wrote a valuable History of the Roman Emperors, from Nerva to Valens. It consisted of thirty-one books, of which the first thirteen are lost. He was also the author of a work in Greek, on the Grecian orators and historians, of which only a fragment remains. He died A. D. 390.

AMMIRATO, SCIPIO, a Neapolitan, born at Lecce, in 1531, was designed for the law, but abandoned it for literature. After many adventures and wanderings, he settled at Florence, under the patronage of the Grand Duke Cosmo, who employed him to write the History of Florence. This is his principal work. He died in 1601.

AMMONIUS, a peripatetic philosopher, who was one of the masters of Plutarch. He endeavoured to reconcile the doctrine of Aristotle with that of Plato. Plutarch wrote his life, which is lost.

AMMONIUS-SACCAS, or SACCOPHORUS, a philosopher of Alexandria, lived towards the end of the second century. Though born in poverty, and earning a subsistence by carrying sacks of wheat (whence his name of Saccophorus), he studied philosophy with ardour. He is considered as the founder of the mystic philosophy, known as the Alexandrian, or neoplatonic. Plotinus, Longinus, and Origen, were among his pupils. His system was, in fact, a jumble of heterogenous opinions, borrowed from various schools. He is said

to have apostatized from christianity, but this is denied by some. There was another Ammonius, an eclectic philosopher, who lived about the middle of the fifth century.

AMO, ANTHONY WILLIAM, a negro, born on the Gold Coast, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, was brought to Holland, in 1707, and presented to the duke of Brunswick, who sent him to the university of Halle, whence he removed to Wittenberg. He had a perfect knowledge of astronomy, and spoke Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, Dutch, and French. After his patron's death, he fell into a deep melancholy, and at length quitted Europe, to lead a solitary life in his own country. He died in one of the Dutch company's forts.

AMONTONS, WILLIAM, was born at Paris, in 1663. Early in youth, he became deaf, and, being thus partly cut off from society, he sought for resources in the cultivation of his talents. He learned drawing and architecture, and was employed on several public works. But his attention was principally directed to mechanics and natural philosophy. Several improvements were made by him in the construction of barometers, thermometers, and hygrometers, and he was the original inventor of the telegraphic art. Amontons died at Paris, at the age of forty-two.

AMORY, THOMAS, DR., a dissenting divine, born at Taunton, in 1700, was an active and valuable minister. He died in 1774. He wrote two volumes of sermons, and the Lives of Grove, Benson, and Chandler.

AMORY, THOMAS, a son of counsellor Amory, secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland, is supposed to have been brought up to the medical profession, but he never practised. His character was a singular one; he lived recluse, shunned company, and never left home till the evening He died in 1789, aged ninety-seven. Amory is the author of Memoirs concerning the Lives of certain Ladies of Great Britain, and of the Life of John Buncle.

AMYOT, JAMES, was born at Melun, in 1513. His parents were so poor that, while he was finishing his education at Paris, all the aid they could give him was a weekly loaf. It is said, also, that, unable to purchase oil or candles, he studied by fire light. On leaving college, however, his merit gained him friends, and he at length rose to be preceptor of the king's children. Francis I. gave him an abbey; Charles IX., his pupil, appointed him grand almoner of France; and Henry III. made him a commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. One of his defects was an excessive love of money. He died at Auxerre, in 1593. Among his various works, chiefly translations, the most celebrated is his version of Plutarch, which remains unsurpassed in the French language.

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a French Protestant divine, born at Bourgeuil, in 1596, was educated for the civil law, but preferred theology, and became professor of divinity at Saumur. In that profession he acquired the highest reputation. Such was his influence that he succeeded in introducing the doctrines of Arminius into the French reformed churches, to the great displeasure of the zealous Calvinists. Being a friend to the doctrine of passive obedience, he was looked on with a favourable eye by Richelieu and Mazarine. Amyraut was a man of moderation and candour, and had the rare fortune to be esteemed by men of all sects. His theological works are numerous. He died in 1664.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, was sent on an embassy to Athens, about 592 B. C., became the friend and disciple of Solon, and was the first foreigner who was made a citizen of Athens. After he quitted Athens, he travelled into other countries, and then returned to Scythia, where he was killed by some of his own countrymen. There is considerable pith and point in some of his recorded sayings.

ANACREON, a celebrated Greek poet, born about 530 B. C. at Teos, in Ionia, was, according to Plato, of a family which reckoned Codrus, the last king of Athens, among its ancestors. Polycrates, of Samos, invited him to his court, and granted him his friendship. On the death of Polycrates, the poet went to Athens, and resided with Hipparchus, till the latter was assassinated; he then returned to Teos, where he continued till the revolt of Histæus compelled him to remove to Abdera, where he finally settled. A grape stone choked him, in his eighty-fifth year, while he was in the act of drinking. Only a part of his works is extant; but the Odes which time

has spared, are masterpieces of their kind. No one has ever equalled Anacreon in sweetness and elegance. Of his morals little that is favourable can be said; they were tainted by intemperance and impurity of the worst kind. His poems have been often translated into English, but the version by Moore is far superior to every other.

ANAXAGORAS, a Grecian philosopher, born at Clazomene, in Ionia, B. C. 500, became a disciple of Anaximenes, at Miletus, and next settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and numbered the most eminent men of the age among his pupils. Being falsely accused of impiety, he was condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted for banishment, and he retired to Lampsacus, where he died 428 years B. C. His philosophical doctrines, though in some points erroneous, were far superior to those of his contemporaries. It was he who first assigned the creation of all things to a purely spiritual cause.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, accompanied Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, and, on various occasions, reproved the pride and presumption of that conqueror. Yet his enemies have not scrupled to accuse him of adulation. It is, however, not probable that he could be a sycophant, who is acknowledged to have sometimes spoken the honest truth; and who taught that virtue is the sovereign good, and that the happiness of a real sage is independent of external objects. Nicocreon, tyrant of Cyprus, whom he had offended, is said to have pounded him to death in a mortar, after the death of Alexander; but the truth of this story is doubtful

ANAXIMANDER, a Grecian philosopher, born at Miletus, 610 years B. C., was the disciple and successor of Thales, the founder of the Ionic sect. He is said to have discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic, fixed the epoch of the equinoxes and solstices, invented the sphere and the gnomon, and taught that the earth revolves, and that the sun is a globe of fire. Some of his philosophical opinions, however, were grossly absurd. He died 547 years B. C.

ANAXIMENES, a philosopher of Miletus, was the disciple and successor of Anaximander. According to his system, all things originated from the air; the sun, moon, and stars were formed from detached parts of the earth; the earth was a plain figure, and the heavens were a solid concave one, in which the stars were fixed like nails. He died 504 years B. C.

ANAXIMENES, a native of Lampsacus, was a philosopher, orator, and historian, and one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great. He wrote lives of Philip and Alexander, and a History of Greece, all of which are lost. By a stratagem, he saved his natal city from ruin. Lampsacus having sustained a long siege against Alexander, he resolved on its destruction, and foreseeing that Anaximenes would plead for it, he positively swore to do the contrary of what his preceptor should desire. Aware of this, Anaximenes requested him to destroy it; and the necessary consequence was, that Lampsacus was saved.

ANCHIETA, Joseph, a Portuguese jesuit, denominated the Apostle of the New World, was born in 1533, in the island of Teneriffe. In 1553 he landed in Brazil, and there, in conjunction with Nobrega, he for many years exerted himself strenuously in converting and civilizing the Indian tribes; displaying a courage, fortitude, and Christian spirit which have seldom been equalled. He died in 1597.

ANDERSON, Edmund, Sir, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Oxford, went from thence to the Inner Temple, was made a judge about 1571, and chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1582, and died in 1605. He was one of the commissioners for trying the Queen of Scots. Anderson was of an intolerant spirit, and an inveterate enemy to the principles of liberty. His Reports of Cases, and his Resolutions and Judgments in the Courts, were published after his death.

ANDERSON, Alexander, a native of Aberdeen, professor of mathematics at Paris, flourished in the seventeenth century, and published several mathematical works; among which may be mentioned Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi, and some of Vieta's posthumous productions.

ANDERSON, James, a Scottish advocate, eminent as an antiquary, was born at Edinburgh, in 1662, and died in 1728. He published Collections relative to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland, four vols. quarto; Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ; and other works.

ANDERSON, Adam, a native of Scotland, was for forty years a clerk in the South Sea House; he was also a trustee for establishing the colony of Georgia, and one of the court of assistants of the Scotch Corporation. He died in 1765. He is the author of that laborious and useful work, the Historical and Chronological deduction of the Origin of Commerce, the best edition of which is in four volumes quarto.

ANDERSON, Walter, a Scottish clergyman and historian, who died in 1800, at his living of Churnside, which he had held for half a century. In 1769, he published a History of France, during the reigns of Francis I. and Charles IX., which, in 1773 and 1783, he continued down to the peace of Munster. He is also

the author of the Philosophy of ancient Greece investigated; and of a Life of Crœsus.

ANDERSON, James, a Scotch agriculturist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, in 1739, and commenced farming, as master, at the early age of fifteen. His exertions were successful. He was as active, though not quite as precociously, with his pen as with his aratory instruments, and produced many valuable works. His first production was a series of Essays on Planting, collected into a volume in 1777, which assisted to obtain for him the degree of LL. D. from the university of Edinburgh. Besides his original compositions, chiefly agricultural, he edited the Bee and the Recreations in Agriculture, and contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and the Monthly Review. He died in 1808.

ANDERSON, George, born at Weston, in Buckinghamshire, in 1769, was originally a day labourer; but, in consequence of his displaying great skill in arithmetic, the Rev. Mr. King sent him to Wadham College, and afterwards procured him a situation under the Board of Controul. He rose to be accomptant general. His death took place in 1796. He translated the Arenarius of Archimedes; and wrote A General View of the East India Company's Affairs.

ANDRADA, Thomas d', a Portuguese, better known under the name of Thomas of Jesus, was the reformer of the barefooted Augustine friars, and belonged to a family which numbered literary men and learned theologians among its members. His claim to biographical notice rests, however, on still higher grounds than theirs. He was taken prisoner in Sebastian's fatal expedition to Africa; and though money was sent over for his ransom, he applied it to the benefit of his companions in misfortune, and voluntarily remained in slavery, that he might console and support them. In the performance of this pious office he died. While in captivity he wrote a work intitled the Sufferings of Jesus.

ANDRE, John, an adjutant general in the British army in North America during the revolutionary war. Being employed to negociate with Arnold the delivery of the works at West Point, he was apprehended in disguise within the American lines. He was condemned as a spy from the enemy, and, according to the established usages of war, was executed in 1780, at the age of twenty-nine years. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He is the author of a poem entitled *The Cow Chase*.

ANDREADA, Ferdinand, a Portuguese admiral. He commanded, in 1518, the first European fleet which ever visited the coast of China. When he was departing from a port, he proclaimed that if any native had been injured by a Portuguese, and would come forward, he should receive reparation, and the offender should be punished. His equity and moderation were on the point of being rewarded, by the general opening of the Chinese ports to his countrymen, when all his hopes were frustrated, by the arrival of another fleet, under his brother Simon, a man of an opposite character, who excited universal disgust by his rapacity and violence.

ANDREINI, Isabella, an eminent comic actress, but still more celebrated for her literary talents and accomplishments, was born at Padua, in 1562, and displayed such extraordinary precocity of genius, that she composed a pastoral when she was scarcely able to read. She was well versed in philosophy and languages, sang and played divinely, was beautiful, and crowned the whole by irreproachable morals. She died at Lyons, in 1604. Her compositions consist of poems, letters, and dialogues. Francis, her husband, an actor, was inconsolable for her loss; he was a man of considerable abilities, and was the author of three dramas, and of some miscellaneous pieces.

ANDREINI, John Baptist, the son of the preceding, was born at Florence, in 1578. Like his parents, he was on the stage; and, like them, he possessed talents. As an actor he was admired in Italy and France. His poems and dramas are not without merit, but they betray a deficiency of judgment, and their style is deplorably vitiated by the bad taste which the example of Marino rendered prevalent at that period. His Adamo, a sacred drama, has acquired celebrity, from the circumstance of some persons having maintained that it gave Milton the first idea of Paradise Lost.

ANDREOSSI, Francis, a mathematician and engineer, was born at Paris, in 1633, and died in 1688. He was employed by Riquet, to assist in forming the cana of Languedoc; and, after the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, a strenuous but ineffectual attempt was made, by one of his descendants, to claim for him the honour of having projected that magnificent work. He was, however, a man of talent, and succeeded to the superintendance, on the death of Riquet. He published a map of the canal in three folio sheets.

ANDREOSSI, Count Anthony Francis, eminent as a soldier, diplomatist, and writer, was born at Castlenaudary, in Languedoc, in 1761, was a lieutenant of artillery at twenty, and served with distinction in Italy and Egypt. Napoleon raised him to the ranks of general and count. He was successively ambassador to London, Vien-

na, and Constantinople. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Andreossi espoused his cause; and he was one of the commissioners chosen to treat with the allies by the provisional government. He died in 1827. Among his works are, a History of the Canal of Languedoc; the Campaign of the Gallo-Batavian Army on the Mayn and Rednitz; and Constantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus.

ANDREW OF CYRENE, a Jew, whom Eusebius surnames LUCUAS, was an impostor, who, under the reign of Trajan, had the art to persuade his fellow countrymen, that he was ordained to be their liberator. He incited the Jews to a revolt, which extended through Egypt, Libya, and the island of Cyprus, and during which the most horrible cruelties were committed on both sides. It was not suppressed till after many sanguinary battles had been fought.

ANDREWS, LANCELOT, an eminent divine, born at London, in 1565, was educated at Cambridge, where he became so celebrated for his preaching and his theological acquirements, that he obtained the patronage of the Earl of Huntingdon and Sir Francis Walsingham; and, in no long time, rose to be master of Pembroke Hall (his own college), chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and dean of Westminster. He might have had a bishopric from Elizabeth, if he would have submitted to the spoliation of its revenues. Under her successor he attained that dignity. James was pleased with his preaching, and still more with his defence of him against Bellarmin, who had attacked the monarch's book on the Rights of Kings. The divine was successively raised to the sees of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, and was appointed lord almoner, and a privy counsellor of England and Scotland. He died in 1626. Milton wrote a Latin elegy on his death. His works attest his erudition; but are deformed by the bad taste and pedantry of the age in which he lived. Andrews was charitable, munificent, and a patron of learning. Waller has recorded an instance of this prelate's wit. Neile, bishop of Durham, and Andrews, were standing behind the king's chair at dinner, when James suddenly turned to them, and said, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neile quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." On this the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No puts off, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neile's money, for he offers it."

ANDREWS, JAMES PETTIT, was born at Shaw-house, near Newbury, in Berkshire, in 1737, and died at Brompton in 1797. In his youth, he was an officer in the Berks militia, and was a police magistrate at the time of his decease. He is the author of a History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe; a Continuation of Henry's English History; and other works of merit. A pamphlet from his pen occasioned the first statute that was passed for the protection of chimney-sweepers.

ANDREWS, MILES PETER, was the second son of an eminent London merchant, and became principal proprietor of the lucrative Dartford Powder Mills, on the death of his brother. On receiving this accession of fortune, he purchased a splendid mansion in Cleveland Row, mingled with the circles of fashion, and devoted his leisure hours to writing for the stage; theatricals being his favourite amusement. Of his nine comedies not one is now acted. Many prologues and epilogues were contributed by him to other dramatists. Andrews was of a hospitable disposition, and kind to men of letters. He died in 1814.

ANDRIEU, BERTRAND, was born at Bordeaux in 1761, and died at Paris in 1822; he distinguished himself greatly as an engraver of medals, of which art he is considered as the restorer in France. A large part of the medals in the royal cabinet and library, which are looked upon as masterpieces, are the work of Andrieu.

ANDROMACHUS, head physician of Nero, was the inventor of that heterogeneous and absurd composition the Theriaca, known by the moderns as Venice treacle, and which was long supposed to be a sovereign antidote against poison. The Greek verses, addressed to Nero, in which he describes the composition of this boasted remedy, are still in existence.

ANDRONICUS, of Cyrresthes in Macedonia, an architect, built the octagonal Tower of the Winds at Athens, and invented weathercocks. The tower is now converted into a mosque for dervises. It has more than once been imitated in modern buildings.

ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the most ancient of the Latin comic poets, lived about 240 years B. C. He is said to have been a Greek slave, and to have acted in his own pieces. Andronicus also composed hymns in honour of the gods. Nothing remains of his works, except some insulated verses.

ANDRONICUS, of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, who flourished at Rome 63 years B. C., was the first who arranged the inedited works of Aristotle, and composed summaries and tables of the different books He also wrote commentaries on them, which are lost.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, an eminent French architect of the sixteenth century, was a native of Orleans, or, as some say, of Paris He began the Pont Neuf in 1578, built several magnificent mansions, and was chosen by Henry IV. to continue the gallery of the Louvre. Androuet, however, did not complete the latter undertaking; he being compelled to leave France because he was a protestant. The place and time of his death are unknown. He left several works on his art, of which the engravings were executed by himself.

ANEURIN, a British poet and chieftain, who was called the prince of the bards. He distinguished himself at the battle of Cattraeth, which conflict he made the subject of a poem. None of his compositions are extant, except that piece, and another, intitled the Odes of the Months. Aneurin died about A. D. 570. He has been supposed to be the same person with Gildas.

ANGELIO, or DEGLI ANGELI, PETER, a modern Latin poet, born, in 1517, at Barga, in Tuscany, was master of Greek and Latin at ten years of age, relinquished the study of law for literature, was obliged to quit Bologna in consequence of having written some satirical verses, and became, during three years, a copyist of Greek MSS. for the French ambassador at Venice. He visited Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Greece, passed through several adventures, in which he manifested his courage, and was, from 1546 to 1575, professor of Greek and Latin at Reggio, and at Pisa. He subsequently resided at Rome, and at Florence, under the liberal patronage of Ferdinand de Medicis, and at length died at Pisa, in 1596. His principal works are the Cynogeticon, a poem in six books, and the Syrias, in twelve books, on the deliverance of the holy land.

ANGOSCIOLA, or ANGUSSALA, SOPHONISBA, an Italian lady, of a noble Cremonese family, born in 1535, manifested an early love of drawing, and was put under the tuition of Gatti. In a short time she became a complete mistress of painting, and acquired a high reputation. Philip II. invited her to Spain, patronised her liberally, and gave her in marriage to Don Fabricio de Moncada, who took her to Sicily, his native country. After his death, she married a noble Genoese. At the age of sixty-seven, she lost her sight; but she continued to be the charm of the enlightened society which she collected around her. She died at Genoa, about 1620.

ANGUILLARA, JOHN ANDREW DELL', one of the most celebrated Italian poets of the sixteenth century, was born at Sutri, in Tuscany, about 1517; the period of his death is unknown, but must have been subsequent to 1564. His principal work is his Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, which, though often unfaithful, and sinning against good taste, has great merit. For the representation of his tragedy of Œdipus, a theatre was built at Vicenza by the celebrated Palladio. Anguillara, however, lived and died in poverty.

ANICH, PETER, the son of a peasant, near Inspruck, in the Tyrol, was born in 1723, and his early youth was spent in agricultural labours. At the age of twenty-eight, however, his thirst for knowledge induced him to go to the college of Inspruck, where, under the tuition of the Jesuits, he soon became an excellent geometer and astronomer, and one of the first mechanicians in Europe. He constructed globes and mathematical instruments, and at length undertook a general survey of the Tyrol, on an extensive scale, which he completed in an admirable manner. The empress granted him a trifling pension, but he did not enjoy it more than two months. He died in 1766.

ANIELLO, THOMAS, commonly called MASANIELLO, a native of Amalfi, born in 1623, though only an humble seller of fish at Naples, shook to its basis the authority of the Austrian government over his native country. After having long oppressed the people, the duke of Arcos, the Austrian viceroy, imposed, in 1646, a tax upon all sorts of fruit; an onerous impost on the poor, as fruit constituted nearly their sole food. Stimulated by Aniello, the multitude rose, destroyed the toll-houses, and rifled the palace of the viceroy, who with difficulty made his escape to a church. All power remained in the hands of Aniello, who was at the head of more than an hundred and fifty thousand men, besides vast numbers of armed women; and the viceroy was at length under the necessity of yielding to the demands of the populace. Aniello, however, did not long enjoy his triumph, for he was shot by four assassins, who were employed by the viceroy.

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of the Greek emperor Alexis I., was born in 1083, and, after her father's death, conspired to place the crown on her husband's head, to the prejudice of her brother John. Her scheme was frustrated, but her brother treated her with lenity, and she spent the rest of her days in retirement and literary pursuits. Her death took place in 1148. She is the author of the Alexiad, in fifteen books, a history of her father's reign; a work of merit, but in which filial affection sometimes does violence to truth.

ANNETT, PETER, a deistical writer, said to be a native of Liverpool, and educated as a protestant dissenting minister. He is the author, among other things, of The History of the Man after God's own

Heart, and the Free Inquirer, for which latter work he was pilloried and imprisoned. While Annett was in the King's Bench, his necessities were relieved by archbishop Secker. He died in 1778.

ANNIBAL, one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, general of antiquity, was a Carthaginian, the son of Amilcar Barcas, and was born 247 years B. C. When he was only a child, his father made him swear at the altar eternal enmity to the Romans, and never was vow better kept. At the age of twenty-five, he succeeded to the command of the army in Spain, on the death of Asdrubal. In three years he reduced Spain to subjection, and completed his achievement by the destruction of Saguntum, an ally of the Romans. Hence arose the second Punic war. Having conceived the daring scheme of attacking Rome in the very centre of her power, Annibal passed the Pyrenees with a formidable army (B. C. 218), traversed Gaul, crossed the Alps, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, and penetrated into Italy, where, at the outset, he vanquished Scipio on the Ticino, and Sempronius on the Trebbia. In the following year, he entirely defeated Flaminius, at the battle of Thrasymene. Fabius, by his prudent manœuvres, for a while held him at bay; but the battle of Cannæ, brought on (B. C. 216) by the presumption of Varro, reduced Rome to the verge of ruin. More than forty thousand Romans perished on that terrible day. The force of Annibal, however, not being sufficient for the reduction of the city of Rome, he bent his march to Capua, which opened its gates to him, and he there took up his winter quarters. It has been idly said, that the luxury of Capua proved fatal to Annibal and his army. But this ridiculous assertion is refuted by the fact that, though faction deprived him of succours from home, he kept his ground in Italy for more than twelve years after the battle of Cannæ, and did not quit it till he was recalled to defend Carthage against Scipio. The decisive battle of Zama, which was fought B. C. 201, compelled the Carthaginians to submit to a humiliating peace. His countrymen now conferred on Annibal the pretorship, and he began to introduce the reforms which were necessary to give vigour to the state; but the mean dread and hatred of the Romans pursued him, and they sent commissioners to insist on his being delivered into their hands. He was compelled to fly; and the remainder of his life was spent in almost continual wanderings, and endeavours to excite hostility against the Roman domination. Having failed in inspiring Antiochus, king of Syria, with his own spirit and fortitude, he lastly took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, and at the court of that contemptible monarch he poisoned himself, B. C. 183, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, to avoid being surrendered up to those whom he had so often vanquished.

ANNIUS, of Viterbo, whose real name was JOHN NANNI, was a Dominican, born at Viterbo, about 1432, and died at Rome, in 1502. He was a learned man, but disgraced his learning by applying it to purposes of deception. He forged various works, which he pretended to be the compositions of Berosus, Fabius Pictor, and many other ancient writers. These he published with a commentary, and it was some time before the cheat was discovered.

ANQUETIL, LOUIS PETER, a French historian, born at Paris, in 1723, was educated for the church, and obtained much celebrity as a theologian. Under the reign of Napoleon, he was a member of the Institute, and was employed by the minister of the foreign department. Anquetil was an indefatigable student; ten hours of each day were devoted to study. He was more than eighty when he began his History of France, which extends to fourteen volumes. He died in 1808. Of his works, the principal are, the Spirit of the League; the History of France; and a Summary of Universal History.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, ABRAHAM HYACINTH, the brother of Louis Peter, was born at Paris, in 1731, and was intended for the church, but devoted himself almost solely to the study of the oriental languages Such was his fondness for those languages, that, a Zend MS. having fallen into his hands, he actually enlisted as a common soldier, in an expedition to India, in order to have an opportunity of learning the Zend, Pehlevi, and Sanscrit. He remained in India, encountering many hardships, till 1762, when he returned to Europe, with one hundred and eighty MSS. A pension and the situation of oriental interpreter in the king's library were given to him. He died in 1805. His productions consist of, a Translation of the Zendavesta; and of a Persian work,

entitled Secrets not to be revealed; Oriental Legislation; Historical and Geographical Researches in India; India as connected with Europe; and a Treatise on the Dignity of Commerce.

ANSELM, a native of Aoste, in Piedmont, was born in 1033. He was archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Richard I. He was a strenuous supporter of Papal supremacy, and was the first who enforced clerical celibacy in England. Anselm was a learned man, according to the learning of the age in which he lived, and his works display acuteness of intellect. He was canonized in the reign of Henry VII.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, was born, in 1697, at his father's seat in Staffordshire, and manifested early an inclination to the sea. He first obtained a command in 1722, but did not acquire celebrity till he was placed at the head of an expedition to the South Sea, in 1740. After losing all his ships but one, and encountering many difficulties, but not without having severely harassed the Spanish settlements, he was so fortunate as to capture a rich galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and to reach England in safety, after an absence of nearly four years. He was successively made rear-admiral of the blue, a lord of the admiralty, rear-admiral of the white, and vice-admiral of the blue. In 1747, he defeated a French squadron, and captured six men of war, and four East Indiamen. He was rewarded with a barony, and rose through all the intermediate ranks of the navy till he became admiral, and commander in chief of the British fleet. Lord Anson died in 1762. He was a brave and skilful seaman, but had little knowledge of the world, and his love of play made him the dupe of sharpers.

ANSPACH, the Margravine of, Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Berkeley, was born in 1750, and at the age of seventeen was married to the Hon. Mr. Craven, afterwards Lord Craven. After a union of thirteen years, the ill conduct of her husband compelled her to separate from him. She travelled on the continent, and an attachment took place between her and the Margrave of Anspach, who married her in 1791, and came to reside with her in England. The British court, however, refused to receive her, and she was disowned by her daughters. She died in 1827. The Margravine possessed considerable talents. Among her literary productions are her own Memoirs; her Travels; and some dramatic pieces and poems

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, born in 1721, was educated at Bury St. Edward's, Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. At college he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned in 1754, on his succeeding to his patrimonial property. For some time he blended the occupations of a country gentleman with literary pursuits; but, afterwards, resided principally at Bath. In 1766 appeared his New Bath Guide, which obtained rapid and deserved popularity. It has been often imitated, but its wit, humour, and playfulness, have not yet been equalled. Anstey produced several other poems, all of considerable merit, but inferior to the New Bath Guide. He died in 1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, an antiquary, was born at St. Neots, in Cornwall, in 1669, and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1702, he was elected M. P for St. Germain's, and in 1713 was appointed garter king at arms. He died in 1744. Of his works, all of which are heraldic, the principal is the Register of the Order of the Garter, in two folio volumes.

ANTHEMIUS, a native of Tralles, in Lydia, was at once an architect, sculptor, and able mathematician. Justinian employed him to rebuild the church of Saint Sophia, at Constantinople, which still remains a magnificent monument of his talents, though he did not live to finish it. From certain facts, which history has preserved respecting Anthemius, it appears that he had no slender portion of chemical knowledge, and that he must have invented a composition closely resembling, if not the same with, gunpowder. He died in 534.

ANTHING, FREDERIC, known by his biography of the famous field-marshal Suwarrof, whose companion in arms he had been. He was born in Gotha, travelled through Europe, and went to St. Petersburgh, where he supported himself by cutting profiles on paper, and died in 1805.

ANTHONY, ST., the founder of monastic institutions, was an Egyptian, born near Heraclea, in the year 251. Taking literally the scriptural injunction to give all to the poor, he distributed to them the whole produce arising from the sale of his property, and then retired into the desert, whither his reputation for sanctity drew crowds of disciples. He died at the advanced age of one hundred and five.

ANTIGONUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, was the son of Philip, a Macedonian nobleman. On the partition of Alexander's empire, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia Major were assigned to Antigonus, to which Lycaonia was subsequently added. After having destroyed Eumenes, he reduced Asia Minor and Syria, and assumed the title of king of Asia. Several leagues were formed against him, over which he triumphed; but

he was at length defeated and slain, at the battle of Ipsus, which he fought with Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, 301 years B. C. Antigonus was a man of great talents, and amiable in domestic life.

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, a Jew, lived in the time of the high priest Eleazar, about 300 years B. C., was a disciple of Simeon the Just, and, in contradiction to the Pharisees, held that men ought to serve God solely for the love of him, without the hope of temporal reward; a doctrine which his followers Sadoc and Baithosus pushed so far, as to teach that no future recompense ought to be expected, and, consequently, that there would be no resurrection. Hence arose the sect of the Sadducees.

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of Cynics, was born at Athens, B. C. 423, and was first instructed by the sophist Gorgias, and afterwards by Socrates. The lessons of the latter he nobly repaid by avenging him, it being he who procured the death of Melitus, and the banishment of Anytus, the two accusers of Socrates. His works are lost, with the exception of a few apophthegms; for two declamations and some letters, which are attributed to him, are believed to be spurious. From his book on physics Cicero quotes a remarkable sentence—"The gods of the people are *many*, but the God of nature is *one*." Diogenes was his disciple.

ANTOINETTE, Maria, arch-duchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna in 1755. On the 16th of May, 1770, she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI., and her arrival in France was celebrated with every demonstration of public joy. The ferocious events of the revolution brought on the memorable sixth of October, when the sanguinary mob of Paris appeared at Versailles, threatening aloud that they would tear her to pieces. Forced to accompany the king to Paris in a journey of six hours, while the heads of two of her murdered body-guards were raised on pikes by the side of her carriage, and while insults, threats and blasphemies every moment rent the air, she preserved a singular and noble serenity. On the twentieth of June, and the tenth of August, 1792, those days of horror and anarchy, she again saw herself insulted, and saved with difficulty from the hands of assassins; and in the assembly she heard unmoved, the decrees which robbed the monarch of his throne. She was executed in 1793, by order of the revolutionary tribunal. She was then near thirty-eight, but it is remarkable that her misfortunes had changed the colour of her hair to a silvery white. The mind of Antoinette was naturally powerful, and had been carefully cultivated.

ANTONIDES, John, surnamed Vander Goes, from his native town of Goes, in Zealand, was born in 1647. He displayed an early talent for poetry, and soon rose to a high rank among the poets of his country. He is the author of several works, the most celebrated of which is a Descriptive Poem, in four cantos, on the River Y. He died at the age of thirty-eight.

ANTONINUS PIUS, Titus Aurelius Fulvius, a Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium, A. D. 86, raised to the consulship in 120, and in 138 succeeded Adrian, by whom he had been adopted. His reign, which lasted twenty-three years, was a happy period for the Roman people. Clement, equitable, modest, and virtuous, he was a model for sovereigns, and his death, which took place A. D. 161, was justly regarded as a public calamity.

ANTONINUS, Marcus Annius Aurelius, surnamed the Philosopher, was born A. D. 121, and adopted by Antoninus Pius, who gave him his daughter Faustina to wife. At a very early age he was deeply imbued with the stoical philosophy. On his accession, he associated Lucius Verus with himself in the government of the empire. After the death of Verus, in 169, Marcus Aurelius carried on the Pannonian war in person, during five campaigns, in which he endured the toils of a military life, and the rigour of the climate, without a murmur. From this war he was called away by the revolt of Avidius Cassius, which, however, was soon ended by Avidius falling a victim to a conspiracy of his own officers. After an absence of eight years, Marcus returned to Rome, where he remained but a short time, and then departed to take the field against the Marcomanni. On this expedition he died, of a pestilential disorder, at Vindobonum, now Vienna, A. D 180. The whole Roman empire mourned his death, and his name was enrolled among its tutelary deities. The sorrow which his loss excited was but a just tribute to his public and private virtues. His Meditations, which do honour to his heart, have descended to us, and have been translated into many languages.

ANTONIO, of Palermo, was born in 1394, and died at Naples, in 1471. He was in the service of Alphonso of Arragon. He composed various pieces in prose and verse; and is said to have sold one of his estates, to procure money for the purchase of a manuscript Livy, copied by Poggio.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, commonly called Mark Anthony, was grandson of the celebrated orator of the same name. Anthony was left an orphan when young,

and he speedily wasted his whole fortune in riotous excesses. After having served in Syria and Egypt, he joined Cæsar in Gaul, by whom he was supplied with the means of returning to Rome, and obtaining the questorship, and subsequently the tribuneship. He ably seconded Cæsar in his struggle for supreme power, and was made joint consul with him. It was he who, at the festival of the Lupercalii, thrice offered Cæsar the imperial diadem. He hoped, on the death of the dictator, to obtain the sovereign power, and he succeeded in procuring the expulsion of Brutus and Cassius from Rome. They, however, formed a union with Octavius, and a contest ensued, which ended in Octavius joining him, and, with Lepidus, forming the second triumvirate. A bloody proscription followed, of which Cicero was one of the victims.—The defeat of Brutus and Cassius, at Philippi, which was chiefly occasioned by the talent and valour of Anthony, left the triumvirs uncontrolled masters of the world. In the east, which was his portion of the spoil, he reigned with exceeding splendour. There he became enamoured of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, and his passion led him to divorce Octavia, the sister of Octavius, whom he had married after the death of Fulvia. A war was the consequence, in which he was defeated at the battle of Actium, and, being eventually almost wholly deserted by his troops, he fell upon his sword, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, B. C 30.

ANVARI, a celebrated Persian poet, a native of Khorasan, was patronised by Sultan Sangiar; but, being a dabbler in astrology, he had the folly to predict that a destructive tempest would happen on a certain day, which day, however, proved to be unusually calm. This unlucky prognostication, which had spread universal terror among the people, lost him the favour of the sultan, and he retired to Balk, where he died in the year 1200.

ANVILLE, John Baptist Bourguignon d', one of the most eminent of modern geographers, was born at Paris, in 1697, and his attention was first attracted to geographical studies by a map coming into his hands when he was only twelve years old. From that time, all the leisure moments of his youth were employed in tracing out on charts the march of armies, and the boundaries of empires. As he grew up, he devoted himself to the science of geography, and the numerous and valuable maps and works which he published left him without a rival. For fifty years he is said to have laboured fifteen hours a day. He died in 1782.

APCHON, Cl. Mark Ant. d', a native of Montbrison, in France, was brought up to the military profession, which, however, he quitted for the church. He rose to be bishop of Dijon, and archbishop of Auch, and was a bright example of virtue and charity. In a violent conflagration, he intrepidly risked his own life to snatch two children from the flames. This excellent prelate died at Paris, in 1783, in his sixtieth year.

APELLES, the most celebrated of ancient painters, is said by Pliny to have been born at Cos, but others assign Ephesus as his birthplace. He was contemporary with Alexander the Great, who held his talents in such estimation, that he would permit no other artist to paint his picture; and even gave up to him the beautiful Campaspe, his mistress, with whom the painter had fallen in love. Exquisite grace was the principal characteristic of his style. The time and place of his death are unknown.

APER, Marcus, a Latin orator, was a Gaul by birth, and distinguished himself as an advocate at the Roman bar. He also took a part in politics, and was successively senator, questor, tribune, and pretor. The celebrated Dialogue of Orators, which has been attributed to Tacitus and Quintilian, is now generally believed to be of his composition. He died about A. D. 51.

APIAN, Peter, a mathematician and astronomer of eminence, was born in Misnia, in 1495, and became professor of mathematics at Ingolstadt. Charles V. esteemed his talents so highly that he knighted him, and made him a present of three thousand pieces of gold. He died in 1552, and his son, Philip, succeeded him as mathematical professor. Alpian was the first to make known that the tails of comets are always projected in an opposite direction from the sun, and to propose the discovery of the longitude by lunar observations.

APICIUS, a name which seems to have been consecrated to gluttony. There were three Romans who bore it; the first under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, the third under Trajan. The second is the most notorious; he is commemorated by Seneca, Pliny, Juvenal, and Martial. The treatise De Re Culinaria is attributed to him. He poisoned himself, on discovering that his fortune was too much diminished to allow of his indulging in the luxury of the table to the same extent that he had done. The third Apicius is more advantageously known as the inventor of a mode of pickling oysters.

APION, an Egyptian grammarian, of considerable talents, but full of boastful vanity (for which latter quality Tiberius called him the drum of the world), was born in Egypt, during the first century of our era, and was a bitter enemy of the

Jews. He not only ridiculed them in his writings, but is also said to have stimulated Caligula to persecute them. His misrepresentations were refuted by Josephus.

APOLLODORUS, an Athenian painter, flourished about 408 years B. C. He was the first who blended and harmonized the colours, and made a proper distribution of the shadows. He considered himself as the prince of painters; but, in his latter days, his glory was eclipsed by that of Zeuxis.

APOLLODORUS, a native of Damascus, was celebrated as an architect, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. He constructed Trajan's forum, the gigantic bridge over the Danube, and many other admirable structures. His plain speaking cost him his life. A temple of Venus having been erected, from a faulty design by Adrian, Apollodorus criticised it, and exclaimed, that if the goddess should wish to go out, she could not do it without breaking her head against the door frame. To avenge himself for this sarcasm, the despot put him to death, about the year 130.

APOLLONIUS, an Athenian sculptor, said to have lived soon after Alexander the Great, produced the statue, believed to be a reposing Hercules, of which the body, all that remains, is known by the name of the Belvedere Torso. Mutilated as this statue is, it is one of the finest remains of art that has descended to us from ancient times.

APOLLONIUS, of Rhodes, an eminent statuary, who sculptured, in conjunction with Tauriscus, the fine group which is called the Farnese Bull, the remains of which were found in the baths of Caracalla. He is supposed to have lived some years subsequently to Alexander the Great.

APOLLONIUS, a native of Perga, in Pamphylia, is one of the four authors who have a title to be considered as the fathers of the science of mathematics. Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus are the other three. He flourished at Alexandria, under the reign of Ptolemy Philopator, 200 years B. C. The only part of his works which has survived is a Treatise on Conic Sections, in eight books, of which only the first four are extant in the original language; three have been translated from the Arabic, and the fourth was restored by Halley, from other sources.

APOLLONIUS, surnamed RHODIUS, a Greek poet, was a native of Alexandria, or, as some say, of Naucrates, and was born about 194 years B. C. Callimachus was his tutor, and, conceiving himself to have been treated ungratefully, he took his revenge by satirising his pupil. Apollonius taught rhetoric at Rhodes, and was subsequently made librarian at Alexandria. His poem on the Argonautic expedition has many beauties, some of which Virgil did not disdain to copy.

APOLLONIUS, TYANEUS, a native of Tyana, in Cappadocia, a follower of the doctrine of Pythagoras, was born about the commencement of the Christian era. His history is so interwoven with fables, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate the true from the false. That he must be called an impostor is certain, for he pretended to divine attributes: but his doctrines and his morals were, nevertheless, pure. Several of the Roman emperors honoured him, temples were erected to him, and his memory was revered till the downfall of paganism. He is said to have travelled into Asia Minor, Persia, India, and Egypt, and to have settled at Ephesus, where he is supposed to have died, at the age of ninety-seven, during the reign of Nerva. The miracles which he was pretended to have performed were opposed by the pagans to those of Jesus Christ. Of the works of Apollonius nothing remains but his Apology to Domitian, and eighty-four epistles.

APOLLONIUS, surnamed DYSCOLUS, from his moroseness, was a native of Alexandria, flourished about A. D. 136, and is the author of the first extant Treatise on Syntax. He was the father of Herodian, a famous grammarian.

APPIAN, a Greek historian, born at Alexandria, lived under the emperors Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus, and was a pleader at Rome. He is the author of a Roman History, originally consisting of twenty-four books, a work of great merit, but of which, unfortunately, only a part has escaped the ravages of time.

APPIANI, ANDREW, a celebrated Italian painter, was born in the Upper Milanese, in 1754. He died in 1818, while executing an immense work in the palace of Milan. Appiani often proved himself no unworthy rival of Corregio, and particularly excelled in fresco paintings. He was a member of the Italian Institute, and was patronised by Napoleon, who gave him the cross of the legion of honour and nominated him his painter.

APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS DENIS D', a French hydrographer, was born at Havre, in 1707, and brought up to the naval service. He died in 1780. To him the naval profession is indebted for the Oriental Neptune, an excellent collection of charts of the eastern seas, the first edition of which appeared in 1743. A supplement was published after his death. He derived much valuable assistance from the friendship of Dalrymple.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, a philosopher of the Platonic school, was born at Madaura, in Africa, in the second century. His

thirst of knowledge led him to travel much, and this, and his liberality to his teachers, having exhausted his fortune, he settled at Rome, and practised at the bar. Thence he returned to Carthage, where he married a rich widow named Pudentilla. Enraged at being thus shut out from sharing in her property, her relations accused him, before the proconsul, of having won her by magical arts He, however, refuted them in an eloquent defence, which is still extant. The time of his death is unknown. Of that part of his works which has been preserved, The Golden Ass, in eleven books, is the most celebrated.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, a celebrated theologian, to whom the hyperbolical admiration of the dark ages gave the sounding titles of the Angelical Doctor, the Fifth Doctor of the Church, the Eagle of Divines, and the Angel of the Schools. He was descended from the counts of Aquino, in Calabria, born in 1224, and educated at the university of Naples. At the age of seventeen he entered into the Dominican order, contrary to the wishes of his mother; and when only twenty-four he taught dialectics, philosophy, and theology, in the university of Paris, with great applause. After having lectured on divinity in several universities, he settled at Naples, the archbishopric of which city he refused. He died in 1274, and was canonized in 1323. The Roman Catholic Church considers his writings as of high authority; and they gave rise to a sect which bore the name of the Thomists. They form seventeen volumes; the most celebrated of them is the Summa Theologiæ. One anecdote is recorded of his readiness of repartee. Showing him in his closet a heap of wealth, the pope said, "You see the time is gone by when the church could say 'silver and gold have I none.'"—"True, holy father," replied Aquinas; "and so is the time when she could say to the palsied, 'take up thy bed and walk.'"

ARAGON, Tullia d', a descendant of an illegitimate branch of the regal house of Aragon, was celebrated in Italy, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, for her beauty, wit, learning, and varied accomplishments. Her merits were the favourite theme of the most eminent men of the age. She is the author of Poems, a Dialogue of Love, and Il Meschino, a poem in thirty-six cantos.

ARAM, Eugene, a native of Yorkshire, and son of a gardener, was born in 1704. His genius displayed itself while he followed the humble occupation of his father. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of mathematics, and with the most unwearied zeal mastered the Latin of Lilly's grammar, and afterwards Camden's Greek, till this self-taught classic advanced gradually but surely to a comprehension of the most difficult authors in the Greek and Latin literatures. He also studied and made himself perfect in Hebrew, and with these great acquirements he gained his livelihood, by engaging in several schools in the south of England. In 1757, he came to the free school at Lynn, a perfect master of the most abstruse studies, and acquainted with heraldry and botany. He had begun to make collections & radical comparisons between the modern and ancient languages, and already more than three thousand words were selected to establish this surprising affinity in a comparative lexicon, when his labours were arrested by the hand of justice. He was taken up at Lynn in 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, who had disappeared thirteen years before, and after a trial in which he defended himself with singular coolness and ability, he was found guilty of the crime, and after attempting to commit suicide, he was executed at York in 1759. He acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and alleged his suspicion of an unlawful intercourse between Clark and his wife, as his motive for the commission of the murder.

ARANZI, or ARANTIUS, Julius Cæsar, a celebrated anatomist, a pupil of Vesalius and of Maggius, was born, in 1530, at Bologna, in which city he became professor of surgery and anatomy. He held the professional chair for thirty-two years, and greatly distinguished himself. Aranzi threw light on the muscular system, the theory of the circulation, and the structure of the fœtus and its appendages. He died in 1589.

ARATUS, a Greek poet, born at Soles, in Cilicia, is the author of a Greek astronomical poem, intitled Phenomena, which was translated into Latin by Cicero, and quoted by St. Paul. His other works are lost. He was patronised by Ptolemy Philadelphus.

ARATUS, of Sicyon, one of the great men of the declining age of Greece, was born B. C. 273. At the age of only twenty, he delivered Sicyon, his native place, from the tyranny of Nicocles, but would not allow a drop of blood to be shed. Being entrusted with the government, he joined the Achæan league, and was advanced to be general of the confederacy. In this capacity, he, by an admirable stratagem, recovered the citadel of Corinth from the Macedonians. Circumstances, however, subsequently rendered it necessary for him to unite with Macedon, and he, accordingly, became the ally of Antigonus, and, next, of Philip. The latter monarch is suspected to have caused his death by slow poison He died B. C. 216, sincerely lamented by his fellow citizens. His Com-

mentaries, containing the history of his own actions and times, are, unfortunately, lost.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, Dr., was the son of a Scotch episcopal clergyman, and was born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, soon after the Restoration. Having completed his studies, and taken his medical degree, at Aberdeen, he proceeded to London, where, for some time, he supported himself by teaching the mathematics. In 1704, the merits of his paper, On the Regularity of the Births of the two Sexes, procured his admission into the Royal Society. He rose in his profession to be the queen's physician in ordinary, and a fellow of the College of Physicians; but his practice does not appear to have been extensive. Acquainted with Pope, Swift, and the other wits of the age, he took a share in their literary enterprises, and contributed largely to the Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus. The History of John Bull, A Treatise on the Scolding of the Ancients, and The Art of Political Lying, with many other pieces of wit and humour, were the offspring of his pen. After long lingering under asthma and dropsy, which he bore with exemplary patience, he died in February, 1735. Swift gave his character in few words—"He has," said he, "more wit than all our race, and his humanity is equal to his wit." Nor is there any thing of the exaggeration of friendship in this praise. Among his serious works, part of which are medical, may be named his Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

ARCHIAS, AULUS LICINIUS, a Greek poet, a native of Antioch, the contemporary and friend of Cicero and Lucullus, the former of whom pronounced on his behalf the eloquent oration Pro Archia Poetâ Archias wrote a verse History of the Cimbric war, and other works; but only a few epigrams of his are extant.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet and musician, born about the year 700 B. C., was the son of Telesicles of Paros, a man of high rank He is celebrated for his splendid talents, the bitterness of his satire, the invention of iambic verse, and his cowardice. In battle he threw away his shield, to fly more expeditiously; an action which he defended by saying, that "it was easier to get a new buckler than a new existence." Such was the deadly virulence of his invective, that Lycambes hanged himself in consequence of having been exposed to it; a visitation, however, which he brought on his own head, by marrying his daughter to a rich suitor, after he had promised her to Archilochus. The poet was at last killed, by Corax of Naxos.

ARCHIMEDES, one of the most celebrated geometricians and mechanicians of antiquity, was born at Syracuse, about the year 287 B. C., and was related to King Hiero. He, however, took no part in state affairs, but devoted himself to the cultivation of the sciences. As a mathematician he had few rivals; as a mechanician he had none. The combination of pulleys for raising vast weights, the endless screw, and the screw which bears his name, were invented by him. He is also said to have constructed a machine, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. But it was in defence of Syracuse, when that city was besieged by Marcellus, that his inventive genius was the most splendidly displayed. By his mechanical inventions the besieging force was long held at bay. Among these was a burning glass, composed of reflecting mirrors, by which he fired the hostile fleet. The city was at last taken by storm, and Archimedes fell by the hand of a soldier, B. C. 212, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Several of his works are extant.

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Tarentum, about 408 years B. C., was at once a mathematician, a general, and a statesman, and was eminent in each of these pursuits. He was seven times at the head of the government, and often commanded the army, without ever being vanquished. As a mechanician, he invented the screw, the crane, and various hydraulic mechanics. To the philosophy of Archytas, Aristotle was indebted for many ideas. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Apulia. His only extant production is a metaphysical work On the Universe.

ARCON, LEMICEAUD D', a French general and engineer, was born at Pontarlier, in 1733, and died in 1800. He was intended for the church; but, from an early age, the time that he should have dedicated to languages and theology, he spent in drawing plans of fortifications. His picture having been painted as an abbé, he obliterated the clerical dress, and replaced it by that of an engineer; and this silent hint induced his parent to comply with his

wishes. D'Arçon distinguished himself, during the seven years war, in the defence of Cassel. In 1780, he invented the floating batteries, which were intended to reduce Gibraltar. They failed; not, however, by his fault; and became an object of ridicule with those who measure merit by success: they, nevertheless, did honour to the genius of the projector. D'Arçon is the author of several works on his profession, which, though faulty in style, display talent and skill.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon, settled at Newark, in 1349, and removed to London, in 1370, in consequence of his extensive reputation. The title of reviver of surgery in England in the fourteenth century has been given to him. He was particularly successful in the cure of fistula, the mode of operating for which he much improved.

ARETAPHILA, a female of Cyrene, who lived about the time of the wars between Mithridates and the Romans, delivered her country from the tyranny of Nicocrates, and of his brother Lysander, the former of whom had murdered her husband. After having given wise laws and institutions to the Cyreneans, she refused to accept the sovereign authority, and retired to a private station.

ARETINO, GUIDO, or GUIDO D'AREZZO, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, about the year 995, was a Benedictine monk. To him music is indebted for the invention of the gamut, and other discoveries. His merit excited such envy among his confraternity, that he was obliged to quit his convent; but for this he was amply indemnified by the praise and the patronage of the pope. The time of his death is not recorded.

ARETINO, LEONARD, so called from Arezzo, where he was born in 1369, but whose real name was Bruni, was an Italian historian, of considerable merit, and esteemed for his virtues. He was secretary to several popes, and chancellor to the Florentine republic. He died at Florence, in 1444. His principal works are, a History of his own Times; a History of Florence; and his Letters, which contain much information respecting the literature of that age.

ARETINO, PETER, a celebrated satirist, or rather libeller, was a native of Arezzo, in Tuscany, and was born in 1492. He acquired the title of the Scourge of Princes, and was so vain of his power, that he caused a medal to be struck, on which he styled himself the divine Aretino, and represented himself seated on a throne receiving the envoys of sovereigns. By some monarchs, among whom was Charles V. and Francis I. he was bribed to silence; but others insured his forbearance, or punished his aggression, by the more proper means of corporeal chastisement. Such was his propensity to run a muck, that he was said to have spared the Deity in his satire only because he did not know him. Some of his compositions are of the grossest obscenity. Yet he wrote hymns, devotional pieces, and lives of saints! He died at Venice, in 1556.

ARGENS, JOHN BAPTIST DE BOYER, Marquis d', born at Aix, in Provence, in 1704, was the son of the solicitor general to the parliament, and was intended for the law, but entered the army against the wish of his father, and, after many curious adventures, was disinherited. A fall from his horse having incapacitated him for military service, he settled in Holland, took up the pen for his livelihood, and produced his Jewish, Chinese, and Cabalistic Letters. Frederic the Great invited him to Potsdam, made him his chamberlain, and gave him his friendship and a pension. He died at Aix, in 1771, while on a visit to his family. His numerous works, once popular, are fallen into greater neglect than they deserve, considering the talent and erudition which they display.

ARGENSOLA, LUPERCIO LEONARDO D', a Spanish historian and poet, born at Balbastro, in Aragon, about 1565, was secretary of war and state at Naples, under the viceroy count de Lemos. He died, in 1613, in the Neapolitan capital He is the author of poems, and of three tragedies, Isabella, Philip, and Alexander.

ARGENSOLA, BARTHOLOMEW, brother of Lupercio, born in 1566, was canon of Saragossa and chaplain of the Empress Maria of Austria, accompanied his brother to Naples, was appointed, after his return, historiographer of Aragon, and died at Saragossa, in 1631. He is the author of a History of the Conquest of the Moluccas, and a Continuation of Zurita's History of Aragon. It was said of the two brothers, that the perfect resemblance of their talents made their countrymen believe them to be twins of Apollo and a Muse.

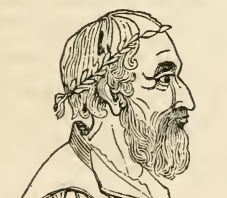
ARGOLI, JOHN, the son of a celebrated mathematician, was born in 1609, at Tagliacozzo, in the Neapolitan territory, and died about the year 1660. Several philological and archæological works proceeded from his pen, but he is best known as a poet. When only fifteen, he wrote his Idyl on the silkworm, and two years subsequently his Endymion, in twelve cantos, which he completed in seven months, during which period he shut himself up, and suffered no one to enter his room, except to bring his food.

ARGONNE, NOEL, called Dom Bonaventure d', born at Paris, in 1634, died in 1704. He was originally a barrister, but at the age of twenty-eight entered the

Carthusian order. He is the author of a Treatise on the Reading of the Fathers, and of another intitled Education, Maxims and Reflections of M. de Moncada, &c.; but he is best known by his Historical and Literary Miscellanies, published under the name of Vigneuil Marville.

ARGUIPO, Don Juan d', a Spanish poet, and the Mæcenas of his literary contemporaries, was born at Seville, in the seventeenth century. Lopez de Vega dedicated to him many of his works. So liberal was Arguipo, to men of talent, that his fortune, though large, was insufficient to keep pace with his excess of generosity.

ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedict, a Spanish orientalist, born in Estremadura, in 1527, died in 1598. In addition to his thorough knowledge of the oriental and classical languages, he spoke fluently the German, Flemish, French, and Portuguese. Philip II. of Spain confided to him the editing of the Polyglot Bible, which is known as the Antwerp or Royal Bible. Arias was as remarkable for his modesty and disinterestedness as for his learning; a bishopric was offered to him, but he preferred the retirement of his hermitage, and his only bed was a cloak spread upon the bare boards. Among his most esteemed works is his Treaties on Jewish Antiquities.



ARIOSTO, Lewis, a poet, one of the boasts of Italian literature, was of a family allied to the dukes of Ferrara, and was born at Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474. His father wishing him to follow the profession of the civil law, he studied five years at Padua; but was at length allowed to follow the bent of his own inclinations. The duke of Ferrara invited him to his court, where he became a favourite of cardinal Hippolito of Este, who retained him fifteen years in his service. While thus engaged, he began his Orlando Furioso. Cardinal Bembo had advised him to compose only in Latin; but, luckily, Ariosto declined to follow his advice. It was in 1515 that the Orlando was given to the world. The duke of Ferrara employed Ariosto in various embassies, and nominated him to the government of Grafignana. While holding the latter office, he is said to have fallen in with a party of banditti, who infested the Apennines, but who, on hearing his name, conducted him to his castle with the utmost respect. He died at Ferrara, in 1533. Besides his great work, he is the author of satires, dramas, and miscellaneous poems. It is, however, on the Orlando that his fame principally rests; and, while the most splendid fancy, and the most exquisite powers of description, continue to charm mankind, that fame can never die.

ARISTÆNETUS, a Greek writer of the fourth century, the friend of the rhetorician Libanius, was born at Nicæa, and perished at Nicomedia, in the earthquake of A. D. 358. He is the author of two books of Love Epistles, part of which were translated by Tom Brown, and, more recently, by Halhed and Sheridan.

ARISTARCHUS, a native of Samos, supposed to have flourished about 280 years B. C. was the first who asserted the double motion of the earth, round its axis and round the sun. He also invented a particular kind of sun dial. A treatise of his is extant, on the dimensions and distance of the sun and moon.

ARISTARCHUS, the grammarian and critic, was a native of Samothrace, born 160 years B. C., resided at Alexandria, and was tutor to the children of Ptolemy Philometer, by which monarch he was much esteemed. He revised Homer's poems, and scrutinized each verse with such critical rigour, that his name has ever since been applied to all very rigid censors. Finding himself attacked by a cureless dropsy, he starved himself to death, in the isle of Cyprus, at the age of seventy-two.

ARISTIDES, an Athenian, whose equity and integrity gained for him the glorious appellation of the Just, was the son of Lysimachus. Being an admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, he preferred an oligarchy to a democracy, and was, consequently, the great opponent of Themistocles, the head of the democratical party. The dissensions between these two eminent men were so prejudicial to the common weal, that Aristides himself once exclaimed, that "the Athenians would never prosper till he and Themistocles were consigned to the dungeon for condemned criminals." The selfdenial and patriotism of Aristides were strongly manifested by his giving up his share of the command to Miltiades, before the battle of Marathon; and his conduct after the battle, when entrusted to divide the spoils, was equally praiseworthy. In the year 491 B. C. he was archon, or chief magistrate; an office which he filled with high reputation. Themistocles, however, suc-

ceeded in having him sentenced to banishment by ostracism. On this occasion, a voter who could not write, and did not know him, met him, and asked him to inscribe the name of Aristides on the shell for him. "Did Aristides ever injure you?" said the patriot. "No," replied the man, "but I am weary of hearing him called the Just." Aristides wrote his own name, and returned the shell. Being recalled from banishment, when Xerxes was preparing to invade Greece, he laid all private differences aside, and acted in perfect concert with Themistocles. At the battle of Platæa he commanded the Athenian forces, and fought bravely, and, subsequent to the battle, his wisdom put an end to a dangerous quarrel which arose between the confederates. He died of old age about 467 years B. C., and did not leave sufficient property to defray the expense of his funeral. He was buried at the public cost, a pension and an estate were given to his son, and suitable portions to his daughters.

ARISTIDES, of Miletus, a Greek writer, who flourished in the second century before the Christian era, is the author of various historical works blended with fable; but is better known as the author of The Milesiacs, a collection of obscene tales. Plutarch tells us, that Surena, after his victory over Crassus, found these tales in the baggage of Rustius, and sent them to the senate of Seleucia, as a proof of the dissolute manners of the Romans.

ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, an orator and sophist, was born at Adriani, in Mysia, A. D. 129, travelled four times through the whole of Egypt, penetrated into Ethiopia, and at last settled at Smyrna, where his eloquence gained him high reputation. Smyrna having been destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 178, he so pathetically described the calamity to Antoninus, that the emperor instantly ordered the city to be rebuilt. For this service the grateful inhabitants erected a statue to Aristides, in the temple of Esculapius. His works were published at Oxford, by Jebb, in two quarto volumes.

ARISTIPPUS, a native of Cyrene, whence the sect which he founded was called the Cyrenaic, flourished about 400 years B. C. He quitted his native place to become the disciple of Socrates; but he soon found the doctrines of his master too rigid, and deviated widely from them. His extravagance having injured his fortune, he opened a school of rhetoric, and was the first of the Socratists who taught for gain. After several adventures at Ægina, Corinth, and Rhodes, he visited the court of Dionysius at Syracuse, and appears to have resided there for a considerable time. He, however, returned to Athens. The time of his death is unknown, but must have been subsequent to B.C. 366. Aristippus was a man of wit and elegant manners, but is charged with having been too much addicted to pleasure.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with his friend Harmodius, formed a conspiracy against the tyrants Hipparchus and Hippias, B. C. 516. Hipparchus was slain, but Hippias escaped, and caused them to be put to death. The Athenians, afterwards, paid almost divine honours to their memory.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek warrior and patriot, was the son of Nicomedes, a descendant of the ancient Messenian kings. Indignant at the subjection in which his countrymen were held by the Spartans, he raised the banner of freedom, B. C 685, and, by acts of almost romantic valour, long made head against the oppressors. He died at Rhodes, while on a visit to his son-in-law. A colony of Messenians, under his son, founded Messina, in Sicily, B. C. 668.

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic dramatist, lived about the middle of the fifth century B. C. and was contemporary with Euripides, Plato, and Socrates. The latter philosopher he attacked in his comedy of The Clouds, and is thereby supposed to have contributed to the unjust death of the object of his satire This popular idea, however, appears manifestly absurd, when we consider that twenty years elapsed between the representation of The Clouds and the death of Socrates. Aristophanes was the author of fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven have descended to us. His style has always been admired for its Attic elegance; his wit for its poignancy; and his delineation of manners for its perfect fidelity.

ARISTOTLE, often called the Stagirite, a Grecian philosopher, was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, king of Macedon, and was born at Stagyra, in Thrace, B. C. 384. He lost his parents while in his childhood, and at the age of seventeen became the disciple of Plato,

who valued him highly, and with whom he remained for twenty years. During this period he was unwearied in his attention to study, and his acquirements were commensurate with his diligence. Such was his fame for learning that, B. C. 341, he was chosen by Philip of Macedon to educate Alexander, who was then fourteen years of age, and in this occupation he spent eight years. After the departure of Alexander on his Asiatic expedition, Aristotle returned to Athens, where he opened his school, in a building called the Lyceum, and founded the sect of Peripatetics, so called from his having walked about while he lectured. When he had pursued this course for thirteen years, he was compelled to quit Athens, in consequence of a frivolous and calumnious charge of impiety being brought against him. He withdrew to Chalcis, in Eubœa, where he died in the sixty-third year of his age. Aristotle was versed in every science then known; and he illustrated them, in his writings, with all the resources of a mighty mind. Though his works have lost much of the authority which they once possessed, yet his name will ever be venerated as that of one of the greatest philosophers of ancient times.

ARIUS, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, the founder of the Arian sect, flourished in the beginning of the fourth century; whether he was a native of Alexandria, or of Libya, is not ascertained. His disputes with bishop Alexander, respecting the second person in the Trinity, gave rise to a schism in the church, and to infinite persecution. He owned Christ to be God; but denied him to be coequal and coeternal with the Father. This opinion was pronounced heretical by the Nicene council, and Arius was banished. He was, however, ultimately recalled; but there seems to be every reason to believe that his opponents cut short his triumph by poisoning him, A. D. 336.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir Richard, an English manufacturer, to whom his country is highly indebted for improvements in cotton spinning, was born at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1732, and was originally in the humble situation of a country barber. He afterwards became a travelling hair merchant. Having a talent for mechanics, he turned his attention to the inventing a machine for spinning cotton; or, as his opponents contended, availed himself of the ideas of others; and, after many trials and failures, succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. His patent was, indeed, ultimately set aside; but not before he had amassed a princely fortune, as the proprietor of immense cotton works, at Cromford, in Derbyshire. He died in 1792.

ARLOTTO-MAINARDO, a Florentine, born in 1395 died in 1483, was a parish minister in the bishopric of Fiesole. His fame, which was extensive, was not acquired by any thing connected with his profession, but by his jests and facetious speeches, which were in every body's mouth, and gained him large presents from several princes. Arlotto, however, was not a mere joker; he mingled good sense with his wit, and performed benevolent actions. A collection of his witty sayings was published after his death.

ARMINIUS, or HERMANN, the deliverer of Germany, was the son of Sigimer, a chief of the Cherusci. Sent to Rome as a hostage, he was educated there, served with distinction in the Roman armies, and was made a citizen and knight by Augustus. He was not, however, to be seduced by benefits received from the oppressors of his country. Having incited the Germans to revolt, he defeated and slew Varus, and nearly exterminated the Roman army, in the defiles of Teutberg, A. D. 9; and he subsequently baffled all the efforts of Germanicus to subdue him. He was assassinated in the thirty-ninth year of his age, A. D. 20.

ARMINIUS, James, whose real name was Harmensen, a celebrated divine, was born in the year 1560, at Oudewater, in Holland. He lost his father in infancy; and his mother, sister, and brother were put to the sword by the Spaniards, while he was at the university of Marpurg. In 1588, he became a preacher at Amsterdam, and, afterwards, was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden. Being engaged to refute a work against Beza's doctrine of predestination, he was converted by the writer's arguments; and his teaching the new doctrines that he had espoused gave such deadly offence to the bigoted Calvinists, that they spared no pains to embitter his existence. He died in 1609, worn out by continued persecution. Arminius was learned, eloquent, amiable, tolerant, and virtuous. His motto was "a good conscience is paradise." His followers bear the name of Arminians; and in Holland that of Remonstrants; the latter appellation they derive from a remonstrance addressed to the states of Holland, in 1610.

ARMSTRONG, John, a poet and physician, was born at Castleton, in Roxburghshire, about 1709, was educated and took his degree at Edinburgh, and settled in London. In 1760, he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, whence he returned in 1763. He made the tour of Italy, with Fuseli, the painter, in 1771, and died in 1779. His practice was limited, but he contrived to save a considerable sum of money. He is the author of several poems and prose compositions, some of the latter of which are on medical sub-

jects. The work to which he owes his permanent reputation is The Art of preserving Health, a poem, which is superior to any other didatic production in verse.

ARNALL, William, a political writer, under the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, of which minister he was one of the hired defenders, was bred an attorney, but turned to literature, and succeeded Concanen in the British Journal. But his principal engine in the premier's behalf was The True Briton. Though he is said to have received from the treasury eleven thousand pounds in four years, he fell into want, and put an end to his existence in 1741, when only twenty-six years of age.

ARNAUD, Daniel, a troubadour of the twelfth century, was born of noble parents in the province of Perigord. Dante praises his prose as well as his verse productions, and Petrarch styles him "the grand master of love." He was a musician also, and the inventor of a species of composition named *sestine*.

ARNAUD, de Ville Neuve, so called from the place of his birth, believed to be near Montpelier, was a highly talented physician and philosopher, born about the middle of the thirteenth century. In pursuit of knowledge he travelled into Italy and Spain, in which latter country he acquired, from the Arabian doctors, profound skill in medicine. Being suspected of heresy, he was compelled to quit France, and retire into Sicily. He perished by shipwreck in 1310.

ARNAUD, Francis Baculard d', a dramatist and poet, born at Paris in 1718, died in that city in 1805. He was of a noble Provençal family, and was early countenanced by Voltaire, who gave him both money and advice. Before he was seventeen he wrote three tragedies. After having resided for some time at Berlin, as the friend of the great Frederic, he returned to Paris, where he applied himself wholly to literature, and at length became indigent. Of his tragedies only the Count de Comminges was acted. His poems and romances are numerous.

ARNAULD, Henry, a French ecclesiastic, the son of an eminent advocate, was born in 1597, and, after having been entrusted with important missions to Rome, and other Italian courts, was made bishop of Angers, in 1649, and thenceforth devoted himself strictly to the performance of his episcopal duties. His piety and charity were exemplary, and the only time, during nearly half a century, that he quitted his diocese, was to reconcile the prince of Tarento with his father. Angers having revolted, the queen mother threatened that city with severe vengeance, and was long inflexible. Arnauld at length saved it, by saying, when he administered to her the sacrament, "Receive, madam, your God, who pardoned his enemies, even when he was dying on the cross." To a friend, who told him that he ought to take one day in the week for recreation, he replied, "I will readily do so, if you will point out any day on which I am not a bishop." This worthy prelate died in 1692, deeply lamented by his flock, who considered him as a saint, and eagerly sought to obtain even the merest trifles that had once belonged to him. His Negotiations in Italy were published, in 1748, in five volumes.

ARNAULD, Anthony, brother of Henry, was born at Paris, in 1612, studied in the colleges of Calvi and the Sorbonne, and took his doctor's degree in 1641. The publishing, in 1643, of his work on Frequent Communion, which was virulently attacked by the Jesuits, was his first appearance on the arena of controversy, where, during the remainder of his life, he made so conspicuous a figure. He next espoused the cause of Jansenius, for which he was expelled from the Sorbonne. The result of this was, that he was compelled to live in retirement till the year 1668, and, while thus secluded, he produced many treatises. The Calvinists were the next objects of his attack; after which he had a contest with Malebranche. The intrigues of his enemies having rendered it necessary for him to quit France, he withdrew to the Netherlands, where he continued hostilities against the Jesuits and Protestants. He died at Brussels, in 1694. Arnauld was a man of extensive erudition, and an indefatigable and excellent writer on a variety of subjects, literary and philosophical as well as theological. His works extend to no less than forty-five quarto volumes. Though in social life his manners were mild and simple, he was of an impetuous disposition. Nicole, his fellow labourer in some of his controversies, having declared to him that he was tired of ceaseless warfare, and wished to rest, "Rest!" exclaimed Arnauld, "will you not have all eternity to rest in?"

ARNE, Thomas Augustus, the son of an upholsterer, was born in 1710, educated at Eton, and brought up to the law; but, during his clerkship, he, by stealth, made far greater progress in the principles of harmony than in the legal drudgery to which he was condemned. Finding it in vain to contend against nature, his father allowed him to pursue the study of music. Arne first came before the public, as a composer, in Addison's opera of Rosamond, which was acted in 1733. His next great effort was the setting of Milton's Comus, in 1738. From that period his popularity continued to increase; and in songs he was confessedly without a rival. In 1759, the university of Oxford conferred on him

the degree of doctor in music. He died in 1778. Arne composed at least thirty pieces for the stage, among which, besides those already mentioned, may be noticed the opera of Artaxerxes, and the masque of Alfred. In the latter, was first given to the world the spirit stirring song of Rule Britannia.

ARNOBIUS, (denominated the Elder, to distinguish him from a bishop of Gaul) taught rhetoric at Sicca, in Africa, and was originally a zealous idolater. During the persecution under Diocletian, however, he was converted to the Christian faith, in defence of which he wrote an animated treatise, in seven books, which is still extant. The time of his death is unknown. Lactantius was his disciple.

ARNOLD, of Brescia, an Italian monk, of the twelfth century, was a disciple of Abelard. He was charged with heresy; but it is probable his real crime was his having taught that the church ought to be divested of its worldly possessions, and reduced to its primitive simplicity. Being condemned by the council of Lateran, he fled to Switzerland; but, some years after, he went to Rome, hoisted there the standard of civil and clerical reform, accomplished his purpose, and for ten years possessed the chief power. Adrian IV. succeeded in expelling him, and he retired to Tuscany; there, however, he was seized, and was taken back to Rome, where he died by the hands of the executioner, A. D. 1155. Arnold was a man of great eloquence and erudition, and of an irreproachable character.

ARNOLD, Benedict, known for his distinguished services, and daring treachery in the American Revolution, was born in Connecticut of an obscure parentage, and received an education suitable to his humble condition. Eager for renown, and greedy of money, he embraced the cause of his countrymen at an early period, and took the command of a company of volunteers at New Haven. He soon won a high military reputation, and was employed by Washington in expeditions that required the highest skill and courage, and placed in the command of posts of the highest importance. When the English evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was directed to take possession of that city with some troops of the Pennsylvania line. Here he was guilty of the most profligate extravagance and the meanest peculation. Charges were preferred against him, he was tried before a court martial, and condemned to be reprimanded by the commander in chief. He immediately quitted the army, and thenceforth nourished an implacable hatred against the cause which he had so brilliantly defended. Having subsequently entered into a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, and a direct communication with the English general having been established, it was agreed between them that Arnold should dissemble his real feelings and make every effort to obtain a command from general Washington. He was but too successful, and the fortress of West Point, a military station of very great importance was confidently intrusted to him. This fortress he bargained with general Clinton to deliver into his hands; and the price of his treachery was the promise of 30,000 pounds sterling, and the rank of brigadier general in the British army. The treason was discovered by the accidental arrest of Andre, the agent of the British general in effecting the negociation. Arnold escaped with difficulty on board a British ship of war, and on the conclusion of the war was rewarded by his employers with a pension. He died in London in 1801.

ARNOLD, Dr. Samuel, an eminent musical composer, was born at London, in 1739, and received his scientific instruction from Mr. Gates and Dr. Nares. About the year 1760, he became composer to Covent Garden theatre, and in 1776 was engaged to conduct the musical department at the Haymarket theatre. In 1767, he brought out the oratorio of the Cure of Saul, which was succeeded by several others. His Prodigal Son was performed at the instalment of Lord North as chancellor of Oxford. In 1771 he purchased Marylebone Gardens, for which he composed several excellent burlettas. Till the close of life, he continued to increase in fortune and reputation. He died in 1802. Besides his Oratorios, Operas, and other compositions, the public is indebted to him for a splendid and uniform edition of Handel, and four volumes of cathedral music, in continuation of Dr. Boyce's work.

ARNOLFO DI LAPO, an Italian architect, born in 1232, died in 1300. He fortified Florence, and erected many palaces and other buildings in that city; but his masterpiece is the celebrated cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, a majestic edifice, which, however, he did not live to finish, the cupola being the work of Brunelleschi.

ARRIA, a Roman lady, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, whose fortitude and conjugal affection have immortalized her name. Several acts of noble firmness were crowned by that which terminated her existence. Her husband, having rebelled against Claudius, was ordered to destroy himself. Seeing him hesitate, Arria plunged the poniard into her own breast, and then presented it to him, saying, at the same time, "Pætus, it is not painful!"

ARRIAN, Flavius, a Greek historian,

born in the second century, at Nicomedia, was the disciple of Epictetus, and bore arms under Adrian, who made him governor of Cappadocia. That province he defended against the Alans, and was rewarded with the consular dignity, the title of senator, and the high priesthood of Ceres and Proserpine. Several of his works are lost; among those which remain are The Expedition of Alexander, and the Manual of Epictetus.

ARROWSMITH, Aaron, an eminent constructor of maps and charts, and hydrographer to his majesty, was a native of the metropolis, and died, at the age of seventy-four, in May, 1823. Many of his maps are on a large scale, and finely engraved. Among them may be mentioned his India, Alpine Countries, Southern Italy, Environs of Constantinople, &c. &c.

ARSACES I. the founder of the Parthian monarchy, and of the dynasty of the Arsacides, flourished about 250 years B. C. Irritated by an unnatural insult which the governor of the province had offered to his young brother, he raised the standard of revolt in Parthia against Seleucus, succeeded in emancipating his countrymen, and was rewarded by them with the diadem. He conquered Hyrcania, and reigned prosperously for thirty-eight years.

ARTEDI, Peter, a Swedish physician and naturalist, born in 1705, was drowned at Amsterdam in his thirtieth year. He was the fellow student and bosom friend of Linnæus, who, in honour of him, gave the name of Artedia to one class of umbelliferous plants. His only work is the Ichthyologia, or History of Fishes, which was published by Linnæus, after the author's death.

ARTEMON, a native of Clazomene, was a contemporary of Pericles, whom he accompanied to the siege of Samos. He is said to have invented the battering ram and the testudo.

ARTEVELLE, James, a brewer of Ghent, in the fourteenth century, acquired by his eloquence, talents, and riches, a more powerful influence over the Flemings than their sovereigns had ever possessed. He even succeeded in compelling the count of Flanders to take refuge in France; after which he formed an alliance with Edward III. and strove to transfer the Flemish sovereignty to the Black Prince. He was slain in a tumult at Ghent, in 1345.

ARTEVELLE, Philip, the son of James, was chosen by the Flemings as their leader, when they revolted against their Count, in 1382. His first act was to avenge the murder of his father. He defeated the Count, and made himself master of Bruges; but the French having sent a numerous army to the assistance of the dethroned prince, Artevelle was defeated and killed, at the battle of Rosbecq, in November, 1382.

ARTHUR, a British prince, said to have been the son of Uther, whom he succeeded in the year 516. His history is so blended with the wildest fiction, that it is difficult to collect the truth. It appears, however, that he carried on war successfully against the Saxons, Scots, and Picts, and that he was mortally wounded, A. D. 542, in a contest with Mordred, his revolted nephew.

ARTIGAS, Don John, was born at Monte Video, in 1760, and was originally in the Spanish service, but quitted it to fight for the independence of his country. After having greatly contributed to establish the republic of Buenos Ayres, he became an object of suspicion to the government of that state, was declared a traitor, and compelled to take up arms. For some years he kept possession of the territory called the Banda Oriental. At length, however, he was defeated, and compelled to seek refuge in Paraguay, where he died in 1826.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, second son of the earl of Arundel, was born in 1353, became bishop of Ely at the age of twenty-two, and was successively lord chancellor, archbishop of York, and archbishop of Canterbury, to which latter see he was raised in 1396. He was banished for his resistance to Richard II., but was restored to the primacy on the accession of Henry IV. Arundel was a rigorous persecutor of the Lollards or Wickliffites, and forbad the translation of the Scriptures into the vulgar tongue. He died, in 1413, of an inflammation of the throat, and as his disease happened shortly after he had excommunicated Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollards attributed it to divine vengeance.

ARUNDEL, Thomas Howard, earl of, a nobleman of taste, learning, and a munificent spirit, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He sent Petty into the Levant, in search of antiquities, who obtained for him, among other things, the celebrated Arundelian marbles, which the earl's grandson afterwards presented to the university of Oxford. Arundel left England when the civil war commenced, and died at Padua, in 1646.

ARUNDEL, Blanche, lady, a daughter of the earl of Worcester, and wife of Lord Arundel of Wardour, merits to be enrolled among heroines for her noble defence of Wardour Castle. With only twenty-five men, she held out a siege of ten days against Sir Edward Hungerford's force of thirteen hundred men, and at length obtained honourable terms. She died in 1669, aged sixty-six.

ASCHAM, Roger, a learned writer, born, in 1515, at Kirby Wiske, in York-

shire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and obtained a fellowship, and the places of Greek professor and university orator. In 1544, he published his Toxophilus, which Henry VIII. rewarded with a pension of ten pounds In 1548, he became classical tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, which office he threw up after having held it two years, and accompanied the English ambassador to Germany, as his secretary. He was Latin secretary to Mary, and to his former pupil Elizabeth. Being of careless habits, and fond of cockfighting and gaming, he died poor, in 1568. As a scholar and a writer he stands high in estimation. Of his works those most frequently read are the Toxophilus and the Schoolmaster.

ASDRUBAL, son-in-law of Amilcar, the father of Annibal, was elected as general by the army in Spain, after the death of Amilcar, whom he had accompanied thither. Annibal served under him during three campaigns. Asdrubal extended the Carthaginian conquests in that country, and built New Carthage, now Carthagena, to secure them. After having governed for eight years, he was assassinated (B. C. 220) by a Gaulish slave, whose master he had put to death.

ASDRUBAL BARCA, brother of Annibal, was left to command in Spain by Annibal, and obtained many successes in that country. His brother standing in need of assistance, Asdrubal crossed the Alps, and was advancing along the coast of the Adriatic, when he was met by the Romans, near the Metaurus (B. C. 207), was defeated, and, with fifty-six thousand of his troops, was slain. His head was cut off, and thrown into Annibal's camp, who, at sight of it, is said to have confessed that his hopes, and those of Carthage, were annihilated.

ASELLI, CASPAR, a native of Cremona, flourished early in the seventeenth century, and was professor of anatomy at Pavia. Anatomical science is indebted to him for the important discovery of the lacteal vessels, which he first observed while dissecting a dog. He died, in 1626, at Milan.

ASGILL, JOHN, an English barrister, born about the middle of the seventeenth century, a man of great talents and humour, was expelled from the Irish parliament, and then from the English, for writing a book in which he maintained that man might be translated to heaven without passing through death. For this, though he strenuously asserted his belief in the Scriptures, he was persecuted as a blasphemer and an infidel. The last thirty years of his life were spent in the King's Bench, where he continued to preserve his spirits unbroken, and at length died, in 1738, at a very advanced age.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, an antiquary, born at Litchfield, in 1617, settled at London in 1638, as a chancery solicitor, but became a student of Brazennse College at the breaking out of the civil war. He, however, did not confine himself to collegiate pursuits, for he served the king in the ordnance department, both at Oxford and Worcester. On the downfal of the royal cause, he went to London, and wasted his time in studying the occult sciences, on which he published several works. After the Restoration he received the reward of his loyalty, being appointed Windsor herald, and a commissioner of excise. The former office he resigned in 1675. He died in 1692. His great production is the History of the Order of the Garter. In 1683, he gave his cabinet of curiosities to the university of Oxford, to which he afterwards added his library and his MSS. This was the commencement of the Museum Ashmoleanum.

ASPASIA, a celebrated Grecian courtesan, was a native of Miletus, in Ionia, who settled at Athens, where she acquired great influence by her beauty and talents. Her skill in politics, philosophy, and rhetoric was extensive, and her eloquence was of a superior order. Socrates was her friend, or, as some say, her lover; and Pericles was so fondly attached to her, that, in order to marry her, he divorced his wife. After the death of Pericles, she was united to Lysicles, an obscure man, whom she raised to importance in the state. Cyrus gave the name of Aspasia to his favourite mistress Milto, in compliment to her charms.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1743, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1764. Immediately afterwards he began the study of medicine, and completed his course at the hospital of Philadelphia, in the university of which city he received his medical degree about the year 1768. He acquired great skill and celebrity in inoculating for the small-pox, and erected hospitals for the purpose in Brookline, where large numbers resorted. As a physician, Dr. A. obtained great distinction, and devoted himself with unremitting zeal for forty-five years to the duties of a very extensive practice. For some years before his death he was afflicted with blindness, a misfortune which he bore with tranquillity and resignation. He died in 1823.

ASPREMONT, FRANCIS, Viscount d', was governor of Bayonne, in the reign of the monster Charles IX., and is immortalized by his heroic answer to that monarch, who had commanded him to massa-

cre the Calvinists. "Sire," replied he, "among the citizens and soldiers, I have found men devoted to your majesty, but not a single executioner. They and I, therefore, entreat you to make use of our arms and our lives only in things which are possible, however dangerous they may be."

ASSAS, Nicholas, Chevalier d', captain of the French regiment of Auvergne, acquired imperishable fame by devoting himself, in the campaign of 1760, on the Rhine, for the safety of the army to which he belonged. While on a reconnoitring party, he was seized by a hostile column, which was advancing to surprise the French. Though threatened with death if he uttered a word, he unhesitatingly gave the alarm, and instantly fell, pierced with numerous wounds. Louis XVI. granted a perpetual pension of one thousand francs to the eldest descendant of the Assas' family.

ASSER, a celebrated Jewish doctor, born at Babylon, in 353, was the principal compiler of the Babylonian Talmud. At the age of fourteen he was made president of the academy at Sora, and attained the highest repute as a teacher. His scholars were two thousand four hundred in number. He died in 427.

ASSER, or ASSERIUS, Menevensis, a learned ecclesiastic, supposed to have been a native of Wales, was educated at Saint David's, of which city he subsequently was archbishop. Being invited to the court of Alfred the Great, he became the friend, chaplain, and instructor of that monarch, who rewarded him with the two rich monasteries of Ambrosebury and Barnwell, and, afterwards, with the bishopric of Exeter, and, lastly, that of Sherborne. He died about 909. His principal ascertained work is a Life of his patron Alfred.

ASTELL, Mary, the daughter of a merchant at Newcastle, was born in 1668, and learnt Latin and French, mathematics and philosophy, from her uncle, a clergyman. About her twentieth year she settled at Chelsea, and continued to reside in the neighbourhood of London during the remainder of her life. A cancer terminated her existence in 1731. Her works chiefly relate to religious controversy, and advocate high church principles. Locke and Tillotson were among the objects of her attacks.

ASTLE, Thomas, an archæologist, son of the keeper of Needwood Forest, was born at Yoxall, in Staffordshire, and was educated for an attorney. Very early, he displayed a love of antiquities, and a talent for decyphering ancient records. In 1763 he obtained the patronage of Mr Grenville, then prime minister, and was employed in a commission to superintend the regulating the records at Westminster By the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Morant, in 1770, he obtained an estate. After having filled several minor offices, he became keeper of the records in the Tower, in which situation he died in 1803. His principal work is the Origin and Progress of Writing.

ASTRUC, John, a celebrated French physician, was born at Sauve, in 1684, and studied medicine at Montpelier, where he subsequently became professor. In 1743, he was appointed king's physician, and professor of the royal college of Paris. For a while he resided at Warsaw, as first physician to the Polish monarch; but he returned to Paris, where he died in 1766. His medical works are numerous, and have considerable merit; but he is said to "have contributed nothing to the fortunate revolution by which medicine was brought back to the safe and good principles of Hippocrates."

ATAIDE, Dom Louis d', a Portuguese noble, distinguished himself early under Stephen de Gama, and, for his services, was made a knight at the age of twenty-two. On his return to Europe, he accompanied Charles V. to the battle of Muhlberg, and was rewarded by him for his valour and good counsel. In 1569, he was appointed viceroy of India, at a period when all the native powers were combined to expel the Portuguese. He baffled all their efforts, restored order in the administration, and returned to Lisbon in 1575. Being a second time sent out, as viceroy, he died at Goa, in 1580.

ATHA, a celebrated impostor of the eighth century, was a native of Meron, and originally a fuller. He entered as a soldier in the army of Abu Moslem, the leader of a sect, the head of which he became on the death of Abu. He pretended that the divine spirit, after having inspired Adam, Noah, the great prophets, and Abu, had been transmitted to him. Being besieged in the castle of Kech, by the army of the caliph, he set fire to the place, and destroyed himself, his wives and all his followers willingly sharing his fate; some say they all took poison. Having lost an eye in battle, he wore a golden veil, whence he had the name of Mokanna. He is the hero of Moore's Veiled Prophet in the poem of Lalla Rookh.

ATHANASIUS, St., one of the father's of the church, was born at Alexandria, of heathen parents, about A. D. 296, and was instructed by the patriarch of that city, who made him his secretary. On the death of the patriarch, Athanasius was elected to succeed him. From that

period his life was a perpetual struggle against Arius and the Arians, whom he abhorred, and was marked by an alternation of defeats and triumphs; he being banished, or recalled, according as the head of the government was favourable to the Arians or their antagonists. On the accession of Jovian the victory of Athanasius was complete, and he remained in possession of his see till his death, in 371. His works compose three folio volumes. For the creed falsely called the Athanasian he is not responsible; it is supposed to be the work of Vigilius, an African bishop of the fifth century.

ATHENAIS, Empress of the West, was the daughter of an Athenian sophist, who cultivated her natural talents by a careful education. Charmed by the maiden's learning, grace, and modesty, Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius the Younger, recommended her to him for a wife. Athenais renounced Paganism, and took the name of Eudoxia. The emperor, however, soon became jealous of her, and she was banished to Jerusalem, where she died, in 460, after an exile of more than twenty years. She produced several works, among which was an hexameter verse translation of part of the Old Testament.

ATHENÆUS, a native of Naucratis, in Egypt, was a celebrated grammarian of the third century. All that remains of his writings is the Deipnosophists, or Table Talk of the Learned, in fifteen books, which is nearly perfect, and is a treasure of erudition. The extensive reading and tenacious memory of Athenæus have made him be denominated the Varro, or Pliny, of the Greeks.

ATHENION, a Cilician slave, in conjunction at first with Salvius, and afterwards as supreme chief, headed the slaves of Sicily, during their struggles with the Romans to obtain their liberty. He more than once defeated the Roman armies, and he kept the field for four campaigns, but was at length slain by the consul Aquilius, 101 years B. C.

ATKYNS, Sir Robert, an English judge, born in Gloucestershire, in 1621, was educated at Oxford, studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, was made a knight of the Bath at the Restoration, and in 1672 was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas. Disgusted, however, with the arbitrary proceedings of the government, he resigned the judgeship in 1679, and retired into the country. While in his retreat, he manifested his love of liberty on various occasions. At the Revolution he was made lord chief baron of the exchequer, and, the year after, speaker of the house of lords. In 1695 he laid down his offices, and again withdrew into the country, where he died in 1709. Atkyns was a sound lawyer, a firm friend of the constitution, and an honest and virtuous man. His Legal Tracts, one volume octavo, are much valued.—His son, Sir Robert, who was born in 1646, and died in 1711, sustained with honour the character of a country gentleman, and is the author of a History of Gloucestershire.

ATTERBURY, Francis, an English prelate, was born in 1662, at Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and while at college is supposed to have borne an anonymous part in the contest between Bentley and Boyle. Having taken orders, he came to London, in 1693. Among his first preferments was the office of chaplain in ordinary to William and Mary, and thenceforward he continued to advance in his profession. In 1700, he became archdeacon of Totness; in 1704 dean of Carlisle; and in 1712 dean of Christ Church. During this time he was much admired as a preacher, and was more than once engaged in controversy, as a champion of high church principles. In 1713, he obtained the bishopric of Rochester, and deanery of Westminster, and is said to have looked forward to the primacy; but all his prospects were blighted by the death of Queen Anne. There seems little reason to doubt that, on her demise, he urged the proclaiming of the pretender, and was indignant at his friends for their timidity in declining to act on his suggestion. Such a person was not likely to be a good subject to the newly introduced house of Brunswick. Accordingly, on every occasion, he manifested his hatred of it. At length, in 1722, he was apprehended on suspicion of treason, and committed to the Tower, and a bill of pains and penalties was brought into parliament against him. He defended himself with spirit and eloquence, but was condemned to deprivation of his offices and to exile. He died at Paris, in 1731. As a preacher and a writer, Atterbury is entitled to much praise; as a minister of the gospel, and a politician, he deserves at least an equal portion of censure.

ATTICUS, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, who acquired his surname from his attachment to Athens, where he long resided, and his familiarity with its manners and language. He never took any part in public affairs, but his virtues and talents won for him the esteem of men of opposite parties. Cicero was one of his particular friends. He composed several works, which are lost He died, aged seventy-seven, B. C. 32.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, whose ravages gained him the appellation of the

Scourge of God, began his career by ravaging the empire of the East, and making tributary the younger Theodosius, after which he traversed western Germany, and entered Gaul, A. D. 450, at the head of five hundred thousand men. Being repulsed from before Orleans, he retired to the neighbourhood of Chalons, where he fought a sanguinary battle with Aetius and Theodoric, in which he lost more than one fourth of his army. In 452 he desolated Italy, and destroyed Aquilea and several other cities. He returned to Pannonia, and died, in 453, by the breaking of a blood vessel.

ATWOOD, GEORGE, a mathematician, born in London, in 1745, was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, and early manifested eminent mathematical talents. In 1784, he published the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, which he had delivered before the whole university, and also a Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies. Mr. Pitt, who was his friend at college, gave him a sinecure office, that he might devote the major part of his time to financial calculations; in which he proved exceedingly useful to the minister. Atwood died, unmarried, in 1807. Besides the works already mentioned, he published Treatises on the Construction of Arches, and on the Stability of Ships.

AUBERT, JOHN LOUIS, Abbé, professor of literature in the royal college, was born at Paris, in 1731, and died in 1814. His poetry, in general, is characterized by ease and elegance; but he particularly excelled in the apologue. For some of his efforts in the latter species of composition he was warmly applauded by Voltaire, and his countrymen considered him as no unworthy follower of La Fontaine.

AUBIGNAC, FRANCIS HEDELIN, Abbé d', born at Paris in 1604, died in 1676. The bar was his original profession, but he quitted it for the church, and was patronised by Richelieu, who entrusted him with the education of his nephew, the duke de Fronsac. He was intimate with all the literary men of the age, and obtained considerable reputation; but his tragedies and romances are now forgotten. His tragedy of Zenobia being hissed, he indignantly pleaded that it was written in strict conformity with the rules of Aristotle. "I give you credit," replied the great Condé to him, "for having so carefully followed the rules of Aristotle; but I cannot forgive Aristotle's rules for having made you produce such a wretched play."

AUBIGNE, THEODORE AGRIPPA D', was born in 1550, at St. Maury, in Saintonge, and died at Geneva, in 1630. He was of a noble family. At eight years old, he translated Plato into French. D'Aubigné was a Protestant, and, on the death of his father, he entered into the army of the prince of Condé. Henry IV., when only king of Navarre, took him into his service, lived for many years in habits of the closest friendship with him, and employed him, with equal advantage to the royal cause, in the council and in the field. His frankness, however, at length, lost him the favour of the monarch, and he withdrew to Geneva, where he spent the rest of his days in literary pursuits. Besides a Universal History, from 1550 to 1561, he wrote several works in verse and prose.

AUBREY, JOHN, an English antiquary, born, in 1625 or 1626, at Easton Piercy, in Wiltshire, was educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple. By lawsuits he was unfortunately reduced to indigence, but he bore his ill fate with a fortitude that does honor to his character. Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wilts, supported him in his latter years. He died in 1700. Aubrey was one of the first members of the Royal Society; wrote several antiquarian works, and contributed to the Monasticon Anglicanum; and possessed considerable abilities, but was exceedingly credulous and superstitious.

AUBUSSON, PETER D', who obtained the title of the Buckler of the Church, was at first in the service of the Emperor Sigismund of Luxemburgh, and fought under him against the Turks, in Hungary. Having entered the order of St. John of Jerusalem, he became grand master, and, in 1480, after a gallant defence of two months, compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Rhodes. D'Aubusson has been accused, but it appears wrongfully, of treachery, in giving up Prince Zizim to the Pope. He died, in 1503, of melancholy, occasioned by this charge, and by the failure of a project for a new crusade against the infidels.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Lord, a British statesman and diplomatist, the third son of Sir Robert Eden, of West Auckland, Durham, was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1769. In 1772, he was appointed under secretary of state; in 1778, he accompanied the commissioners sent to negotiate with the Americans; in 1780, he went to Ireland with the viceroy, Lord Carlisle, as chief secretary; in 1786 and 1787, he negotiated the commercial treaty with France; in 1788, he was ambassador to Spain; and in the following year he obtained an Irish peerage, and was sent as ambassador to Holland. For his exertions in the latter capacity, he was rewarded with a British peerage in 1793, and he then retired from diplomatic life. In parliament, however, he continued to take an active part. He died in 1814. His chief

works are, the Principles of Penal Law; Five Letters to the Earl of Carlisle; Remarks on the apparent Circumstances of the War; and speeches.

AUDEBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, was born at Rochefort, in France, in 1759, and died in 1800, an excellent and indefatigable artist. Originally a miniature painter, he quitted that profession to become a naturalist and engraver of natural history. His coloured engravings of birds, in which he employed oil colours and gold, are the most perfect of their kind. His great works, each forming a folio volume, are the History of Monkeys, and the History of Humming Birds.

AUDOUIN, PETER, a French engraver, was born in 1768, and died at Paris, in 1822. He was a prolific artist, his burin having produced nearly a hundred plates, but he ranks only in the second class of his profession. Among his best works are reckoned, Christ in the tomb; the handsome female gardener, from Raphael; and a figure of Charity.

AUDRAN, CHARLES, a French engraver, uncle of the celebrated Gerard Audran, was born at Paris, in 1594, and died in 1674. It was in Italy that he perfected himself in the art of engraving, and his works are chiefly from Italian masters. The most esteemed of them is an Annunciation, from Annibal Caracci, and an Assumption, from Domenichino.

AUDRAN, GERARD, one of the most celebrated historical engravers, was born at Lyons, in 1640. After having studied at Rome for three years, he was called home, at the suggestion of Colbert, and obtained a pension, and the appointment of royal engraver, from Louis XIV. For that monarch he engraved Le Brun's Battles of Alexander, and this masterpiece put the seal to his reputation. The Academy of Painting nominated him one of its counsellors. His works are numerous, and all highly esteemed. He died in 1703. Several of his relations excelled in the same art.

AUGER, ATHANASIUS, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1734, and died there in 1792. He translated Demosthenes, and other Greek orators, but his versions, though correct, are deficient in spirit. His best work is the Constitution of the Romans under the Kings, and during the Period of the Republic, on which he was occupied more than thirty years.

AUGER, LOUIS SIMON, a member of the French Academy, was born at Paris, in 1772, and put an end to his existence in 1829. He was a man of much erudition and talent. He conducted several Journals; was one of the principal authors of the Universal Biography; wrote Eulogies on Boileau and Corneille; and edited and commented upon a variety of standard works.

AUGEREAU, PETER FRANCIS CHARLES, marshal of France, duke of Castiglione, was born at Paris, in 1757, entered the army early, served in the French and Neapolitan ranks, became a fencing master at Naples, returned to France in 1792, distinguished himself, as brigadier general, against the Spaniards, was sent into Italy, as general of division, and acquired high reputation under Bonaparte, especially at Castiglione and Arcole. After having, between 1797 and 1804, filled several high commands, he was raised, in the latter year, to the rank of marshal. In the campaigns of 1805, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1812, and 1813, he bore an active part, and enhanced his reputation; but his conduct in 1814, when he was entrusted with the defence of the departments between the Rhone and the Alps, was severely criticised. He was even suspected of having betrayed his trust; and this suspicion was not weakened by his being one of the first to submit to the Bourbons, and even to abuse his late sovereign, for which he was amply rewarded by Louis XVIII. When Napoleon returned, Augereau would have rejoined his standard, but his services were rejected. He died in 1816, little regretted by any party, his want of principle having thrown a shade over the lustre of his military talents.

AUGUSTINE, ST., a celebrated father of the church, was born, in 354, at Tagaste, in Africa, and his early youth was idle, dissipated, and incontinent. When he was nineteen he became a Manichean, and remained so for ten years. During that period he taught rhetoric and grammar at Tagaste, Carthage, and Rome. From the latter city, in 383, he removed to Milan, where he was appointed professor of rhetoric. There, by the sermons of Ambrose, and the arguments of two pious men, he was converted to the catholic faith. In 386, he relinquished his profession for the study of theology; in 391, he was ordained presbyter; and, in 393, he

was appointed joint bishop of Hippo. The remainder of his life was spent in the duties of his office, and in perpetual controversy with heretics, towards whom he manifested an intolerance which, especially considering his own past errors, was little to his credit. He died in 430. His works form eleven folio volumes.

AUGUSTINE, or AUSTIN, St., commonly denominated the Apostle of the English, flourished about the close of the sixth century, and was originally a monk at Rome. Pope Gregory I. sent him, with forty of his fraternity, to convert the Anglo Saxons. Their exertions were successful, and Augustine became the first archbishop of Canterbury. In his exertions to bring the Welsh bishops under the papal yoke he failed, and he covered himself with infamy by the sanguinary means which he adopted to revenge his disappointment. This haughty prelate died early in the seventh century.

AUGUSTULUS, Romulus, the last emperor of the West, was proclaimed at Ravenna, in 475, by his father, the patrician Orestes, who, however, retained the power in his own hands. Augustulus did not long hold even his nominal sovereignty; for, in 476, he was conquered and dethroned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli. His life was spared, and a pension was allowed him.

AUGUSTUS, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, a Roman emperor, known before his accession by the name of Octavius, was the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar. He was born at Rome, B. C. 63. When he was only four years of age he lost his father; after which event he was brought up by Cæsar. At the time when his uncle was assassinated, Octavius was in Epirus, whence he immediately returned to secure his inheritance. He was then only eighteen, and was derided by his enemies as a boy; but his talents soon acquired for him extensive influence. At first, he joined the party which was hostile to Antony, but was soon reconciled to him, and, in conjunction with that leader and Lepidus, formed the famous second triumvirate. In this partition of power the west fell to his share, and in the exercise of his authority he deeply stained his character by a merciless proscription, of which Cicero was one of the victims. After having borne a part in the battle of Philippi, he returned to Rome, and divided among his veterans the estates of the vanquished. Lepidus was now compelled to resign his portion of the tyranny, and the empire of the world was divided between Octavius and Antony. Disputes speedily arose, but a temporary reconciliation was effected by the marriage of Antony to the sister of Octavius. Enamoured, however, of Cleopatra, Antony deserted Octavia, and her brother took up arms to avenge her. The contest between the rivals was terminated by the complete defeat of Antony, at the battle of Actium, and his subsequent death. After this victory, Octavius added Egypt to the Roman empire. He then revisited Rome, celebrated three triumphs, closed the temple of Janus, received from the senate the titles of Imperator and Augustus, and remained in full possession of absolute sway. In this exalted rank he was no less remarkable for moderation and clemency, than he had before been for qualities diametrically opposite. Literature flourished under his auspices; he enacted many salutary laws; and so embellished the Roman capital, that he was declared "to have found it of brick, and left it of marble." He is said to have twice resolved to retire into private life, but to have been dissuaded by Mecænas. Agustus died of a dysentery, at Nola, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

AULISIO, Dominic, an Italian, of consummate erudition, was born at Naples, in 1639. At nineteen he was capable of giving lectures in poetry to the Neapolitan nobles. He was professor of civil law at the age of twenty-five. There were few sciences of which he was not master, and his knowledge of all the oriental and European languages was profound. He published several works on law and antiquities, and left others in manuscript. He died, at Naples, in 1717.

AULUS GELLIUS, a Latin grammarian, is the author of a work, in twenty books, intitled Attic Nights, because it was composed at Athens, during winter evenings. It was originally written for the instruction of his children, and is valuable, in consequence of its containing many fragments from writers whose compositions are lost. Aulus Gellius was a judge at Rome, and died in the beginning of the reign of M. A. Antoninus.

AUNGERVILLE, Richard, or Richard of Bury, born at St. Edmundsbury, in 1281, and educated at Oxford, was tutor to Prince Edward, who, when he became

Edward III., successively made him bishop of Durham, high chancellor, and treasurer of England. Aungerville merited his preferments; he was munificent, charitable, and learned, a patron of learning, and possessed more books than all the other bishops of England united. He formed a library at Oxford, for the use of students. His Philobiblos, in twenty chapters, does honour to him.

AURELIAN, Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia, about the year 220, early distinguished himself at the battle of Moguntiacum, commanded, in 259, the armies of Illyria and Thrace, and was raised to the empire in 270. He drove back the Goths, Vandals, Sarmatians, and Marcomanni, vanquished and took prisoner Zenobia, and defeated Firmius in Egypt, and Tetricus in Gaul. On the return of peace, he embellished Rome, reformed the laws, and diminished the taxes. He was assassinated, in 275, by his soldiers, whom Muestheus had excited to mutiny.

AURENGZEBE, the Great Mogul, or Emperor of Hindostan, was born in 1619, and was the third son of Shah Jehan. In his youth he assumed a hypocritical appearance of sanctity, but at length threw off the mask, dethroned his father, in 1660, and murdered his brothers. It must be owned, however, that he made some good laws, administered justice impartially, and extended greatly the limits of his empire, both northward and southward. During the major part of the last fifteen years of his life he was constantly in the field. Embassies were sent to him, not only from the neighbouring states, but also from the European powers. He died in 1707, and with his death began the decline of the mogul empire.

AUSONIUS, Decius, or DECIMUS MAGNUS, a Latin poet of the fourth century, was born at Bordeaux, and became professor of grammar and rhetoric in his native city; in which office he acquired such reputation, that the Emperor Valentinian appointed him preceptor to his son Gratian. When the latter inherited the throne, he rewarded him by nominating him pretorian prefect of Gaul, and, afterwards, consul. The period of Ausonius's death must have been subsequent to 392. It is doubtful whether he was a Christian. His poems manifest talent, but are stained by obscenity.

AUTREAU, James, a French painter and dramatist, died in 1745, at the age of eighty-nine. He was sixty before he began to write for the stage. His works compose four volumes. Though many of them were successful, he closed his existence in poverty.

AUVERGNE, Theophilus Malo de la Tour d', a French republican, distinguished by his learning and his heroic

qualities, was descended from an illegitimate branch of the house of Bouillon, and was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Lower Britanny. He served with honour in the army during the American war, and was living in retirement, on his half pay, when the revolution called him again into the field. Though he refused any higher rank than that of captain, he was entrusted with the command of a corps of eight thousand grenadiers, at the head of which he signalized himself on the Spanish frontier. The peace with Spain, in 1795, allowed him to return to his studies; but he once more quitted them, in 1799, for the benevolent purpose of taking the place of a friend's only son, who had been drawn for the conscription. In the following year, Bonaparte conferred on him the honourable title of First Grenadier of France. He fell, universally lamented, at the battle of Neuburg, in 1800. La Tour d'Auvergne was humane, singularly disinterested, knew all the European languages, and was thoroughly versed in ancient history. He is the author of a Franco-Celtic Dictionary; a Glossary of Forty-five Languages; and other philological works.

AUZOUT, Adrian, a celebrated French mathematician, and member of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Rouen, and died in 1691. He is said to have invented the micrometer with moveable threads, and, with Picard, to have been the first who applied the telescope to the astronomical quadrant; though this honour is claimed for Mr. Gascoigne, an Englishman. The truth appears to be, that both parties are entitled to the merit of originality, the French astronomers having been ignorant of Gascoigne's discovery.

AVALOS, Ferdinand Francis d', marquis of Pescara, a Neapolitan, of an illustrious family, entered the military service in 1512, at the age of twenty-one, and was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna. While a captive, he amused himself with writing a Dialogue on Love, which he dedicated to his wife, the accomplished

Victoria Colonna, herself a poet. His liberation took place in the following year, and he distinguished himself greatly on various occasions, particularly at the battles of Vicenza, Bicocca, and Pavia. He died, at Milan, in 1525.

AVALOS, Alphonso d', marquis del Vasto, and nephew of Ferdinand, was born at Naples, in 1502, and first served under his uncle. The brilliant valour which he displayed at the siege of Pavia gained him the command of the imperial army, on the death of Pescara. He subsequently acquired high reputation, and was made captain-general of the duchy of Milan. Avalos was defeated at the battle of Cerisoles, but he prevented the conqueror from making advantage of his victory. He died in 1546. The French writers, who admit his bravery and military talents, accuse him of harshness, vanity, and perfidy.

AVANZI, Nicholas, a native of Verona, and an engraver of cameos and precious stones, gained much praise by a Nativity of Jesus Christ, engraven on a small piece of lapis lazuli, which is considered as a masterpiece in this branch of art.

AVAUX, Claude de Mesmes, Count d', an able French statesman and diplomatist, rendered eminent services to his country, as ambassador to Venice, Rome, Turin, Germany, Denmark, Poland, and Sweden. He also filled with honour several considerable offices under the government. D'Avaux was well versed in languages, literature, and history, was at once prepossessing and dignified in his manners, and wrote and spoke with facility and elegance. He died, in 1650, at the age of fifty-five.

AVAUX, John Anthony, Count d', followed the same career as Claude, his great uncle, and with equal ability and success. He concluded the treaty of Nimeguen, and was afterwards ambassador at Amsterdam, London, and Stockholm. He died in 1709, aged sixty-nine. His Negotiations in Holland were published, in six volumes, by the Abbé Mallet.

AVELLANEDA, Alphonso Ferdinand d', a Spanish author of the sixteenth century, was a native of Tordesillas. He continued Don Quixote, to the great displeasure of Cervantes, who, in his second part, does not spare the interloper. Avellaneda's work, though far inferior to the brilliant original, is not without merit. It has been translated into English.

AVERANI, Benedict, a native of Florence, born in 1645, was so fond of learning that, even in childhood, he preferred reading to boyish amusements, and made an extraordinary progress in his studies. Arithmetic, astronomy, mathematics, and Greek, he acquired without the aid of a master; the latter so perfectly in the short space of six months, as to be able to teach it. His memory was prodigious, and he could pour forth poetry extemporaneously in the Latin and Italian languages. He died, in 1707, at Pisa, of which university he was one of the professors.

AVERROES, or ABN ROSCH, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the twelfth century, was the son of the chief magistrate of Cordoba, whom he succeeded in his office. He was invited to Morocco, to superintend the administration of justice in that city; but this honour brought on him many enemies, and much persecution, by which his life was endangered. Jurisprudence, mathematics, and medicine, were among his studies; but he was rather a theoretical than a practical physician, as is proved by his work intitled Collyget, in seven books. Averroes was the first translator of Aristotle, and was also a voluminous commentator on that philosopher's works. He died, at Morocco, in the year 1198.

AVICENNA, or ABU-EBN-SINA, a celebrated physician and philosopher, was born in the neighbourhood of Bokhara, in the year 980, and before he was ten years old knew the Koran by heart, and was acquainted with the principles of law and literature; after which he acquired every science then known, but made medicine the particular object of his study. Though his fame was widely spread, and though he was vizier and physician to several princes, he lived an agitated life, and died at last, in 1037, at Hamadan, a victim to his own excesses, and to poison, which was given him by a slave. Avicenna was a voluminous author, on a variety of subjects, and his Medical Canons were long exclusively followed in the European medical schools; but his works are now entirely neglected.

AVIENUS, Rufus Festus, a Latin poet, who lived at the beginning of the fifth century, translated into his own language the Phenomena of Aratus, the Description of the Earth by Dionysius, and forty-two of Æsop's Fables. He also wrote a poem in iambic verse, Ora Maritima, which is supposed to have been borrowed from Carthaginian writers: only one book of it is extant. The version of the fables has, by some critics, been attributed to Flavius Avienus, who lived two hundred and forty years before Rufus.

AVILA Y ZUNIGA, Louis d', born at Placentia, in Spain, distinguished himself as a diplomatist, warrior, and historian, under Charles V. He acted as ambassador from his sovereign to the council of Trent, commanded the cavalry at the siege of Metz, and recorded the events of the period in which he flourished. He is the author of Commentaries on the War car-

ried on in Germany, by Charles, in 1546 and 1547; and also on the war which that monarch waged in Africa. The last of these works was never printed, and is now lost. Charles V. so much admired d'Avila's writings, that he deemed himself more fortunate than Alexander, in having such an historian.

AVILA, JOHN D', a Spanish priest, was born in New Castle, about the year 1500. At the age of thirty, he began to journey through the Andalusian mountains and forests, enforcing the doctrines of the gospel, both by precept and example. This course of conduct he pursued for forty years, till he died, in 1569, and it gained him the appellation of the Apostle of Andalusia. He was also the author of several theological works.

AVISON, CHARLES, a musical composer, is believed to have been born at or near Newcastle, in which town he was organist, first to St. John's church, and afterwards to St. Nicholas's. In his youth he travelled into Italy, and received instructions from Geminiani. He died at Newcastle, in 1770. He is the author of an Essay on Musical Expression, in which, not much to the credit of his judgment, he endeavours to depreciate Handel.

AVOGADRO, LUCIA, an Italian poetess, flourished about the year 1560, displayed early poetical talents, and won the praise of even Tasso. Of her compositions only a few lyric pieces are extant; but they justify the applause which was bestowed upon her. She died in 1568.

AVOGRADO, JEROME, who flourished at Brescia, in 1486, was the son of a civilian, of a noble family. He cultivated literature, and was the Mecænas of men of letters. He is said to have been the first editor of the collected works of Vitruvius.

AVRIGNY, HYACINTH ROBILLARD D', a jesuit and historian, was born at Caen in 1675, and died in 1719. During his life time he lived in obscurity, but he achieved posthumous fame by two excellent historical works which he left behind him. These are Memoirs relating to General and to Ecclesiastical History, from 1600 to 1716, each work consisting of four volumes. D'Avigny is said to have died of chagrin, occasioned by the extensive alterations which were made in his manuscripts by Father Lallemant, to whose revision the superiors of the jesuits had compelled him to submit them.

AYALA, PETER LOPEZ D', a Spanish statesman, historian, and general, was born in Murcia, in 1332, and served under four Castilian monarchs, both in the council and the field, and with equal applause in both. Fond of learning, he was at once the most brave, eloquent, and erudite man in Spain. He translated Livy, and other authors, and wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of Castile. He died in 1407.

AYESHA, the second and most beloved of all Mahomet's wives, was the daughter of Abubeker. She accompanied her husband in all his expeditions. After his death she made an obstinate opposition to Ali, but was at length defeated by him in a pitched battle. She died at Mecca, in the year 677. Her memory is venerated by the Mussulmans, who give her the title of Prophetess, and consider her as one of the four incomparable women who have appeared on earth.

AYLMER, JOHN, an English prelate, born at Aylmer Hall, in Norfolk, in 1521, was educated at Cambridge. Lady Jane Grey was subsequently under his tuition. Having rendered himself obnoxious by his protestant zeal, he retired to Zurich, on the accession of Mary. On Elizabeth ascending the throne he returned, and, in 1576, was made bishop of London. The rigour with which he persecuted the Puritans was little in accordance with the spirit of Christianity. He was, in truth, of an arrogant and arbitrary disposition. He died exceedingly rich, in 1594, though, at the age of forty, he had declaimed against the superfluous wealth of churchmen. Aylmer is the author of an answer to Knox's attack upon female sovereigns.

AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH, of Framfield, Sussex, an antiquary, was born about 1708, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was keeper of the state papers, in the Paper Office, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Leland's Collectanea, the Liber Niger, and other works of the kind, were edited by him; he contributed to the Archæologia; and he published the Universal Librarian, and Calendars of the ancient Charters, &c. in the Tower. He died in 1783.

AYOLAS, JOHN DE, a Spaniard, governor of Buenos Ayres, in 1536, obtained great advantages over the Indians, and founded the city of Assumption; but, in an attempt to open a communication by land with Peru, he and his troops were destroyed by the savages.

AYRENHOFF, C. VON, an officer of high rank in the imperial service. He produced, with great success, a considerable number of tragedies and comedies, of the former, his Aurelius, Antiope, and Cleopatra, and of the latter, the Noble Passions, are considered as the best. He died towards the latter end of the eighteenth century.

AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL, the son of a tradesman in Nottingham, was, in early life, in consequence of his father's bankruptcy, compelled to fill several menial situations. On coming to town, he obtained a place of the same kind in the

British Museum, where he displayed so much diligence, and desire of gaining knowledge, that he was raised to be assistant librarian. He afterwards took orders, and had respectable church preferment. A variety of laborious indexes and catalogues were compiled by him, of which the most important are an Index to Shakspeare, and a Catalogue of the British Museum. He died in 1804, at the age of fifty-nine.

AYSCOUGH, George Edward, a military officer, was the son of the dean of Bristol, and nephew of Lord Lyttleton. He is the author of Semiramis, a tragedy, for which Sheridan wrote a prologue, and of Letters from an Officer in the Guards, giving an account of France and Italy. Ayscough died, in 1779, of a consumption.

AYSCUE, Sir George, an admiral, was a descendant of a good Lincolnshire family, entered the naval service in his youth, and was knighted by Charles I. In the struggle between the parliament and the king, however, he adhered to the former, reduced Sicily, Barbadoes, and Virginia to obedience, and acted with spirit in the war against Holland. In 1666, while engaged with the Dutch, his ship struck on a sand bank, and, in spite of all his efforts, he was obliged to surrender. His subsequent life was spent in retirement.

AZARA, Don Joseph Nicholas d', a native of Arragon, was born in 1731, and studied at Salamanca, where he highly distinguished himself. He manifested also a taste for the fine arts, and contracted a friendship with Mengs, the painter. In 1765 he entered on the diplomatic career, and was sent to Rome, as agent for ecclesiastical affairs. On the death of the ambassador there, Azara was appointed to succeed him. He continued at Rome till he was driven from thence by the French invasion. Subsequently, he was named ambassador to Paris. Azara died in 1804. He wrote a Life of Mengs, and a Funeral Eulogium on Charles III., and translated Middleton's Life of Cicero, and various other works.

AZNAR, Count of Gascony, was sent, in 824, by Pepin, king of Aquitaine, to put down a revolt of the Navarrese Gascons, a task which he accomplished. Pepin, however, having subsequently given him cause for discontent, Aznar put himself at the head of the same Gascons, passed the Pyrenees, in 831, seized on a part of Navarre, and became the founder of the kingdom of that name. He died in 836.

AZUNI, Dominic Albert, an Italian civilian, was born in Sardinia in 1760, and died in that island in 1827. Among his works, all of which are much esteemed, are a History of Sardinia; a Dictionary of Mercantile Jurisprudence; and a System of the Principles of the Maritime Law of Europe.

B

BABA, a Turkish sectary, who made his first appearance in the city of Amasia, in the year 1240, pretended to be sent by God, and succeeded in raising a numerous army, with which he ravaged Anatolia. It required the united forces of the Franks and the Mussulmans to vanquish this impostor.

BABEK, Khoremi, or Harrami, a celebrated Persian impostor, denominated the Libertine, and the Impious, appeared as the apostle of a new religion in the early part of the ninth century. His doctrines are said to have been a compound of the errors of various sects. For twenty years he foiled all the caliph's generals, and struck terror even into Bagdad; but he was at length taken, A. D. 837, and put to a barbarous death.

BABRIUS, or BABRIAS, a Greek poet, the period of whose existence is unknown. It appears certain, however, that he lived prior to Phædrus. Tyrwhitt thinks that he flourished a little before the reign of Augustus, and Coray imagines him to have been a contemporary of Bion and Moschus. He made an elegant version of Æsop's Fables, in Greek iambic verse, which, with the exception of some fragments, is unfortunately lost.

BABUR, or BABR, Mohammed, the great grandson of Tamerlane, was born in 1483, and in 1494 was proclaimed sovereign of the Mogul empire in western Tartary and Khorassan. Some years were spent in struggles for the throne with various rivals; after which he subdued Candahar and Cabulistan. In 1525 he invaded Hindostan, defeated the Indians at the battle of Panniput, and made himself master of the country. He died in 1530. His posterity reigned over India for two centuries and a half. Babur wrote a history of his own life.

BACCALAR Y SANNA, Vincent, Marquis of San Felipe, a Spanish general and statesman, under Charles II. and Philip V., was a native of Sardinia, born about 1650, and died in 1726. He is the author of a History of the Hebrew Monarchy, and of Memoirs of the History of Philip V. from 1690 to 1725.

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric poet, the nephew of Simonides, a native of Cos, was the rival of Pindar, and flourished about 450 years B. C. Hiero preferred him to Pindar, and Horace imitated him. Only a few fragments of his works are extant.

BACCICI. The real name of the artist thus called was JOHN BAPTIST GAULLI. He was a native of Genoa, born in 1639, and died in 1709. In portraits and historical paintings he acquired great reputation; he particularly excelled in foreshortening his figures, and giving force and relief to them. To give animation to his portraits, he made those who sat to him talk and gesticulate; he did not, he said, want to paint statues. Gaulli was of a violent temper, which caused him the loss of his son, who drowned himself, in consequence of having received a blow from his father before a large company.

BACCIO DELLA PORTA, better known under the name of FRA BARTOLOMEO DI SAN MARCO, an eminent painter, was born, in 1469, at Savignano, in Tuscany. For a while he abandoned the pencil, to become a Dominican monk, but he resumed it, and was more successful than ever. Many of his productions are excellent; but his St. Mark, St. Sebastian, and Marriage of St. Catharine, are masterpieces of art. He was the first who painted drapery in a finished style, and made use of the jointed lay figure. He died in 1517.

BACELLAR, ANTHONY BARBOSA, a celebrated Portuguese civilian, historian, and lyric poet, was born at Lisbon, in 1610. His defence of the right of the house of Braganza to the throne, gained him the favour of the court, and opened his way to honours and fortune; but it diverted his attention from poetry, in which he had early acquired reputation. He is the author of an historical work on the War of Brazil, and of another on the Campaign of 1659 in Portugal. He died in 1663.

BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN, one of the most eminent of German musicians, was born at Eisenach, in 1685, and died at Leipsic, in 1754. He was an inimitable performer on the organ, and left many compositions of high scientific merit. Bach had eleven sons, all musicians, four of whom attained celebrity; namely, WILLIAM FREDERIC; CHARLES PHILIP EMANUEL; JOHN CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC; and JOHN CHRISTIAN: of these the second and the fourth were the most famous. Haydn is supposed by Dr. Burney to have, in some degree, taken Charles Philip as his model.

BACHAUMONT, FRANCIS LE COIGNEUX DE, a native of the French metropolis, born in 1624, was the son of a president of the parliament of Paris. He took a part in the proceedings of the faction of the Fronde, and it was to him that the faction owed its name. In conjunction with his friend Chapelle, he wrote the celebrated Journey to Montpellier, in alternate prose and verse, which is considered as a masterpiece of the kind. He died in 1702. (See CHAPELLE.)

BACHELIER, J. J., a French painter, born in 1724, who died in 1805, was director of the royal manufactory of Sèvres. The lost process of encaustic painting, and the composition which the ancients used to preserve marble from being injured by the air, were rediscovered by him. He generously devoted sixty thousand francs (two thousand five hundred pounds) to the establishment of a school for gratuitously teaching to artisans the principles of drawing.

BACLER D'ALBE, Baron AUBERT LOUIS, a French painter and geographical engineer, was born at St. Pol, in 1761, and died at Paris, in 1824. He was constantly employed by Napoleon, was in great favour with him, and was director of his topographical cabinet. His map of the theatre of war in Italy is on an extensive scale, and of beautiful execution. He also published several picturesque works.

BACON, ROGER, an English monk, born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1214, was educated at Oxford and at Paris, entered the Franciscan order in his twenty-fifth year, and returned to Oxford. His lectures and experiments, in which he displayed talent and knowledge far transcending what was possessed by his contemporaries, soon excited wonder and envy. His admirers gave him the deserved title of "the wonderful doctor;" his stupid and malignant enemies accused him of magic. The latter prevailed. His lectures were interdicted, and he was confined to his cell. His seclusion lasted ten years, during which he composed many excellent works. He himself collected several of his writings, and gave to the collection the title of Opus Majus. After having obtained his liberty, he died in 1292. Gunpowder, the camera obscura, the burning glass, and the telescopic properties of convex and concave glasses, seem to have been known to him; and his acquirements in every science were truly surprising. He wrote about eighty treatises.

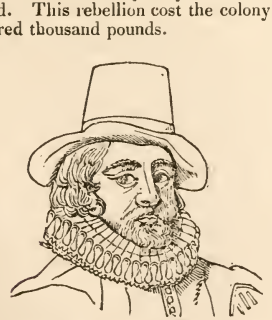
BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, father of the celebrated Lord Verulam, was born at Chiselhurst, in Kent, in 1510, and studied at Cambridge and Gray's Inn. Henry VIII. gave him various manors in Suffolk, belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Edmundsbury; and Elizabeth, with whom also he was a favourite, made him a privy counsellor and keeper of the great seal. The latter office he retained for twenty years, till his death, which took place in

1579. He was a good speaker, a prudent statesman, and an equitable judge. Several of his MSS. on law, politics, and theology are extant.

BACON, Anne, second wife of Sir Nicholas, and mother of Lord Verulam, was the daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, tutor of Edward VI., she was born about 1528, and died about 1600. Lady Bacon was a woman of talent and acquirements. She understood the ancient and modern languages; and translated from the Italian the Sermons of Achinus, and from the Latin, Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England.

BACON, Sir Nathaniel, the son of Sir Nicholas, by his first wife, was a painter of no mean merit. He travelled and studied in Italy, but belongs to the Flemish school. Several of his pictures are, or recently were, extant. He died about 1615.

BACON, Nathaniel, a leader of insurgents in Virginia while under the royal government, was an Englishman of fine talents, commanding person, and singular eloquence. He was educated to the profession of the law, and came to Virginia about the year 1675 with a high reputation for ability and legal knowledge, which soon rendered him conspicuous, and obtained him a seat in the provincial Council. Various obnoxious measures of the British government had at that time exasperated the people of the colony, and induced them to take up arms. Bacon was elected their leader, and after keeping the colony in a state of anarchy and continual alarm for several months, he died suddenly in the year 1677, and tranquillity was soon restored. This rebellion cost the colony one hundred thousand pounds.



BACON, Sir Francis, Viscount of St. Albans, whom Pope, in one emphatic line, has truly characterized as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and was born January 22, 1561. The promise of his future talents was so early displayed, that Queen Elizabeth was accustomed to call him her "young lord keeper." Trinity College, Cambridge, had the honour of his education; and, while there, before he was sixteen, he began to dissent from the Aristotelian philosophy. On his return to England, after having accompanied Sir Amias Paulet to France, he entered of Gray's Inn, and, at the age of eight and twenty, became one of the queen's counsellors. Being the friend of Essex, to whom Cecil was hostile, Bacon was shut out from preferment. For this, however, Essex generously compensated him, by the gift of a considerable estate. The reward which Essex received was, that Bacon pleaded against him on his trial, and, afterwards, wrote a pamphlet to blast the memory of his benefactor. Having, previously to the accession of James I., contrived to obtain the good graces of the Scottish party, that monarch, as soon as he ascended the throne, knighted him, and gave him pensions to the amount of one hundred pounds per annum. But it was not till 1607 that he obtained the long coveted post of solicitor general. In 1611, he was appointed a judge of the marshal's court; and in 1613, attorney general. As a crown lawyer, he was slavishly obsequious to the sovereign, and a dangerous enemy of freedom. At length he attained the summit of his ambition. In 1617, he was made lord keeper; in 1619, lord high chancellor, with the title of Baron Verulam; and, in 1620, he was created Viscount St. Albans.

Fortunately for posterity, the mind of Bacon was not wholly engrossed by ambition; philosophy and science held a large place in it. His great labour, the Novum Organon, was given to the world in 1620. He had already published his Essays; the Advancement of Learning; the treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients; and some other works.

But, at the very moment when the triumph of his genius was completed, his political downfal was near at hand. In 1621, he was accused in parliament of gross bribery and corruption. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of forty thousand pounds; to be imprisoned during the royal pleasure; and to be rendered incapable of filling any office, sitting among the peers, and coming within the verge of the court. The fine and imprisonment, however, were soon remitted, and a pension was even granted to him. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement, and in the ardent pursuit of literature and science; often embittered by the embarrassments which arose from his habits of lavish expenditure. He died at Highgate, on the 9th of April, 1626. As a courtier and a politician, he merits no small severity of censure; as a man of genius and a philosopher, no language can be too lofty for his praise

BACON, John, an eminent sculptor, born in Southwark, in 1740, was originally a painter of porcelain, and a modeller of china figures. Having, however, a genius for sculpture, he applied himself to the study of the art with such diligence as to acquire great proficiency in it. It was about the year 1763 that he began to work in marble; and, from that period he yearly increased in skill and reputation. His statue of Mars first brought him into public notice. He died in 1799, respected as an artist and a man Among his principal works may be reckoned the statues of Judge Blackstone, Johnson, and Howard; a bust of George III.; and the monuments of Lord Chatham, Mrs. Draper, and Guy, the founder of the hospital.

BADCOCK, Samuel, an English divine and writer, was born, in 1747, at South Moulton, in Devonshire, and was, for some years, a dissenting minister, but at length conformed to the church, and became assistant preacher at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. He died in London, in 1788. As a pulpit orator, he was much admired; and as a literary man, he displayed talents far above mediocrity. He was one of the best writers in the Monthly Review; was a correspondent of several magazines; and contributed largely to Dr. White's Bampton Lectures: but published nothing separately, except a Sermon, and a pamphlet on Dr. Priestley.

BADEN, James, a Dane, born in 1735, is considered as one of the founders of Danish literature. In 1760, on his return from his travels, he gave, at Copenhagen, the first course of lectures on the belles lettres that had ever been delivered in the language of the country. He was professor of eloquence and Latin in the university of Copenhagen, and held other offices connected with public instruction. His Critical Journal, from 1768 to 1779, contributed much to improve the Danish taste. He translated Tacitus, and other classics, and published a Latin and Danish Dictionary, and several grammars.

BADGER, Louis, a native of Lyons, has immortalized his memory by an heroic instance of fraternal affection. To save his brother, who had assisted in defending Lyons against the republicans, and who was consequently exposed to the penalty of death after the surrender, he assumed his name, and cheerfully suffered for him.

BADIA Y LEBLICH, Domingo, a Spaniard, was born in 1766, and educated at Valencia. Being well skilled in Arabic, he resolved to travel in the East; and, accordingly, after having been personally qualified to pass as a Mahometan, he assumed the name of Ali Bey. Under his disguise he visited Tripoli, Egypt, Mecca, and Syria undiscovered, and was every where received with favour, as a true believer. On his return to Spain, he espoused the cause of Joseph Bonaparte, and, after the battle of Vittoria, he took refuge in France. He died in 1824. His Travels in Africa and Asia were published in two quarto volumes.

BAFFIN, William, an able English navigator, was born in 1584, and acted as pilot to several of the voyagers to the arctic regions. Geographers have given his name to the vast bay which he explored, and which commences at Davis's Straits. Its existence has been doubted, but has recently been verified. Baffin proposed to attempt a passage round Northern and Eastern Asia, but could not obtain support. He was killed at the siege of Ormuz, in 1622.

BAGE, Robert, a novel writer, was born, in 1728, at Darley, in Derbyshire, was nearly self-educated, and for many years carried on the business of a paper maker, at Tamworth, where he died in 1801. As a writer, he is much above mediocrity. His first publication, which appeared in 1781, was Mount Kenneth. It was succeeded by Barham Downs, the Fair Syrian, James Wallace, Hermsprong, and other productions of the same species.

BAGLIVI, George, an eminent physician, was born at Ragusa, in 1668, and was educated at Naples and Padua. Clement XIV., on the ground of his great merit appointed him, while yet young, professor of surgery and anatomy in the college of Sapienza, at Rome. Baglivi is entitled to the praise of having contributed to bring back medical science to proper principles. He died in 1706. His works have been collected into a quarto volume.

BAGOLINO, Sebastian, a native of Alcamo, in Sicily, born in 1560, was remarkable for the variety of his talents; he being at once poet, painter, and musician, and speaking with equal facility and eloquence in Latin, Spanish, and Italian. He was a fertile writer, but only a few of his works were published. He died in 1604.

BAGRATION, Prince, a Russian general, senator, and counsellor of the emperor, signalized himself in the Polish campaigns of 1793 and 1794, and the Italian campaign of 1799; in the latter of which Suvaroff gave him the title of "his right arm." In 1805, 1806, and 1807, he enhanced his reputation in the field. The command of the second Russian army was entrusted to him in 1812; and, though closely pressed by a superior force, he effected his junction with the other armies. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Borodino.

BAIF, John Anthony de, the son of

Lazarus Baif, who was himself a man of talent and learning, was born at Venice, where his father was ambassador, in 1532. At an early age he became the friend of Ronsard, and published a volume of poems. Poetry was, thenceforth, his occupation, and no important event took place without his celebrating it; but he was scantily rewarded, and complained heavily of ingratitude and ill fortune. He died poor, in 1570. He was the first who founded in France an academy of poetry and music, but the institution was short lived.

BAILEY, NATHAN, a grammarian and lexicographer, died in 1742, at Stepney, where he kept a school. He edited several school books, and compiled a Household Dictionary, and Antiquities of London and Westminster; but his best known work is an English Etymological Dictionary, which, with successive enlargements, passed through many editions.

BAILLET, ADRIAN, a laborious and learned French writer, was born, of poor parents, at Neuville, in Picardy, in 1649. He took orders, obtained a small living, and was afterwards made librarian to M. Lamoignon. He wrote various theological, historical, and other works; among which are Lives of the Saints, 3 vols. folio; the Life of Descartes, 2 vols. 4to.; a History of Holland, 4 vols. 12mo.; and lives of celebrated Children, 2 vols. 12mo. The work, however, by which he is best known, is his Jugemens des Savans, 9 vols. 12mo. He died in 1706.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM, an English amateur artist, was born about 1736, and was originally a captain of cavalry; but quitted the army, in order to devote himself to engraving. He displayed much talent, and produced about a hundred plates, several of which are from Rembrandt. He died at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, the son of a divinity professor at Glasgow, was born in 1760, and was educated at his native city and at Oxford, at which latter place he took his degree of M. D. Being a nephew of Dr. William Hunter, he was so fortunate as to receive the valuable instructions of that celebrated man. Aided by this advantage, and his own great talents, he soon obtained an extensive medical practice in the metropolis, and accumulated a large fortune. Dr. Baillie died in 1824. He is the author of the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body: a work of superior excellence.

BAILLOU, WILLIAM DE, a physician, called the French Sydenham, was born at Paris, in 1538, and died in 1616. He was one of those who contributed to emancipate the medical art in France from the shackles of the Arabian school, and to bring it back to natural principles. The disease called croup, which has, in these times, been supposed to be a new disease, appears to have been observed by him. His works form four volumes in quarto.

BAILLY, JOHN SILVAIN, a French astronomer and literary character of eminence, was born at Paris, in 1736, and at an early period manifested an indefatigable ardour in the pursuit of science and philosophy. The reputation which he acquired was commensurate with his exertions. Politics, however, at last fatally interfered with his scientific occupations. After the breaking out of the revolution, he was an active member of the national assembly, and was next chosen mayor of Paris. In the latter capacity, he excited the inextinguishable hatred of the jacobins, by using military force to disperse one of their insurrectionary meetings. They avenged themselves when they had seized the reins of government; and, on the 11th of November, 1793, Bailly was sent to the scaffold with circumstances of the most disgusting barbarity. Of his works, the most celebrated are, his Histories of Ancient, of Modern, and of Oriental Astronomy; Letters on Plato's Atlantis; and Letters on the Origin of the Sciences.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN, a physician and astronomer, was born, in 1582, at Ashby de la Zouch, and was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. So high a reputation did he acquire for scientific knowledge, that Sir Henry Savile chose him to be his first astronomical professor at Oxford. He died in that city, in 1643. He published a Description of the late Comet; Canicularia; and an edition of Proclus on the Sphere; and left many manuscript observations.

BAKER, SIR RICHARD, was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, in 1568, was knighted by James I., and in 1620 was high sheriff of Oxfordshire. An unfortunate marriage ruined him, and he was incarcerated in the Fleet, where he wrote his Chronicles of the Kings of England, and other works. He died, a prisoner, in 1645.

BAKER, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born at Ilton, in Somersetshire, in 1625, was educated at Oxford, and became minister of Bishop's Nymmet, in Devonshire. He died in 1690. He is the author of the Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations Unlocked.

BAKER, THOMAS, an antiquary, born at Lanchester, Durham, in 1656, became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and obtained the living of Long Newton. The living he resigned, because he would not take the oaths to William III.; from the fellowship he was expelled for refusing to take them to George I. He died in 1740, with the character of an amiable,

worthy, and learned man His Reflections on Learning went through several editions; but the work has long ceased to be valued. His manuscript collections on the antiquities of Cambridge form thirty-nine folio volumes, and were intended as the basis of a history similar to that of Anthony Wood.

BAKER, HENRY, a naturalist, was born at London, in 1698, and made a considerable fortune by instructing the deaf and dumb. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of the Society of Arts; and left to the first of these an annuity of a hundred pounds, for a yearly oration on experimental philosophy, or natural history. He published the Microscope made easy; the Universe, a poem; the Universal Spectator; and other works.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE, Bart., was born in Devonshire, in 1722, educated at Eton and Cambridge, rose to high practice as a physician in London, and was appointed physician to the king and queen. He was also president of the College of Physicians, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1819. He published some medical tracts, which he afterwards collected under the title of Opuscula, and was a contributor to the Philosophical and Medical Transactions

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, a grazier, was born in 1726, at Dishley, in Leicestershire, on the estate of his father, and obtained celebrity by his strenuous efforts to improve the breed of cattle. In furtherance of this object, he travelled over England, Ireland, and Holland. His efforts were eminently successful. His rams were let at enormous prices; a single ram having brought eight hundred guineas in one season. He died in 1795.

BALBINUS, DECIMUS CŒLIUS, was elected Roman emperor, in conjunction with Maximus, after the death of the Gordians, A. D. 237. After a little more than a year, he, as well as his colleague, was murdered by the Prætorian guards.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, was born in Spain, about 1475, and, having dissipated his property, sought to amend his fortune by his exploits in the New World. After having distinguished himself greatly on the coast of Darien, he penetrated into the interior, discovered the Pacific Ocean, and obtained information respecting the empire of Peru. Jealous of his talents and success, his enemies at length accused him of treason, and he was beheaded in 1517.

BALDI, BERNARDIN, an Italian, of almost universal genius, was born at Urbino, in 1553, and was made abbot of Guastalla, by the sovereign of that state. He was at once a theologian, mathematician, philosopher, historian, geographer, antiquary, orator, and poet; understood the ancient and oriental languages, and almost all the European; had a prodigious memory, a sound judgment, and indefatigable application. Baldi is the author of several poems and scientific works. He died in 1617.

BALDINUCCI, PHILIP, a native of Florence, born in 1624, was a painter, sculptor, and writer. Though he displayed talents in the first two of these pursuits, he owes his permanent fame to his literary labours. He is the author of Lives of the Painters, from 1260 to 1670; and the Lives of celebrated Engravers. To the first of these works the finishing hand was put by his son. He died in 1696.

BALDWIN, ABRAHAM, eminent as a statesman, and president of the university of Georgia, was graduated at Yale College in 1772. He was a member of the Convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787, and held a seat successively in both houses of Congress. He died at Washington in 1807.

BALE, JOHN, an English divine, was born, in 1495, at Cove, in Suffolk, was educated at Norwich and Cambridge, and became a zealous convert from popery to protestantism. Under Edward VI. he was made bishop of Ossory, and excited the hatred of the Irish catholics by his reforming zeal. When Mary ascended the throne, he fled to Basil, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was appointed a prebend of Canterbury. He died in 1563. His works are numerous; but chiefly controversial; and his writings of this class, some of which were published under the name of Harrison, are abundantly acrimonious. He appears to have been the last writer of those religious dramas called Mysteries. The work by which principally he is remembered is his Latin Account of the Lives of eminent British Authors.

BALEN, HENRY VAN, an eminent Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, studied in Italy, and rose to high reputation. His death took place in 1632. Vandyke received his first instructions from him.

BALES, PETER, a great master of penmanship, was born in 1547, and died, in indigence, about the year 1610. Some of his performances were astonishing for their minuteness and perfect legibility. Bales taught his art at Oxford and London, and was employed by Walsingham, in counterfeiting hand writings, for the purpose of detecting treasonable correspondence. He is the author of the Writing Schoolmaster.

BALGUY, JOHN, an eminent divine, was born at Sheffield, in 1686, and educated at Cambridge. He entered the church

but, though an excellent writer and minister, he never had any other preferment than the vicarage of North Allerton, and a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In the Bangorian controversy he drew the pen on the side of Bishop Hoadley; and, in reply to Lord Shaftesbury, he published Two Letters to a deist; and the Foundation of Moral Virtue. Of his other works, the principal is two volumes of Sermons. He died in 1748.—His son, THOMAS, who was born in 1716, and died in 1795, was archdeacon of Winchester, and printed his Sermons and Charges, and some other theological pieces.

BALLARD, GEORGE, born at Campden, in Gloucestershire, was originally a stay and habit maker; but devoted his leisure hours to study, and made himself master of the Saxon language. A subscription was raised to educate him at Oxford, and he ultimately became beadle of the university, which post he held till his death, in 1755. In 1752, he published his Memoirs of British Ladies. Many of his manuscript collections are in the Bodleian library.

BALSHAM, BEDESALE, or BELESALE, HUGHDE, who, in 1247, was chosen bishop of Ely, is believed to have been a native of Balsham, in Cambridgeshire. He died in 1286, and was buried in Ely Cathedral. St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was founded by him in 1280.

BALUE, JOHN LA, a French prelate and statesman, was a native of Poitou, of an obscure family, and was born in 1421. At his outset in life, he signalized himself by fraudulently appropriating property, of which he was left the executor. Having obtained the confidence of Louis XI., he was loaded with preferments by that monarch, and was his prime minister in all but the name. He, however, betrayed his royal patron, and was punished by eleven years incarceration in an iron cage, only eight feet square. While in the height of power, he had been created a cardinal; and papal influence at length obtained his release from imprisonment. He settled in Italy, and died, in 1491, bishop of Preneste.

BALZAC, JOHN LOUIS GUEZ DE, who is considered as one of the restorers of the French language, was born at Angoulême, in 1594. He was in the service of the duke of Epernon; and, afterwards, in that of cardinal la Valette, whom he accompanied to Rome. On his return, he retired to his estate. Richelieu gave him a pension, and appointed him a counsellor of state, and historiographer of France. He died in 1655. Among his principal works may be mentioned his Letters; the Prince; the Christian Socrates; and Aristippus. It was he who first gave precision, elegance, and correctness to French prose.

BANCROFT, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born at Farneworth, in Lancashire, in 1544, and was educated at Christ College, Cambridge. In 1584, he obtained the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and thenceforward continued rising in his profession, till, in 1597, he obtained the bishopric of London, and in 1604, the archbishopric of Canterbury. Bancroft was a violent assertor of the privileges of his order, and an intolerant assailant of those who dissented from the church. His literary exertions seem to have been confined to a sermon and two tracts against the Puritans, and an unpublished letter on pluralities. He died in 1610.

BANDELLO, MATTHEW, an Italian dominican, was born at Castelnuovo di Scrivia, in 1480. Though belonging to a religious order, the greater part of his life was spent in secular pursuits. He was preceptor to the celebrated Lucretia Gonzaga, was employed in negotiations by Italian princes, and resided with various noble personages. In 1550, he was made bishop of Agen, in France. His death occurred subsequently to 1561. His great work is his Tales, which is reckoned among the classical productions of modern Italy.

BANDINELLI, BACCIO, a celebrated sculptor, the son of a goldsmith, was born at Florence, in 1487. He gave the first indication of his talent in boyhood, by making a gigantic figure out of snow. In manhood, he realized the promise of his early years, and his productions were much admired. Among his best works are, a copy of the Laocoön; an Orpheus; and a Hercules binding Cacus. Painting, also, he attempted, but did not succeed. Bandinelli was vain, proud, and envious. He died in 1559.

BANIER, or BANNER, JOHN GUSTAFFSON, a celebrated Swedish field marshal, was born at Diursholm, in Upland, in 1596. He began his career in Livonia, in 1625, served with distinction in the Polish campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus, and obtained the rank of general. At the battle of Leipsic, in 1630, that heroic monarch confessed that, "next to God, he owed the victory to Banier." But it was after the death of Gustavus that the genius of Banier shone forth with full lustre. After the loss of the battle of Nordlingen, he upheld the sinking fortunes of the Swedes, baffled all the efforts of the enemy, and gained several victories, and was known by the glorious title of the Second Gustavus. He died in 1641.

BANIER, ANTHONY, a native of Auvergne, born in 1673, was educated in the jesuit college of Clermont, took orders, became an abbé, and was employed by president Dunetz as preceptor to his sons

He was a Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, to the Transactions of which body he contributed largely. His principal work, which is a valuable one, is Mythology and Fable explained by History. He died in 1741.

BANKS, JOHN, a dramatist, was originally a lawyer, but relinquished his profession to write for the stage. Between 1677 and 1696, he produced seven tragedies, of which the best known is The Unhappy Favourite. The time of his birth and of his death is equally unascertained. He was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster. His style and versification are bad, but he has considerable pathos.

BANKS, THOMAS, an eminent sculptor, was born, in 1735, in Gloucestershire, and was brought up under Kent, the architect. His genius, however, led him to sculpture. Having gained prizes from the Royal Academy, he was sent by that body to study in Italy. After having completed his studies, he resided two years in Russia, and the empress purchased his statue of Cupid. On his return home, he attained high reputation, and was much employed till his death, in 1805.

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH, was born, in 1743, at Revesby Abbey, in Leicestershire, and educated at Eton and Oxford. His love of travelling, and of natural history, prompted him to explore foreign countries; and, accordingly, in 1763, he made a voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland; in 1768, accompanied the great navigator Cook; and, in 1772, visited Iceland and the Western Isles of Scotland. While with Captain Cook, he nearly lost his life by the intense cold, at Terra del Fuego. On his return, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1778, he obtained the order of the Bath, and the presidency of the Royal Society; but, after having held the latter about five years, his conduct so deeply offended many scientific members, that a schism was on the point of taking place. The differences were, however, arranged, and he held his seat till he died, on the 9th of May, 1820. He wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract on the Rust in Wheat. His collection of books on natural history was the most complete in Europe.

BANNAKER, BENJAMIN, a negro of Maryland, who died in 1807. By dint of talents, without any other assistance than Ferguson's works and Mayer's Tables, he acquired, in his leisure hours, a complete knowledge of mathematics, and for many years calculated and published the Maryland Ephemerides.

BARAHONA Y SOTO, LOUIS, a Spanish physician and poet, a native of Luceria, in Andalusia, continued, under the title of the Tears of Angelica, the romance of Ariosto, and executed his task in such a manner as to gain the applause of Cervantes. He is also the author of some eclogues, stanzas, and sonnets.

BARATIER, JOHN PHILIP, a youth of uncommonly premature talents, was born in 1721, at Schwabach, in the margraviate of Anspach. At four years of age, he spoke in Latin, German, and French; at six, he mastered the Greek; and at eight, he became a proficient in Hebrew. Mathematics and astronomy he learned in three months. The law of nations, ancient and modern literature, architecture, medals and inscriptions, Greek, Roman, and oriental antiquities, and the deciphering of hieroglyphics were all objects of his studies He died at the age of nineteen. He translated, from the Hebrew, Benjamin of Tudela's Travels, and published Anti-Art monius, and other works.

BARBAULD, ANNA LETITIA, was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, in 1743, and received an excellent education from her father, the Rev. Dr. Aikin. In 1772, she published a volume of poems, which gave her a high place among her poetical contemporaries; and, in the following year, she joined her brother in giving to the press a volume of Miscellanies. Her marriage took place in 1774. For the last forty years of her life, she resided in the vicinity of the metropolis; first at Hampstead, and next at Stoke Newington, at which latter place she died,

on the 9th of April, 1825. Her literary productions are numerous. Among the most prominent of them may be named, Early Lessons and Hymns, in prose; a poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce; Eighteen Hundred and Eleven, a poem; and Biographical and Critical Essays, prefixed to a selection from the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, to Richardson's Correspondence, and to an edition of the best English novels.

BARBAZAN, ARNOLD WILLIAM, a valiant and noble minded French general, who lived under the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. His strict probity, and eminent services to the crown, gained for him the glorious appellations of "the Irreproachable Knight," and "the Restorer of the Kingdom." After a victorious career, he died, in 1432, of the wounds which he received at the battle of Bullegneville. He was interred in the royal cemetery of St. Dennis, and with regal honours.

BARBAROSSA, ARUCH, a Turkish pirate, who murdered the prince of Algiers, whom he had been invited to succour, and usurped his throne. He afterwards subdued Tunis and Tremecen; but was ultimately slain, in 1518, in an engagement with the Spaniards.

BARBAROSSA, HEYRADDIN, or KHAIR-EDDIN, the brother of Aruch, succeeded to him in the sovereignty of Algiers, and put his kingdom under the protection of the Porte. Soliman II. gave him the command of the Turkish marine, and he subjugated Tunis, but was driven from it by the Spaniards, under Charles V. He afterwards ravaged Italy, reduced Yemen to the Turkish dominion, and performed various naval exploits. He died in 1547.

BARBEYRAC, JOHN, a native of Beziers, in France, was born in 1674, and quitted his country with his parents, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He was successively professor of belles lettres, law, and history, at Berlin, Lausanne, and Groningen; and died in 1729. Barbeyrac translated, among other works, the writings of Puffendorf, Grotius, and Cumberland, on the law of nations, and published a History of Ancient Treatises; a Treatise on Gaming; and a Treatise on the Morality of the Fathers.

BARBIE DU BOCAGE, JOHN DENIS, a geographer, the only pupil of d'Anville, and not unworthy of his master, was born at Paris, in 1760, became geographer for foreign affairs to Napoleon, and was a member of the Institute, and of other scientific bodies. He died in 1825. His productions are numerous and valuable. Among them are the maps to the Voyage of Anacharsis; a fine map of the Morea; and the maps and various geographical notices in Choiseul Gouffier's Picturesque Journey in Greece.

BARBIER, ANTHONY ALEXANDER, born in 1765, at Colommiers, in France, was educated for the church, but quitted it, and was successively librarian to the Directory, to Napoleon, and to Louis XVIII. From the service of Louis, however, he was dismissed in 1822, and this circumstance preyed upon his spirits, and probably aggravated the disease, an aneurism, of which he died in 1825. Of his bibliographical works, all of which are esteemed, the principal is a Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works, 4 vols 8vo.

BARBIER D'AUCOUR, JOHN, a French literary character, was born at Langres, about 1641, and qualified himself to act as counsel; but having, in his first speech, been unable to proceed further than a few sentences, he thenceforth confined himself to chamber practice. He lived and died in poverty. His death took place in 1694. Of his works, chiefly critical, the Sentiments of Cleanthes, which is an excellent examination of Bouhour's Conversations of Aristus and Eugenius, is the only one that is now read.

BARBOUR, JOHN, a Scotch poet, born about 1316, and died in 1396, was chaplain to David Bruce, who employed him in several embassies. He is the author of a verse history of the Life and Actions of Robert Bruce.

BARCLAY, or BERCLAY, ALEXANDER, a writer of the sixteenth century, but whether a native of England or of Scotland is not known, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; subsequently travelled into Germany, Italy, and France; and died, in 1552, minister of Allhallows, Lombard Street. Of his various works, the principal is the Shyp of Folis, partly translated from Brandt, and printed by Pynson in 1509.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, born in Aberdeenshire, in 1541, emigrated to France, and became counsellor of state to the duke of Lorraine, and afterwards professor of civil law at Angers, where he died in 1606. Barclay was one of the most eminent civilians of his time. Of his works, the principal are, a Treatise against Republican Doctrines, and another against the Power assumed over Princes by the Pope.

BARCLAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born, in 1582, at Pont à Mousson, and, after the death of his father, visited England, where he was patronised by James I., and resided for ten years He then removed to Rome, where he died in 1621. He wrote several works, of which the best known are, Euphormion, a satire; and Argenis, a romance: both in Latin

The Argenis has been four times translated into English.

BARCLAY, Robert, the celebrated vindicator of the Quakers, was born, in 1648, at Gordonstown, in Scotland, and was the son of a colonel. By his uncle, the principal of the Scotch college at Paris, to whom he was entrusted at an early age, he was brought up a catholic; but, hearing of this, his father took him home, and having himself become a quaker, he prevailed on his son to follow his example. At the age of two and twenty the convert began to distinguish himself as a defender of the Society of Friends, by the publishing of a tract intitled Truth cleared of Calumnies; which was followed by other works of a similar kind. His great work, however, which appeared in 1676, is his justly celebrated Apology for the Quakers, the English translation of which he dedicated to Charles II. Barclay visited a considerable part of England, Holland, and Germany, in company with William Penn; and died on his estate of Urie, in Scotland, in 1690.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, a Russian field marshal, and minister of war, distinguished himself in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806 and 1807, and succeeded Kutusow as commander in chief. At the battle of Leipsic, he headed the Russian troops. In 1814 he commanded them in Champagne, and in the following year he again led them into France, with the title of prince. He died in 1818.

BARCOCHEBAS, BARCHOCHEBAS, or BARCOCHAB, a Jewish deluder, who, in the reign of Adrian, declared himself to be the Messiah. His original name, a very appropriate one, is said to have been Bar Coziba (the son of lying), which he changed into Barcochebas (the son of a star). Having, by audacity and some juggling tricks, cheated multitudes of the Jews into a belief of his divinity, they revolted against the Romans. After the war had lasted for two years, Julius Severus besieged them in Bether, took the city by assault, and the pseudo messiah and fifty thousand of his followers were slain. Though, in a religious point of view, Barcochebas was an impostor, it must be allowed that he possessed patriotism, courage and talents.

BARDESANES, a heretic of the second century, born in Syria, was a man of great genius and learning, and had travelled into India to acquire knowledge. He adopted the doctrine of two principles, and taught that Christ descended from heaven not with a real but an aerial body, to recover mankind from the corruption into which they had been plunged by the prince of darkness.

BARETTI, Joseph, a native of Turin, born about 1716, came to England, in 1750, after having spent his paternal property; he acted as a teacher of languages, and acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson, who ultimately introduced him as tutor, to the family of Mr. Thrale. In 1760 he revisited Italy, and commenced a paper, called the Literary Scourge, which did not succeed. He returned to England, and was appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Academy, and pensioned by government. He died in 1789. Baretti was a man of integrity, and of considerable powers. Besides an Italian Dictionary, and various school books, and minor works, he published Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, in four octavo volumes.

BARKER, ROBERT, inventor of the panorama, was born at Kells, in Ireland, about 1740; and, having failed in business, became a miniature and portrait painter. He settled at Edinburgh, in that capacity; and, while viewing the landscape from the Calton Hill, was first struck with the idea of representing similar scenes in a circular picture. Eminent artists treated the project as chimerical; but he persisted, and ultimately succeeded in accomplishing what may be considered as the triumph of pictorial illusion. It was in 1787 that his first attempt was exhibited; and his exhibition soon became so popular that he gained a considerable fortune. He died, in Saint George's Fields, in 1806.

BARLAAM, a Greek monk, who, in 1339, was sent into the west, by the younger Andronicus, the Greek emperor, to solicit assistance against the Turks, and to negotiate an union between the Latin and Greek church. On his return, he was censured, as heterodox, by a council; upon which he went back to Italy, and obtained the bishopric of Hieracium, in Calabria. He died about 1348. Barlaam introduced the study of Grecian literature into Italy; and Petrarch and Boccacio were his disciples.

BARLOW, Thomas, an English prelate, was born, in 1607, at Langhill, in Westmoreland, and educated at Oxford. He was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, in 1675, and held it till his death, in 1691. His principles were anything but inflexible. He wrote against popery during the reign of Charles II.; vindicated the regal power of dispensing with the laws, under James II.; and, finally gave his allegiance to William III. Nor did he properly fulfill his episcopal duties. He was, however, a learned and a tolerant man. His works consist of some tracts; a Collection of Cases of Conscience Resolved; and Genuine Remains.

BARLOW, Joel, an American poet and diplomatist, was born at Reading, in Connecticut, about the year 1755. His father

died while he was yet a lad at school, and left him little more than sufficient to defray the expenses of a liberal education. He was first placed at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, then in its infancy, and after a very short residence there removed to Yale College, New-Haven. From this institution he received a degree in 1778, when he first came before the public in his poetical character, by reciting an original poem which was soon after published. On leaving College he was successively a chaplain in the revolutionary army, an editor, a bookseller, a lawyer, and a merchant. He next visited England, and published in London the first part of Advice to the privileged Orders; and in the succeeding year a poem called The Conspiracy of Kings. In the latter part of 1792, he was appointed one of the deputies from the London Constitutional Society to present an address to the National Convention of France. Information of the notice which the British government had taken of this mission, led him to think that it would be unsafe to return to England, and he continued to reside in Paris for about three years. It was about this time that he composed his most popular poem, entitled Hasty Pudding. He was subsequently appointed Consul for the United States at Algiers, with powers to negotiate a peace with the Dey, and to redeem all American citizens held in slavery on the Coast of Barbary. After discharging these duties he returned to Paris, and again engaging in trade, amassed a considrable fortune. In 1805 he returned to his native country and fixed his residence at Washington, where he displayed a liberal hospitality, and lived on terms of intimacy with most of our distinguished statesmen. He now devoted himself to the publication of the Columbiad, which was based upon a poem written while he was in the army, and published soon after the close of the war, under the title of The Vision of Columbus. This was issued in a style of elegance which few works, either American or European, have ever equalled. In 1811, he was appointed Minister to France, and in October of the following year was invited to a conference with the emperor Napoleon at Wilna. He immediately set off on this mission, travelling day and night; but sinking under the fatigue, and want of food and sleep to which he was obliged to submit, he fell into a state of debility and torpor from which he never recovered. He died in December, 1812, at Zarnawica, a village in Poland near Cracow.

BARLOWE, William, son of William Barlowe, bishop of Chichester, was born in Pembrokeshire, educated at Oxford, rose to be archdeacon of Salisbury, and died in 1625. Barlowe was the first who displayed a thorough knowledge of the properties of the loadstone; taught the proper mode of making compasses, touching magnetic needles, and cementing loadstones; and discovered the difference between iron and steel for magnetic purposes. He is the author of the Navigator's Supply; Magnetical Advertisement; and an Answer to Dr. Ridley.

BARNARD, Sir John, born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1685, was brought up a quaker, but conformed to the church when he was nineteen. He was a wine merchant by trade; and, in his thirty-sixth year, having distinguished himself by ably pleading at the bar of the lords the cause of the wine merchants, he was elected one of the city members, and sat in parliament for forty years. He also filled the offices of sheriff and lord mayor. Barnard was so universally respected for sound sense and integrity, that, long before his death, which took place in 1764, his fellow citizens erected his statue in the Royal Exchange.

BARNAVE, Anthony Peter Joseph, a native of Grenoble, was born in 1761, practiced in his native city as a barrister, was elected a member of the states general in 1789, and had a seat in the two succeeding legislative bodies. Possessed of splendid talents, and extraordinary eloquence, he became very popular. His popularity, however, declined on his adopting moderate principles. He retired from public life, but his political enemies did not forget him, and he was condemned to the guillotine in October, 1793.

BARNES, Joshua, an eminent Greek scholar, born at London, in 1654, was educated at Christ's Hospital and Cambridge, at which latter seminary he became professor of Greek, in 1695. In 1700, he married a widow of great fortune, and died in 1712. Barnes was said by his enemies to have a good memory and a defective judgment; and, accordingly, they proposed as his epitaph, "Joshua Barnes, Felicis Memoriæ, Judicium Expectans." Besides editions of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer, he published a History of Edward III.; Sacred Poems; and other works.

BARNEVELDT, John d'Olden, a celebrated Dutch statesman, was born about 1549, and filled many high offices, with great integrity and patriotism; among them was that of grand pensionary of the states of Holland. Being, however, a strenuous opponent of the ambitious projects of Prince Maurice, that prince succeeded in procuring him to be condemned to death, on the shamelessly false pretence of having betrayed his country to the Spaniards. The sentence was executed in 1619.

BARNEY, Joshua, a distinguished naval commander in the service of the

United States, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1759. He went to sea at a very early age, and when the war commenced between Great Britain and the colonies, Barney offered his services to the latter, and obtained the situation of master's mate in the sloop of war Hornet. During the war he was several times taken prisoner by the enemy, and displayed on numerous occasions great valour and enterprise. In 1795 he received the commission of Captain in the French service, but in 1800 resigned his command and returned to America. In 1812, when war was declared against Great Britain, he offered his services to the general government, and was appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake. While in this situation, during the summer of 1814, he kept up an active warfare with the enemy; and in the latter part of July, he was severely wounded in a land engagement near Bladensburg. In the following year he was sent on a mission to Europe. He died at Pittsburg in 1818, in the sixtieth year of his age.

BAROCCIO, FREDERIC, an Italian painter, was born at Urbino, in 1528. Raphael and Correggio were his models in design and colouring, and he was no unworthy follower of those great masters. He died in 1612, after having suffered severely for the major part of his life, from the effects of poison given to him by some of his base rivals, who envied his success.

BARON, MICHAEL (whose real name was BOYRON), was born at Issoudun, in 1653, and was the son of an actor, who had been brought up to trade. He had a fine person, and displayed such admirable talents, that he was considered as the Roscius of France. His vanity was at least equal to his talents. Baron, however, was not without other claims to respect than those derived from his theatrical powers. He is the author of seven comedies, which are above mediocrity. He died in 1729.

BARONIUS, CÆSAR, an ecclesiastical historian, was born, in 1538, at Sora, in the Neapolitan Territory, entered the church, and, in 1598, rose to the dignity of cardinal. But for the opposition of the Spanish court he would have filled the papal chair. His death took place in 1607. He wrote several works; but the production on which his fame rests is the Ecclesiastical Annals, from the first to the twelfth century.

BARRALIER, H. F. N. D., a youth of precocious talents, was born at Marseilles, in 1805, acquired a knowledge of languages with extraordinary facility, and, before he was sixteen, wrote a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul; a Treatise on Morality; and some poems. He died in 1821.

BARRAS, PAUL JOHN FRANCIS, Count de, a prominent character of the French revolution, was born, in 1755, at Fox, in the department of the Var, and was of so ancient a family that it was proverbially said to be "as old as the rocks of Provence." After having served with applause in India, he returned to Paris, where he wasted his patrimony in dissipation. When the revolution broke out he espoused its principles, and he subsequently assisted in dethroning the monarch, and, as a member of the Convention, voted for his death. To the overthrow of the Girondist party he also contributed. The Jacobins, however, regarded him with suspicion, and their fears were justified by his lending his strenuous aid to effect the downfall of Robespierre. When the directorial government was established, Barras became one of the five directors, and he held this high office till 1799. While, in the latter year, he was secretly negotiating the restoration of the Bourbons, the directory was dissolved by Napoleon, and Barras retired to Brussels. After having been foiled in some political intrigues in 1813 and 1814, he lived in privacy till his decease, which took place on the 29th of January, 1829.

BARREAUX, JAMES VALLEE DES, born at Paris, in 1602, was famous as an epicurean, a man of wit, and a writer of songs and pleasant verses. He was a man of fortune, and his whole life was spent in the pursuit of pleasure. He died in 1673. Of his works nothing is extant, but a repentant Sonnet, composed during illness; and even this is denied to him by Voltaire, who ascribes it to the abbé de Lavau.

BARRET, GEORGE, an eminent landscape painter, was born in Dublin, about 1728; and, with little or no instruction, acquired reputation as an artist. He gained prizes from the Dublin Society, and from the London Society of Arts. The establishment of the Royal Academy was, in a great degree, brought about by his exertions. He died in 1784.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, the first viscount Barrington, born in 1678, was the son of a merchant, named Shute, but changed his name on a fortune being left him. He was a member of parliament, held various offices under government, was created an Irish baron and viscount in 1720, and died in 1734. He is the author of Miscellanea Sacra, 2 vols. 8vo., and other works.—His eldest son, WILLIAM WILDMAN, who was born in 1717, and died in 1795, held several high offices, among which were those of secretary at war, and chancellor of the exchequer.

BARRINGTON, DAINES, fourth son of Viscount Barrington, was born in 1727,

and died in 1800. He was educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple, and rose to be second justice of Chester. His principal works are Observations on the Statutes; the Naturalists' Calendar; Miscellanies; and Tracts on the Possibility of reaching the North Pole. It was at his suggestion that the arctic voyage of Captain Phipps was undertaken.

BARRINGTON, SAMUEL, fifth son of Lord Barrington, was born in 1729, entered early into the navy, distinguished himself in the wars that ended in 1748 and 1762, was made rear-admiral in 1778, took St. Lucia, in the face of a superior force, was wounded in the engagement of the 1st of July, 1779, and died in 1800.

BARROS, JOHN DOS, one of the best of the Portuguese historians, was born at Viseu, in 1496, held various highly important offices in the colonies, and died in 1570. Barros is the author, among other things, of a Romance; Moral Dialogues; and the first Portuguese Grammar that was published. But his great work is a History of Portuguese Asia, in four decades, which is looked upon as a classical production.

BARROW, ISAAC, a divine and mathematician, born in 1630, was the son of a linendraper of London, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge. After his education was completed, he travelled in France, Italy, and the Levant, and resided for a year at Constantinople. In his voyage to Smyrna, the ship was attacked by an Algerine, and Barrow displayed an undaunted courage which much contributed to the success of the engagement. In 1659, he returned to England, successively filled several professorships, was made master of Trinity College in 1672, vice chancellor in 1675, and died in 1677. In wit, in learning, in scientific knowledge, in versatile talent, Barrow had few rivals. His numerous mathematical productions attest his excellence as a geometer; and his theological works, which fill three volumes, are equally honourable to him as a divine.

BARRUEL, ABBE AUGUSTIN, a French Jesuit, born in 1741, at Villeneuve de Berg, was conductor of the Ecclesiastical Journal, from 1787 to 1792, but was obliged to fly to England after the deposition of Louis XVI. When the consulate was established, he returned to France. His best known work is, Memoirs for a History of Jacobinism, 5 vols. 8vo.; a production which blends some facts with much fiction, and proves either the credulity or the bad faith of the author.

BARRY, GIRALD, usually known by the appellation of GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, was born in 1146, in Pembrokeshire, and descended of a noble family, allied to the princes of the country. He received an excellent education, obtained several preferments in the church, and was appointed chaplain to Henry II., but though more than once chosen bishop of St. David's, he could never obtain the papal confirmation of his dignity. He died in retirement about 1220. He was a man of varied talents, and his writings are voluminous. His principal works are his Irish Topography, and his Itinerary of Wales.

BARRY, SPRANGER, an eminent actor, was born at Dublin, in 1719, on the stage of which city he first appeared, in 1744, with great success. In 1746, he came forward in London, and was long considered as no unworthy rival of Garrick He died in 1774

BARRY, JAMES, a painter, born at Cork, in 1741, displayed an early taste for drawing, and before he was twenty-two produced a picture which gained him the patronage of Edmund Burke, who furnished him with the means of studying in Italy. Barry returned to England in 1771, and in 1777 began his series of pictures at the house of the Society of Arts. He became a royal academician, and in 1782 was chosen professor of painting; but from both these situations he was expelled in 1799, in consequence of his political opinions having given offence. His death took place in 1806. Barry was a man of genius, but eccentric, misanthropic, and negligent of the decorums of life. His literary works have been published in two volumes quarto.

BARRY, JOHN, a distinguished naval officer in the service of the United States, was born in Ireland in 1745. He arrived in America when only 14 or 15 years old, and obtained employment from some of the most respectable merchants of the day, until the commencement of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country. Embracing the cause of the colonies, his reputation for skill and experience procured for him one of the first naval commissions from congress. During the war, he served with great benefit to his country

and credit to himself, and after the cessation of hostilities he was appointed to superintend the building of the frigate United States in Philadelphia, which was designed for his command. He was highly respected in private life, and died much lamented and honoured in 1803.

BARTAS, William de Sallust du, a French poet, warrior, and statesman, was born at Montfort, in 1544. During the reign of Henry IV. he displayed equal talents as a negotiator and a soldier. He negotiated with success in England, Scotland, and Denmark; and he fought gallantly on various occasions, particularly at the battle of Ivry. He died in 1590. He was a voluminous writer, but his works, though often poetical, are in such a barbarous taste, that they are now entirely neglected. His Weeks, and several other of his poems, were translated into English by Sylvester.

BARTH, John, a celebrated French naval officer, was born at Dunkirk, in 1651, and was the son of a fisherman. By his extraordinary bravery and success he acquired a distinguished reputation. Desperate courage, however, not consummate skill, seems to have been his chief quality; and, though he rose to high rank in his profession, he retained the manners of his original station. He died in 1702.

BARTHE, Nicholas Thomas, a French dramatist, was born at Marseilles, in 1734, and, when very young, went to Paris, where he died in 1785. He is the author of the Selfish Man; the Jealous Mother; and other dramas; and of various poems and fugitive pieces. When Colardeau, the poet, was on his deathbed, Barthe persisted in reading to him the whole of the Selfish Man. As soon as the author had concluded, Colardeau said to him, "You have forgotten one essential trait in your leading character; that of a man who comes to read a five act comedy to a dying friend."

BARTHELEMY, John James, was born in 1716, at Cassis, in Provence, educated at the Jesuit's College at Marseilles, and, with some knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, acquired a proficiency in the ancient and oriental languages, and in antiquities. In 1753 he was made keeper of the royal cabinet of medals, and in 1755 he visited Italy, and explored the treasures of Herculaneum. On his return, he was patronised by the duke de Choiseul, who gave him a pension and two valuable offices. In 1788, appeared his Travels of Anacharsis, on which he had been thirty years employed, and which has stamped his fame. He died in 1795. Besides the Travels of Anacharsis, he is the author of the romance of Carite and Polydore; Travels in Italy; and various erudite works. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the most celebrated foreign societies.

BARTHES, Paul Joseph, a celebrated French medical practitioner and writer, was born at Montpellier, in 1734, and died in 1806. He was one of the physicians of Napoleon. Though it has been said of him, that he destroyed more old errors than he discovered new truths, the French consider him as the regenerator of physiology and medical philosophy. Among his principal works may be mentioned, New Elements of the Science of Man; and New Mechanism of the Motions of Men and Animals.

BARTHOLINE, Gaspar, a celebrated physician, was born at Malmoe, in Scania, in 1585, and was long professor of medicine in the university of Copenhagen; but, late in life, relinquished medicine for theology, and became theological professor. He died in 1629. His principal work is, Institutiones Anatomicæ, which was enlarged by his son.

BARTHOLINE, Thomas, second son of Gaspar, was born at Copenhagen, in 1616, studied at Leyden, Padua, and Basil, and acquired extensive erudition and knowledge of languages. For fourteen years he was professor of anatomy in his native city. His works are numerous, and of great merit; and to him is attributed the discovery of the lymphatic vessels. He had two sons—Gaspar, born at Copenhagen, in 1650, an eminent anatomist and physician, author of several excellent treatises;—and Thomas, professor of history and civil law, and keeper of the royal archives, in the Danish metropolis, who, among other things, published Antiquitates Danicæ; and De Causis Mortis a Danis gentilibus contemptæ.

BARTHOLOMEW OF THE MARTYRS, a Portuguese prelate, so called from the church, at Lisbon, in which he was baptised, was born, in 1514. In spite of his own opposition, his virtues raised him to be archbishop of Braga. Eight years before his death, which took place in 1590, he resigned his see. Bartholomew was hostile to the pride and luxury of churchmen, and distinguished himself by his zeal and charity, during a famine and plague which desolated the city of Braga. He wrote some religious works.

BARTLETT, Josiah, governor of New-Hampshire, was born in Massachusetts in 1729. Without the advantages of a preparatory liberal education, he began the study of medicine at a very early age, and commenced the practice of his profession at Kingston N. H. in the year 1750. He soon obtained very considerable reputation, and was elected a member of the legislature of his province. When the troubles commenced between the colonies and the moth

er country, Dr. Bartlett espoused the popular cause, and in 1775 was elected to the continental Congress. He was re-elected in the ensuing year, and had the honour of being the first to vote for, and the first after the president, to sign the declaration of independence. In 1779 Dr. Bartlett was appointed chief-justice of the court of common pleas, and in 1788 he was advanced to the head of the bench. In 1793 he was elected first governor of the State, and filled the office with his accustomed fidelity until the infirm state of his health obliged him to retire wholly from public business. He died in 1795, much respected for his ability and integrity.

BARTOLI, or BARTOLUS, one of the most celebrated civilians of the middle age, was born at Sasso Ferrato, in Italy, about the year 1313, and died at Perugia, in 1356. He was law professor in several of the Italian universities, and contributed more than any other person to aggrandize and elucidate the science of jurisprudence. Accordingly, he was denominated the Coripheus of law expounders, the lanthern of equity, the star of lawyers, and the master of truth. His commentaries on the Roman Law, and his Treatises, were printed at Venice, in 1590.

BARTOLI, DANIEL, a learned Jesuit, esteemed one of the purest and most perspicuous of the Italian writers, was born at Ferrara, in 1608, and died at Rome, in 1685. His principal work, in six volumes folio, is a history of the society to which he belonged. His other writings have been collected in three quarto volumes.

BARTOLOZZI, FRANCIS, an engraver of great merit, was born at Florence, in 1728, and was taught painting by Hugford, after which he applied to engraving. In 1764 he came to England, and five years subsequent to his arrival was admitted a member of the Royal Academy. The productions of his graver were numerous and highly esteemed. Poverty, however, compelled him, in 1802, to accept an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal, who gave him a pension, and he died at Lisbon in 1815.

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a religious impostor, known, in the reign of Henry VIII., by the denomination of the Holy Maid of Kent, was originally a servant at Allington; but was taught by the priests to throw her face and limbs into contortions, to pretend to prophetical powers, and to denounce divine vengeance upon heretics. Venturing, however, to aim her predictions against the king, she and her associates were executed at Tyburn, for high treason, in 1534.

BARTON, BENJAMIN S., professor in the university of Pennsylvania, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1766. His mother was the sister of the celebrated Rittenhouse. In 1786 he went to Great Britain and pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh and London. He afterwards visited Gottingen, and there obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine. On his return from Europe in 1789, he established himself as a physician in Philadelphia, and soon obtained an extensive practice. In the same year he was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the college of Philadelphia. On the resignation of Dr. Griffiths he was appointed professor of materia medica; and succeeded Dr. Rush in the department of the theory and practice of medicine. He died in 1815. His chief publication is Elements of Zoology and Botany.

BARTRAM, JOHN, one of the most distinguished of American botanists, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1701. He was a simple farmer, self taught in the science of botany, and in the rudiments of the learned languages, medicine, and surgery. So great was his progress in his favourite pursuit, that Linnæus pronounced him the "greatest natural botanist in the world." He contributed much to the gardens of Europe, and received honours from several foreign societies and academies. At the time of his death, which happened in 1777, he held the office of American botanist to George III. of England.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, a celebrated naturalist, son of the preceding, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1739. In early life he was occupied with mercantile pursuits, but an attachment to natural science induced him to relinquish them, and in 1773 he embarked for Charleston, with the intention to visit the Floridas and the western parts of Georgia and Carolina, to examine their natural productions. In this employment he was engaged nearly five years; and in 1790 he published an account of his travels and discoveries in one volume octavo. After his return from his travels, he devoted himself to science, and was elected a member of several learned societies both at home and in Europe. His contributions to the natural history of our country have been highly valuable. He died suddenly, in 1823.

BARUFFALDI, JEROME, an Italian poet and literary character, was born at Ferrara, in 1675, and died in 1753. His works, in his native language and in Latin, amount to more than an hundred, among which are five dramatic pieces. His poem intitled Il Canapaja, the subject of which is the culture of hemp, is considered as his best production, and ranks among the most esteemed specimens of Italian didactic poetry.

BASEDOW, JOHN BAPTIST, a German theologian and writer, was born at

Hamburgn, in 1723, and died at Magdeburgn, in 1790. His works are numerous; and some of his theological productions drew on him vehement persecution for their alleged heterodoxy. One of the great objects of Basedow's life was to introduce a reform into the system of education, and he pursued it with indefatigable zeal. In manners he was unpolished; and he was too fond of wine; but he was a man of talent, learning, and good intentions.

BASIL, St., surnamed the Great, a celebrated father of the Greek church, was born, in 326, at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, and, after having studied at Athens, he for a while taught rhetoric and practised at the bar. These occupations, however, he relinquished for a monastic life, and became the founder of a convent in Pontus. In 370, he was chosen bishop of Cæsarea; filled the episcopal seat with much piety and courage; and died in 379. His works compose three folio volumes.

BASINGE, John de, or BASINGSTOCHIUS, so called from Basingstoke, the place of his birth, was educated at Oxford and Paris; travelled to Athens, and became an excellent Greek scholar; and, on his return, obtained the arch deaconries of London and Leicester. He died in 1252. Basinge brought many MSS. from Greece, and contributed much to spread in his own country a knowledge of the Greek language.

BASKERVILLE, John, one of the most celebrated English printers and type founders, was born, in 1706, at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, and was originally a writing master, and next a japanner. In 1750, he turned his attention to letter-founding, and at length produced types which were long unrivalled. To the business of a letter-founder he added that of a printer, and editions of many classic and standard authors issued from his press. He died in 1775. Baskerville was not without a portion of that singularity which is supposed to be a concomitant of talent.

BASNAGE, Benjamin, a French protestant minister, was born, in 1580, at Carentan, in Normandy, and died in 1652. His Treatise on the Church was once held in much estimation.

BASNAGE DE BEAUVAL, James, an eminent protestant divine, was born at Rouen, in 1653, and educated at Saumur and Geneva. When the edict of Nantz was revoked, he retired to Rotterdam, and, in 1709, was chosen one of the Walloon pastors at the Hague. Being in favour with the grand pensionary Heinsius, and still preserving his attachment to France, he rendered such services to his country, in facilitating the treaty of alliance with Holland, that he was rewarded with his recall and the restoration of his property. He died in 1723. Basnage was a man of erudition, sincerity, and virtue; and of such enlarged political views and talents, that Voltaire declared him to be more fit for a minister of state than of a parish. Among his principal works are, a History of the Church; a History of the Jews; a History of the Religion of the Reformed Church; and Annals of the United Provinces.

BASNAGE DE BEAUVAL, Henry, brother of James, was born, in 1656, at Rouen, became an advocate in 1679, and in 1689 retired to Holland, where he died in 1710. He succeeded Bayle in writing the History of the Works of the Learned; and he performed his task in a manner which did honour to his candour and talents.

BASSI, Laura Maria Catherine (by marriage Veratti,) a learned Italian lady, was born at Bologna, in 1711, and her talents were carefully cultivated by education. At the age of twenty-one she publicly sustained a philosophical thesis, and received a doctor's degree. The senate of her native place conferred on her the professorial chair of philosophy, and she continued to teach till her decease, in 1778. She was well versed in Greek, metaphysics, geometry, algebra, and natural philosophy; is said to have written an epic poem on the Italian wars; and was an unaffected, amiable, and virtuous woman.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francis de, a French marshal, of a noble family, was born, in 1579, in Lorraine; served against the duke of Savoy and the Turks, in 1602 and 1603; and was patronised by Henry IV., Louis XIII. made him a marshal, and employed him, as a general and as an ambassador. Having, however, given offence to the despotic Richelieu, he was thrown into the Bastile, where he was detained for twelve years. He died in 1646. Bassompierre was an accomplished and handsome man; and was so much the favourite of the court ladies, that he is said to have destroyed more than six thousand tender letters from the most eminent of them, when he heard that he was to be imprisoned. He is the author of his own Memoirs; of an Account of his Embassies; and of Remarks on Dupleix's Lives of Henry IV. and Louis XIII.

BASTWICK, John, a physician, born at Writtle, in Essex, in 1593, was educated at Cambridge, and took his degree at Padua. Having offended the heads of the church by his publications, he was twice prosecuted by the tyrannical high commission court. The first time, he was heavily fined and imprisoned; the second, he was sentenced to pay five thousand pounds, to lose his ears in the pillory, and to undergo

perpetual imprisonment. In 1640, however, the house of commons released and indemnified him. He died, it is supposed, about 1650.

BATE, GEORGE, was born, in 1608, at Maid's Morton, in Buckinghamshire, and was educated at Oxford. Such was his happy flexibility of principle, that he was successively physician to Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society. Bate died in 1669. His chief work is a narrative, in Latin, of the civil war, which bears the title of Elenchus Motuum, &c. The Royal Apology is also attributed to him.

BATH, WILLIAM PULTENEY, Earl of, a descendant of an ancient family, was born in 1682, and educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. On his return from his travels, he was elected to the house of commons, and became one of the most celebrated of the whig party. At first he was the friend of Walpole, but at length was converted into one of his most determined and formidable opponents, both in Parliament and in the paper called the Craftsman. In revenge, he was struck out of the list of privy counsellors and the commission of the peace. When, however, his party came into power, in 1741, he was created Earl of Bath. In this instance, as it has been in many others, the title was an extinguisher of popularity. He died on the 8th of June, 1764.

BATHURST, RALPH, born in 1620, at Howthorpe, in Northamptonshire, was educated at Coventry school and Oxford, and studied for the church, but, during the civil wars, acted as a physician. He resumed his clerical character on the restoration, and became dean of Wells and vice chancellor of Oxford. He died in 1704. Bathurst was one of the founders of the Royal Society. As a Latin orator and poet he stands deservedly high.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl, the son of a baronet, was born in 1684, educated at Oxford, and, in 1705, was chosen member for Cirencester. His Tory principles were rewarded by his becoming one of the twelve peers whom Queen Anne so unconstitutionally created in 1711. Walpole's administration he warmly opposed, and, on its downfall, he was made a privy counsellor. On the accession of George III. Bathurst obtained a pension, and, in 1772, an earldom. He died in 1775. With Pope, Bolingbroke, and, indeed, all the celebrated men of the age, he was on terms of intimate friendship; he was a man of parts, wit, and taste; and he preserved his spirits unbroken, and his temper unsoured, till his decease in his ninety-first year

BATHURST, HENRY, Earl, the son of the above, was born in 1714, brought up to the law, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1754, he became chief justice of the common pleas; and in 1771 was created baron Apsley, and made lord chancellor. In 1778 he resigned the seals, and died in 1794. He is author of the Theory of Evidence; and a pamphlet called the Case of Miss Swordfeger.

BATHYLLUS, one of the most celebrated pantomimists of antiquity, was born at Alexandria, and was a slave of Mæcenas, who, however, enfranchised him. He was the rival of Pylades, and the Roman people took a warm part in the jealousies and disputes of these stage heroes. The time of his death is uncertain.

BATONI, POMPEY, an Italian painter, was born at Lucca, in 1708, and early manifested a high degree of talent and a passionate fondness for his art. Nature, the antique, and the works of Raffaelle, were the objects of his study; and his success was such as might be expected from his choice of models. He is considered as the restorer of the modern Roman school. He died at Rome, in 1787.

BATTEUX, CHARLES, a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born in 1713, and was a professor of rhetoric at the age of twenty. He died in 1780. His principal works, besides translations from the classics, are a Course of Belles Lettres, in 5 vols.; Elementary Course for the use of the Military School, in 45 vols.; and Memoirs on the History, Sciences, &c. of the Chinese, in 15 vols. quarto.

BATTISHILL, JONATHAN, an eminent musician, was born in London, in 1738, and died at Islington, in 1801. His anthems and hymns, and his catches and glees, are highly esteemed. The most popular of his songs is Kate of Aberdeen.

BAUDELOQUE, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent French surgeon and man midwife, was born in Picardy, in 1746, and died in 1810. Such was his reputation that Napoleon appointed him principal midwife to the Empress Maria Louisa. He had the merit of simplifying his art, and discarding the unnecessary use of instruments His Principles of Midwifery, and Art of Midwifery, are considered as standard works. The first was reprinted at the expense of the government, for the instruction of country female practitioners.

BAUHIN, JOHN, a celebrated botanist, was born at Basil, in 1541, and made such progress in botany, that, before he was eighteen, he corresponded with, and was highly valued by Conrad Gesner. The whole of his life was devoted to botanical pursuits. In 1570, he was appointed physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, in

which office he died, at Montbelliard, in 1613. His principal work is a General History of Plants, which was not published till nearly forty years after his death.

BAUHIN, GASPAR, born at Basil, in 1560, was the brother of John, and, like him, an excellent botanist. In 1596, he was chosen one of the physicians of the duke of Wirtemberg; and, in 1614, first medical professor at Basil. He died in 1624. His anatomical works are numerous. Of his botanical works, the principal are Phytopinax; and Pinax. His son, JOHN GASPAR, who was also a man of talent and a botanist, published the first volume of the Theatrum Botanicum which his father left in manuscript.

BAUME, NICHOLAS AUGUSTUS DE LA, Marquis of Montrevel, and a marshal of France, was born in 1636, and distinguished himself from his earliest youth by his daring valour. Yet, after having repeatedly braved death in the field of battle, he died, in 1716, of fright, occasioned by the most ridiculous superstition. The contents of a saltcellar having been accidentally thrown on him, he turned pale, exclaimed that he was a dead man, and expired in four days.

BAUME, ANTHONY, a French apothecary, who acquired considerable reputation as a chemist, was born at Senlis, in 1728, and died in the vicinity of Paris, in 1804. His whole life and fortune were devoted to the improvement of chemistry. Among other works, he is the author of Experimental and Analytical Chemistry; Manual of Chemistry; and Elements of Pharmacy.

BAUSSET, Cardinal LOUIS FRANCIS DE, an eminent French prelate, born at Pondicherry, in 1748, was educated in France, and was made bishop of Alais before the revolution. That bishopric he resigned in 1802. Napoleon patronised him; and Louis XVIII. made him a peer, and obtained for him the cardinal's hat. He died in 1824. He is the author of a History of Fenelon, 4 vols.; and of a History of Bossuet, 4 vols.; both works of merit, but of which the first is far superior to the second.

BAUTRU, WILLIAM, Count de Seran, a French academician, was born, in 1558, at Angers, and filled several important diplomatic missions. Bautru had the reputation of a man of wit and repartee, and for this reason was a favourite at court; but many of his jokes were abortions, and his character was not unstained. He died in 1665. Among his best things may be reckoned the following. Having found an exceedingly ignorant librarian at the Escurial, he advised the Spanish monarch to make him his minister of finance; and when asked why, he replied, "because he never meddles with what is entrusted to him."

BAXTER, RICHARD, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at Rowton, in Shropshire, in 1615, and for many years was a school-master, first at Wroxeter, and then at Dudley; but, in 1640, he became minister of Kidderminster. Though he acted as chaplain in the parliamentary armies, he was hostile to Cromwell's usurpation, and even defended monarchy in his presence. At the restoration he was made one of the king's chaplains, and was offered the bishopric of Hereford, which he declined. He was, however, soon involved in, and suffered much by, the general persecution of the non-conformists; and in 1685 he was tried before the brutal Jefferies, grossly insulted by him, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but the punishment was shortly after remitted by the king. Baxter died in 1691. No less than a hundred and forty-five treatises were produced by his pen; some of which were extremely popular. In his theological doctrines he held a course between Calvinism and Arminianism, and gave rise to a sect bearing the name of Baxterians.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, a nephew of Richard, was born, in 1650, at Lanlugan, in Shropshire, and died in 1723. Though at the age of eighteen he was unable to read, he subsequently attained a high degree of learning. Among his works are, editions of Anacreon and Horace; a Latin Grammar; and a Dictionary of British Antiquities

BAXTER, ANDREW, an eminent metaphysician, was born, in 1686 or 1687, at Aberdeen, and educated at King's College, in that city; after which he gained a subsistence by teaching private pupils. He died at Whittington, in East Lothian, in 1750. His works are, an Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, a production which Warburton highly praised; and Matho, sive Cosmotheoria Puerilis, which the author afterwards translated and enlarged. In his Inquiry, he maintains the doctrine that dreams are caused by the agency of separate immaterial beings.

BAYARD, Peter du Terrail de, a French military commander, born of a noble family, in the valley of Gresivaudan, in Dauphiny, in 1476, whose valour, virtue, generosity, and courtesy, gained him the glorious appellation of "the fearless and irreproachable knight." Such was the reverence felt for his character, that Francis I. chose to receive the order of knighthood from his hand. In numerous battles and sieges, particularly at the bridge of Garigliano, at Agnadel, Ravenna, Marignano, and Mezieres, he displayed admirable bravery and talents. He was mortally wounded, in 1524, at Romagnano, in the Milanese, while covering the retreat of the French army. Finding that his end was approaching, he refused to be carried away. "I will not, on the point of death," said he, "turn my back to the enemy for the first time. Place me so that I may face them." The constable of Bourbon having expressed his sorrow for him, he replied, "It is not I who am to be pitied, but you, who are fighting against your king and your country." As his corse passed through the states of the duke of Savoy, in its way to Grenoble, that prince paid to it the same funeral honours as were destined to the remains of princes of his own family.

BAYER, John, a native of Augsburg, born about the end of the sixteenth century, was a minister of the gospel, but owes his fame to his astronomical talents, which also caused him to be ennobled by the emperor. In 1603, he published his Uranometria, containing folio charts of all the constellations, with a nomenclature; the stars being denoted, according to their magnitude, by Greek letters. This work he subsequently enlarged and improved. The time of his death is unknown.

BAYER, Theophilus Sigfried, supposed to be a grandson of the astronomer, was born, in 1694, at Kœnigsberg, and died in 1738. Of the oriental languages, especially the Chinese, he had an extraordinary knowledge. His productions, on chronology, history, and philology, are numerous. Among the principal are, the Museum Sinicum; and the Historia Asrhoena.

BAYLE, Peter, one of the most eminent of modern philosophers and critics, was the son of a protestant minister, and was born in 1647, at Carlat, in France. In his youth he manifested uncommon talents, and studied so intensely as to do permanent injury to his health. For a while he was seduced to the catholic religion, but he soon abandoned it. In 1675, after having for some time subsisted by private tuition, he became professor of philosophy at Sedan; and when, six years subsequently, the college of Sedan was suppressed, he obtained the same professorship at Rotterdam. The latter, however, he was deprived of, in 1696, by the calumnies and exertions of his quondam friend Jurieu, who never ceased to persecute him. Bayle died at Rotterdam, in 1706, of a disease in the chest. His works are numerous; they compose eight folio volumes, of which four are occupied by his justly celebrated Critical Dictionary. Among the principal of his minor productions may be mentioned his Thoughts on Comets; Reply to the Questions of a Provincial; and Intelligence of the Republic of Letters. The latter, which is an excellent review, was commenced in 1684, and continued for three years.

BAYARD, James A., an eminent American lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1767, and educated at Princeton college. In the year 1784 he engaged in the study of the law, and on admission to the bar settled in the state of Delaware, where he soon acquired practice and consideration. He was elected to a seat in congress towards the close of the administration of Mr. Adams, and first particularly distinguished himself in conducting the impeachment of senator Blount. In 1804 he was elected to the senate of the United States by the legislature of Delaware, and remained for several years a conspicuous member of that assembly. In 1813 he was appointed by President Madison one of the ministers to conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and assisted in the successful negociations at Ghent, in the following year. He then received the appointment of minister to the court of St. Petersburgh, but an alarming illness induced him to return immediately to the United States. He died soon after his arrival home, in July 1815.

BAYLEY, Richard, an eminent physician, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in the year 1745. Having completed his medical studies, and attended the lectures and hospitals in London for more than a year, he commenced practice in New York in 1772. In the autumn of 1775, he revisited London, and in the following spring returned to New-York, in the capacity of surgeon in the English army under Lord Howe. This post he resigned in 1777, and during the rest of his life continued the practice of his profession in the same city. In 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy in Columbia college, and in 1793 became professor of surgery, which was his favourite subject. He published a treatise on the Croup, and a work on the Yellow Fever. He died in 1801.

BAYLY, Lewis, a native of Caermarthen, was educated at Oxford, and, in 1616, was consecrated bishop of Bangor. He died in 1634. The Practice of Piety,

a work which was long popular, and went through sixty English editions, besides several in Welsh, was written by this prelate.

BEATON, or BETHUNE, Cardinal DAVID, primate of Scotland, was born in 1494, filled several high offices, was made cardinal in 1538, and the next year succeeded his uncle as archbishop of Saint Andrew's. An attempt which he made to share in the regency, after the death of James, at Solway Moss, occasioned his imprisonment; but he was liberated by the earl of Arran, and appointed high chancellor. The reformers he persecuted fiercely, and is said to have witnessed the burning of George Wishart. He was assassinated in May, 1546.

BEATTIE, JAMES, LL. D., was born, in 1735, at Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. After having for some time acted as a country parochial schoolmaster, he was, in 1761, chosen professor of moral philosophy at Marischal College. In the same year he made his first public appearance as a poet, in a volume of original Poems and Translations. With these poems he was afterwards dissatisfied, and he endeavoured to suppress them. His Essay on Truth, published in 1770, became highly popular, and procured him the degree of LL. D., from the university of Oxford, and a private interview and a pension from George III. Solicitations were also made to him to enter the church of England; but he declined, in the fear that his motives might be misrepresented. In the same year, he gave to the world the first book of the Minstrel; and the second book in 1774. This work sealed his fame as a poet. He subsequently produced Dissertations; Evidences of the Christian Religion; Elements of Moral Science; and an Account of the Life and Writings of his eldest Son. After having languished for some time in a melancholy state, and suffered two paralytic strokes, he expired at Aberdeen, in August, 1803.

BEATTIE, JAMES HAY, the eldest son of the above, was born in 1768, assisted his father in the professorship at the age of nineteen, and died in 1790. His poems and miscellaneous pieces were published by his father.

BEAUCHAMP, JOSEPH, was born, in 1752, at Vesoul, in France, and blended his theological studies with the astronomical lessons of Lalande. Being employed in the Levant, first as vicar general, by his uncle, a bishop; next, as consul, by the government; he made numerous astronomical observations, constructed a map of the Tigris and Euphrates, and surveyed the Black Sea. Bonaparte invited him to Egypt; but he was taken on his passage, and imprisoned for three years as a spy. He was released in 1801, but his health was ruined, and he died in the same year.

BEAUCHATEAU, FRANCIS MATTHIAS CHATELET DE, a precocious genius, born at Paris, in 1645, was the son of an actor. At seven years of age he spoke several languages, and wrote verses almost extempore upon a given subject, and at twelve he published a volume of poems, under the title of the Young Apollo's Lyre, for which pensions were given to him by cardinal Richelieu and chancellor Seguier. After having visited England, he went to Persia, in 1661, and his subsequent fate is unknown.

BEAUFORT, MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, daughter of the duke of Somerset, was born, in 1441, at Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire, and died in 1509. She was thrice married—to the earl of Richmond, to Sir Henry Stafford, and to Lord Stanley. Her son by her first husband was afterwards Henry VII. Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and the divinity professorship, were founded by her. She wrote the Mirroure of Golde for a sinful Soul; and translated the first book of Thomas à Kempis.

BEAUHARNOIS, EUGENE, son of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband, was born in 1780. When his mother married Bonaparte, Eugene entered the army, and was his father in law's aid-de-camp in Italy and Egypt. In 1804, he was created a French prince, and vice-chancellor of state. In 1805 he was appointed viceroy of Italy, which office he held till 1814. He governed with mildness and equity. In the campaigns of 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814, he acquired distinguished reputation; particularly at Raab, Wagram, Borodino, and Viazma, and in defending Italy against a far superior force. On the downfall of his patron, he retired into the states of the Bavarian monarch, whose daughter he had married, and who now made him duke of Leuchtenberg. He died February 21, 1824.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PETER AUGUSTIN CARON DE, an eminent French dramatic writer, born at Paris, in 1732, was the son of a watchmaker, and, when young, invented a new kind of escapement. His talents, however, and his proficiency in music, soon raised him above the sphere of his profession. Having made some improvements on the harp, he was introduced to the daughters of Louis XV. They engaged him to teach them the harp and guitar, and admitted him on the footing of friendship to their private concerts and parties. Here he became acquainted with the rich financier, Paris Duverney, aided by whom he engaged in speculations from which he derived an ample fortune. While thus occupied he did not neglect literature.

In 1767, he produced the drama of Eugenia, and in 1770, that of the Two Friends. But it was to a lawsuit that he was first indebted for his astonishing popularity as an author. The memorials and pleadings which he drew up were at once so full of sound reasoning, and of exquisite wit, satire, and comic spirit, that all France admired them. He sustained his reputation by the Barber of Seville, in 1775, and the Marriage of Figaro, in 1784. Subsequently he brought out the opera of Tarare, and the drama of the Guilty Mother, which were inferior to his former pieces. His latter days were not fortunate. He nearly exhausted his property by unlucky speculations, among which was an expensive edition of Voltaire, and he was imprisoned during the reign of terror. He died of apoplexy, in 1799. His collected works form seven volumes octavo.

BEAUMELLE, Laurence Angliviel de la, a French critic and writer, was born at Vallaragues, in Languedoc, in 1727, and was for some time professor of belles lettres in Denmark, in which country his health, however, did not permit him to remain. At Berlin he met and quarrelled with Voltaire, and the quarrel was continued through life. Voltaire, nevertheless, could not deny that his antagonist was a man of wit. In France La Beaumelle was twice imprisoned in the Bastile, for speaking truth too boldly. He died in 1773. His chief works are, a Defence of the Spirit of Laws; My Thoughts; Letters to Voltaire; and a Commentary on the Henriade.

BEAUMONT, Sir John, son of a judge, an elder brother of the dramatist, was born, in 1582, at Grace Dieu, in Leicester, was made a baronet in 1626, and died in 1628. He is the author of Bosworth Field, a poem; and of other poems and translations; which have considerable merit.

BEAUMONT, Francis, a dramatic writer, eminent in an age which was fertile in such characters, was born at Grace Dieu, in 1585. He was educated at Oxford, and became a student of the Inner Temple. In 1612 his Mask of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn was acted and published. He had already formed a dramatic connection with Fletcher; for their first joint play was produced in 1607. That connection continued till the death of Beaumont, in 1616. So close, indeed, was their friendship, that they lived together, and seemed almost to be animated by one mind. Besides his plays and mask, Beaument wrote some poems which entitle him to an honourable place among British poets.

BEAUMONT, Joseph, an ecclesiastic and poet, born in 1615, at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, was educated at Cambridge. He was expelled from his fellowship during the civil wars; but, after the restoration, was made master of Jesus College, and afterwards of Peter-house, and divinity professor. He died in 1699. He is the author of Psyche, a poem; Poems in English and Latin, with Remarks on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians.

BEAUSOBRE, Isaac, a protestant theologian, born in 1659, at Niort, in Poitou, was compelled to quit France by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and took refuge in Holland, and subsequently in Prussia. In the latter country he became king's chaplain, and held various ecclesiastical offices. He died in 1738. His principal works are, a Critical History of Manicheism; a History of the Reformation, from 1517 to 1630; and Sermons. His two sons, Charles Louis, and Louis, were men of talent and authors. The latter was educated at the expense of Frederic the Great, who continued his patronage to him throughout his life.

BEAUZEE, Nicholas, an eminent French grammarian, was born at Verdun, in 1714, and died at Paris, in 1789. On the death of Dumarsais, Beauzee was engaged to write the grammatical articles in the Encyclopedia. He produced, besides other works, excellent translations of Sallust and Quintus Curtius; an enlarged edition of Girard's Synonymes; an abridged Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion; and a General Grammar, or Analytical Exposition of the Elements of Languages.

BECCARIA, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic, and a philosopher of great merit, was born, in 1716, at Mondovi, in Piedmont, filled professorships at Palermo and Rome, and was recalled to Turin, to become professor of experimental philosophy, and tutor to the princess of Savoy. All his hours were devoted to scientific pursuits. His knowledge extended to all branches of philosophy; but he is principally celebrated for his researches into the nature of the electrical fluid; on which subject he published Letters on Electricity; and other works. He died at Turin, in 1781.

BECCARIA, Marquis Cæsar Bonesana, an eminent Italian, was born at Milan, in 1735. About 1763 he formed a literary society in that city, the members of which produced a periodical work intitled the Coffee House. Beccaria contributed largely. In 1764, appeared his Treatise on Crimes and Punishments, which was translated into several languages, and universally admired. In 1768 the Austrian government established a professorship of political economy at Milan, and appointed Beccaria the professor. He died

in 1793. His Lectures were published in 1804.

BECHER, or BECCHER, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated German chemist, was born, in 1645, at Spire. At various periods he held the offices of medical professor at Mentz, aulic counsellor at Vienna, and principal physician to the elector of Bavaria. But his life was a wandering and troubled one, and he often quarrelled with his patrons. Becher had great mechanical knowledge, but was still more eminent as a chemist; he was, indeed, one of the first who studied chemistry on philosophical principles. He died at London, in 1685. His principal work is intitled Physica Subterranea.

BECKET, THOMAS à, a celebrated English prelate, the son of a merchant, was born at London, in 1119, studied at Oxford, Paris, and Bologna, and, on his return home, entered the church. Henry II. made him high chancellor and preceptor to prince Henry, in 1158, admitted him to the closest intimacy and confidence, and, in 1162, raised him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Becket now entirely gave up his courtier habits, assumed a rigid austerity of manners, and became a stubborn champion of the exorbitant privileges of the clergy. A violent contest ensued between the sovereign and the prelate, and the latter was at length obliged to fly from the kingdom. In 1170, however, he was restored, and he instantly recommenced his resistance to the monarch. Irritated by this fresh disobedience, Henry uttered a hasty speech, which three of his knights, not unnaturally, construed into a command to rid him of the pertinacious archbishop. They accordingly hastened to England, and murdered Becket in Canterbury Cathedral, on the 22d of December, 1170. He was canonized two years afterwards.

BECKMANN, JOHN ANTHONY, a native of Hoya, in Hanover, was born in 1739, travelled in Russia and Sweden, and, in 1766, was chosen professor at Gottingen, where, for nearly half a century, he lectured, with great applause, on subjects connected with rural and political economy and technology. He died in 1811. His works are numerous. Among the principal are a History of Discoveries and Inventions; History of the earliest Voyages made in Modern Times; and Elements of Rural Economy.

BECLARD, PETER AUGUSTUS, one of the most eminent of modern anatomists, was born at Angers, in 1785. At a very early period he obtained the first anatomical, physiological, philosophical, and chemical prizes; and from 1818 to 1825, in which latter year he died, he was celebrated as a lecturer on physiology and anatomy. He is the author of Anatomical Memoirs; and he published an edition of Bichat's Treatise of General Anatomy, with additions.

BEDA, or BEDE, usually denominated the VENERABLE BEDE, one of the most eminent ecclesiastics and writers of the time in which he lived, was born, in 672 or 673, in the vicinity of Wearmouth, in the county of Durham. His fame was so great, that Pope Sergius invited him to Rome, but he never quitted his native country. His greatest work is his English Ecclesiastical History; but he wrote on a variety of subjects, and with high talent. His last labour was the translation of Saint John's Gospel into Saxon. A few minutes after he had dictated the concluding sentence of it he expired, in May, 735.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, a physician, born at Shifnal, in Shropshire, in 1760, was educated at Oxford and Edinburgh. He obtained the chemical professorship at Oxford, but lost it by his political principles. He afterwards settled at Clifton, near Bristol, where he died in 1808. His chemical, scientific, and other works, are numerous, and display considerable talent.

BEDELL, WILLIAM, a divine, eminent for piety, learning, and benevolence, was born at Black Notley, in Essex, educated at Cambridge, and travelled into Italy, where he became the friend of the celebrated Father Paul. After his return he obtained church preferment, and, in 1629, was made bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland. He held that see till the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was ejected, but was not injured, his virtues having acquired universal esteem. He died in 1641. The rebels fired a volley over his grave, in honour of him, and exclaimed, "May the last of the English rest in peace!"

BEDFORD, JOHN, Duke of, third son of Henry IV., distinguished himself in early youth at the battle of Shrewsbury, was appointed regent of France, by the will of Henry V., in 1422, and sustained the glory of the English arms till his death, in 1435. He died at Rouen. It is to be regretted, that the memory of this

brave and able man, who also loved the arts, is stained by the death of Joan of Arc.

BEETHOVEN, Ludwig Von, a celebrated composer, the son of a tenor singer in the elector of Cologne's chapel, was born, in 1770, at Bonn. His early genius induced the elector to send him to Vienna, to study under Haydn, and he settled in the Austrian capital. His compositions, which are numerous, rank him very high among musical composers. He died in 1827.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, Martin, a cosmographer and navigator, was born, of a noble family, at Nuremberg, about 1430, and died at Lisbon in 1506. Behaim was employed by the Portuguese monarch, and either discovered Fayal, or settled a colony of Flemings there. The discovery of Brazil, and the straits of Magellan, in 1484, are even claimed for him, which would make him the first discoverer of the western world; and it must be owned that the evidence in his favour is not without weight.

BEHN, Aphra, known by the poetical name of Astrea, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born in the reign of Charles I., and went, when young, with her family to Surinam, where she became acquainted with the African prince Oroonooko, on whose story she founded a novel, which Southerne dramatized. On her coming back to England, she married Mr. Behn. Charles II. employed her to gain intelligence on the continent, for which purpose she resided at Antwerp; and is said to have furnished, as to the intended Dutch attack on Chatham, information which was unfortunately disregarded. After her return to her native country, the rest of her life was spent in literary labour, and in the company of wits and men of talent. She died in 1689. Her works consist of novels, poems, and seventeen plays. Pope, in language which might safely have been stronger, alludes to the gross licentiousness which disgraces her dramas.

BEKKER, Balthazar, a Dutch divine and writer, was born, in 1634, at Warthuisen, in the province of Groningen, and was, in 1660, appointed minister of Franeker, in the same province, which situation, however, he was compelled to quit, on account of his being persecuted on a charge of heterodoxy. In 1679, he settled at Amsterdam, where, in 1691, he published his World Bewitched, a work which denies the possibility of demoniacal influence and which raised against him a furious clamour, and caused his deposition from the pastoral office. He died in 1698. His Researches concerning Comets is one of his best productions.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, a native of Catalonia, born in 1697, displayed such an early proficiency in the mathematical sciences, that, when quite young, he was appointed royal professor at the artillery school of La Fere. Other situations of the same kind were afterwards conferred on him, and he was inspector of artillery when he died, in 1761, at Paris. Of his works, the most celebrated are his Treatise on Fortifications; Science of Engineers; Hydraulic Architecture; and French Bombardier.

BELISARIUS, a Roman general, one of the most celebrated of his age, first served with distinction in the guards of Justinian, and subsequently rose to military eminence under that emperor. He defeated Cabades, and subsequently Cosroes, king of Persia, dethroned Gelimer, king of the Vandals, routed the Goths in Sicily and Italy, and performed other glorious actions. Justinian, however, confiscated his estates, but at length restored them, and took him again into favour. He died A. D. 565. The story of his blindness and being reduced to beg is a fiction.

BELKNAP, Jeremy, an American historian and divine, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1744, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1762. He was first settled in the Christian ministry at Dover, New Hampshire, and afterwards in his native town. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and devoted much of his time to the promotion of its objects and interests. His published works are the History of New Hampshire, American Biography, and a number of political, literary and religious tracts. His writings are characterized by great research, clear arrangement, and perspicuity of style. He died at Boston in 1798.

Bell, John, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, and a man of very considerable literary talents, died at Rome, in 1820. He is the author of the Anatomy of the Human Body; Principles of Surgery and other anatomical and surgical works; and of excellent Observations on Italy.

BELLA, Stefano della, an eminent Florentine engraver, born in 1610, was for a considerable time employed by Cardinal Richelieu, to engrave the conquests of Louis XIII.; and, after his return home, was liberally patronised by the house of Medici. His death took place in 1684. The number of his plates is said to amount to one thousand four hundred.

BELLARMIN, Cardinal Robert, the great champion of the Roman catholic church, was born, in 1542, at Monte-Pulciano, in Tuscany, and entered the Jesuits' college at the age of eighteen. Such an idea was entertained of his learning, that he was sent into the Low Countries to check

the progress of the Reformers, and he resided there some years. In 1599, he was created cardinal, and in 1602, archbishop of Capua. He died in 1621. His great work is intitled a Body of Controversy, and is the arsenal from which the catholic theologians generally supply themselves with their polemical weapons.

BELLAY, Cardinal JOHN DU, a French prelate and statesman, was born in 1492. Francis I. employed him in several negotiations, raised him to the archbishopric of Bordeaux, and entrusted him with the defence of Paris, when Charles V. invaded France. Yet, though in all these offices he displayed high talents, he was slighted after the death of Francis; and he accordingly retired to Rome, where, in 1560, he died bishop of Ostia. He obtained the cardinal's hat in 1535. Bellay was a scholar and a lover of learning. He induced the king to found the Royal College at Paris; he patronised Rabelais; and he wrote prose and verse, in Latin and French, with great elegance.

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, who was called the French Ovid and Catullus, was born at Liré, in Anjou, about 1524, and died in 1560. He was a nephew of the cardinal, but lost his favour, in consequence of being charged with immorality and irreligion. Among the poets of that day he was considered as holding the next place to Ronsard.

BELLEAU, REMI, a French poet, so celebrated in his day as to be one of the seven poets who were called the Pleiads, was born at Nogent le Rotrou, in 1528, served under the Marquis of Elbeuf, in Italy, and was appointed tutor to his son. He died in 1577. His most curious production is a macaronic poem on the war against the Huguenots.

BELLEISLE, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTUS FOUQUET, Count de, a French marshal, was born in 1684, entered early into the army, and distinguished himself on various occasions. In 1742, he commanded in Bohemia, and acquired high reputation by his masterly retreat from Prague. In 1757, he was appointed war minister, and till his decease, which happened in 1761, he possessed great influence in the council.

BELLENDEN, or BELLENDENUS, WILLIAM, a Scottish writer, born in the latter end of the sixteenth century, was educated at Paris, and was professor of belles lettres there, in 1602. The time of his death is unknown. He is the author of three Latin tracts, elegantly written, which he collected into a volume in 1616, and published under the title of Bellendenus de Statu. To this work Dr. Middleton is supposed to be considerably indebted It was republished, in 1787, with a Latin preface by Dr. Parr, which excited much attention, from its reference to the political characters of that period.

BELLOY, PETER LAURENCE BURETTE DE, a French dramatic writer, and member of the Acadamy, was born at St. Flour, in 1727. Being destined by his uncle to the profession of the law, which he detested, he eloped, and for some years was an actor in the theatres of the north of Europe. This step made his uncle a determined enemy. After the death of that relative, he returned to France, and acquired reputation as a writer of tragedy. He produced the Siege of Calais, which was extremely popular; Titus; Zelmira; Gaston and Bayard; Gabrielle de Vergy; and Peter the Cruel. The failure of the latter play is said to have brought on an illness, of which he died in 1775.

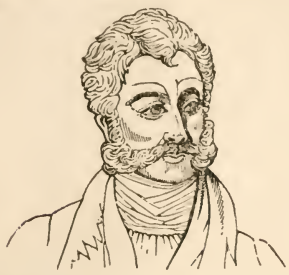
BELOE, WILLIAM, a divine and critic, was born at Norwich, in 1756 and educated at Cambridge. After having been assistant to Dr. Parr, who was then head master of Norwich school, he took orders, and obtained church preferment. He was, finally, rector of Allhallows, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and librarian of the British Museum. The latter situation, however, he lost, in consequence of a visitor to the Museum having purloined some valuable prints. In conjunction with Dr. Nares, he established the British Critic. He is the author of Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books; the Sexagenarian; and other works; and the translator of Herodotus and Aulus Gellius. He died in 1817.

BELON, PETER, an eminent French naturalist and physician of the sixteenth century, was born in Maine, about 1518, travelled into Palestine, Greece, Arabia, and England; published, in 1553, a very interesting account of his travels; and was assassinated in 1564. He is the author of several valuable works on natural history, particularly on fishes. Belon is considered as the inventor of comparative anatomy, and one of the founders of natural history.

BELSHAM, WILLIAM, an historical, political, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1752, and died in 1827. He is the author of many productions, of which the principal are Essays, Philosophical, Historical, and Literary, published in 1785; and a history of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens. Little can be said in favour of him as an historian.

BELSUNCE DE CASTLE MORON, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a virtuous and humane French prelate, was born in 1671, at the castle of La Force, in Perigord. In 1709, he was made bishop of Marseilles, and when that city was visited by the plague, in 1720, instead of deserting his flock, he hourly hazarded his life to afford them succour and consolation. As

a reward, he was offered the rich bishopric of Laon, which conferred the title of duke; but he replied, that "he would not quit a church to which he had devoted his life." A college was founded by him in his episcopal city. This exemplary pastor, who died in 1755, wrote a History of the Bishops of his Diocese; Pastoral Instructions; and the Life of Mademoiselle de Foix.



BELZONI, JOHN BAPTIST, one of the most eminent travellers in Egypt, was born at Padua, in Italy, came to England in 1803, and resided in this country for nine years. Being involved in pecuniary difficulties, he for a while obtained a subsistence by displaying feats of strength and activity at Astley's Amphitheatre; for which his colossal stature and muscular powers particularly qualified him. From 1815 to 1819 he was incessantly occupied in exploring and bringing to light the antiquities of Egypt. The talent which he displayed, and the success which he met with, in this pursuit, are extraordinary. Few men, indeed, could have accomplished as much as Belzoni. In 1820, he published a Narrative of his Operations, quarto, with forty-four illustrative plates; and, in the following year, he exhibited a model of a splendid tomb which he had discovered near Thebes. In 1823, he sailed to the coast of Guinea, with the intention of penetrating to Houssa and Timbuctoo; but, on the third of December, his career was, unfortunately, arrested by the hand of death. He died, of the dysentery, at Benin.

BEMBO, PETER, a cardinal and noble Venetian, one of the restorers of literature, was born at Venice in 1470, studied under Urticio and Lascaris, and completed his education at Padua. In his twenty-eighth year he published his poem of Azalini, which gained much popularity. After having lived six years at the court of Urbino, he went to Rome in 1512. Leo X. made him his secretary; and Paul III. created him a cardinal and bishop of Gubbio. He died in 1547. His works form four folio volumes; the principal of them is his History of Venice

BENBOW, JOHN, a gallant English admiral, was born at Shrewsbury, about 1650, began his career in the merchants' service, and was promoted to a sloop of war, by James II., for his conduct in an action with an Algerine rover. During the reign of William III. he was actively employed, and raised to the rank of vice admiral. In 1702, he brought the French admiral Ducasse to action in the West Indies, displayed admirable bravery and skill, and would have obtained a complete victory, but for the cowardice or disaffection of some of his captains. One of his legs was shot away in the engagement; but he would probably have recovered, had not his wounded feelings aggravated his bodily sufferings. He died at Jamaica.

BENEDICT, ST., one of the originators of monastic institutions in the west, was born at Nursia, in Italy, in 480. Early in life, he retired into a desert, and spent three years in a cavern. Being discovered, his sanctity drew to him such numbers of people, that he founded twelve convents. In 529, he went to Monte Cassino, built a monastery on the site of the temple of Apollo, gave rise to the Benedictine order, and died in 543 or 547.

BENEDICT XIII., Pope, a son of the duke of Gravina, a Neapolitan nobleman, was born in 1649, and was raised to the papal chair in 1724. He was pious, virtuous, and liberal; but, unfortunately, placed too much confidence in Cardinal Coscia, his minister, who shamefully oppressed the people. A fruitless attempt which he made to reconcile the Romish, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, bears honourable testimony to his tolerant spirit. His theological works form three folio volumes. He died in 1730.

BENEDICT XIV., Pope, whose name was PROSPER LAMBERTINI, was of an illustrious family at Bologna, in which city he was born, in 1675. After having been bishop of Ancona, and archbishop of Bologna, he was elected pope in 1740. He protected the arts and sciences, endeavoured to heal the dissentions and reform the discipline of the church; and displayed such a liberal spirit, that he was sometimes called the Protestant Pope. In private life he was extremely amiable. He died in 1758. His works fill sixteen volumes in folio.

BENEZET, ST., or Little Benedict, so called on account of his shortness, was a native of Vivarais, born in the twelfth century, and is said to have been originally a shepherd. Many accidents occurring at the passage of the Rhone, at Avignon, he meditated on them till he imagined himself inspired by Heaven to procure the erection of a bridge there; and he succeeded in accomplishing his project. The bridge was begun in 1177, and he superintended the ex-

ecution of it till his death in 1184; for which good work he was sainted.

BENEZET, Anthony, a philanthropist, was born in 1713, at St. Quentin, in Picardy, of protestant parents, who first settled in London, and afterwards at Philadelphia. He was intended for a merchant, but apprenticed himself to a cooper, and subsequently became a schoolmaster, and a member of the society of Friends. His whole life was spent in acts of benevolence, and he was one of the earliest opponents of the atrocious slave trade. A few hours before his death, he rose from his bed, to give, from his bureau, six dollars to a poor widow. His funeral was attended by thousands; and at the grave, an American officer exclaimed, "I would rather be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame." Benezet died at Philadelphia in 1784. He is the author of a Caution to Great Britain and her colonies; and an Historical Account of Guinea.

BENGER, Elizabeth Ogilvy, was born at Welles, in 1778, and had to struggle with many difficulties in early life. So few books could she procure, that she used to read the open pages of the new publications in the window of the only bookseller's shop in the little town which she inhabited, in Wiltshire, and return, day after day, in the hope of finding another page turned over. She, nevertheless, acquired a respectable portion of learning. On her removal to London, she obtained reputable literary friends and patronage, and was generally esteemed for her virtues, manners, and talents. She died January the 9th, 1827. Besides a drama, two novels, and poems, she wrote Memoirs of Mrs. Hamilton, Tobin, and Klopstock; and Lives of Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, the Queen of Bohemia, and Henry IV. of France.

BENJAMIN OF TUDELA, a Jewish rabbi, was born about the middle of the twelfth century, at Tudela, in Navarre. Little more is known of his life than that he travelled with the design of visiting all the European synagogues. His Itinerary, written in Hebrew, did not see the light till 1543, when it appeared at Constantinople. Baratier translated it into French, and wrote a dissertation to prove that it is a compilation, and not the narrative of a real journey.

BENNITSKI, Alexander Petrovitsch, a Russian poet, who died in 1808, at the age of twenty-eight, is the author of a variety of tales, fables, and other pieces; among which may be mentioned Ibrahim, or the Generous Man, a tale; Komala, a poem; and a translation of Ossian.

BENSERADE, Isaac, a French wit and poet, a member of the French Academy, was born in 1612, at Lyons le Forêt, in Normandy. He was patronised first by Richelieu, and afterwards by Mazarine and Louis XIV., and was a great favourite at court, in consequence of his conversational powers, his readiness of repartee, and the facility with which he composed verses for the court ballets. In his later years his popularity declined. He died in 1691. His works consist of poems, theatrical pieces, and Ovid's Metamorphoses put into Rondeaux. His famous Sonnet on Job, and that of Voiture on Urania, divided the courtiers into two parties, under the title of Jobelins and Uranians.

BENTHAM, James, an antiquary, was born at Ely, in 1706, was educated at Cambridge, and obtained several church preferments; the last of which were a prebend of Ely and the rectory of Bow-Brickhill. In 1771, he published the History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral, a work which displays great knowledge of ancient architecture. He died in 1794.

BENTIVOGLIO, Hercules, born at Bologna, in 1506, was patronised by the duke of Ferrara, and was eminent as a negotiator and a poet. He died in 1583. His works consist of poems and two comedies.

BENTIVOGLIO, Cardinal Guy, was born at Ferrara, in 1579, was successively legate in Flanders and in France, obtained the cardinal's hat in 1621, and would probably have been pope, in 1644, had he not died while the conclave was sitting. He is the author of several works of merit; the principal of which is a History of the War in Flanders.

BENTIVOGLIO, Hippolytus, born at Ferrara, in the latter end of the sixteenth century, was a man of varied accomplishments, and eminent as a dramatic and lyric poet. Among his dramas may be mentioned, Annibal at Capua, and Achilles at Scyros. His son Cornelius, who was born in 1668, and died in 1739, was also a poet, and attained the dignity of cardinal. He translated Statius.

BENTLEY, Richard, one of the most eminent of English critics and scholars, was born, in 1662, at Oulton, near Wake-

field, in Yorkshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of M. A. at that university in 1684, and at Oxford in 1689. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, to whose son he had been tutor, made him his chaplain, and, in 1692, gave him a prebend in his cathedral. In 1693, he was appointed keeper of the royal library at St. James's, and in 1694, he published his Discourses against Atheism, which he had delivered as preacher of the lectures instituted by Boyle. Having denied the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris, he was engaged in a warm controversy with all the leading wits of the age. His antagonists claimed a triumph, but posterity has decreed in his favour. In 1700, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge; but this preferment was not a bed of roses: it involved him in disputes with the vice-master and some of the fellows, which ended in a lawsuit of twenty years' duration. In 1717, a demand which he made of fees, brought on him another litigation, and he was even degraded from his offices in the university. After a struggle of eleven years, however, the court of king's bench decreed in his favour. Thenceforth, he enjoyed his college honours and emoluments in quiet, till his death, in 1742. His editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus; his Annotations on Aristophanes; his Notes on Menander; and his Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, establish his character as a profound scholar. His edition of Paradise Lost, with conjectural emendations, is, on the contrary, a decided failure.

BENTLEY, Richard, the only son of Dr. Bentley, was educated at Trinity College, by his father. He was a man of elegant talents, but imprudent, and consequently often embarrassed. At length, he obtained a small place and a pension, which gave comfort to his latter days. He died in 1782. Bentley is the author of three plays, Philodamus, the Prophet, and the Wishes; and of Patriotism, a satirical poem.

BENYOWSKY, Maurice Augustus, Count de, a native of Hungary, born in 1741, was a nobleman of that kingdom and of Poland. Having joined the Polish confederacy against the infamous ambition of Russia, he was taken prisoner, and banished to Kamtschatka. The governor there employed him as tutor to his daughters, and Benyowsky gained the affection of one of them. By means of a conspiracy among the exiles, he overpowered the military, and made his escape in a vessel with his companions and his mistress. After many romantic adventures, he was at last slain by the French, in 1786, while he was endeavouring to establish an independent sovereignty in the island of Madagascar.

BERAUD, Laurence, a native of Lyons, born in 1703, belonged to the society of Jesuits, and was eminent as an astronomer, meteorologist, and natural philosopher. Lalande, Montucla, and other celebrated men, were his pupils. He died in 1777.

BERENGER, or, BERENGARIUS, archdeacon of Angers, was born at Tours, at the beginning of the eleventh century, and was a disciple of Fulbert of Chartres. He died in 1088. His disbelief of the doctrine of transubstantiation drew down upon him much persecution; he was excommunicated, and deprived of his benefices; but he at length conformed to the tenets of the church

BERENGER, James, a physician and anatomist of the sixteenth century, was born at Carpi, in Italy, and is often called by the name of his birthplace. He was one of the first who practised dissection to a considerable extent, and he made several important anatomical discoveries. Berenger was almost among the earliest of those who employed mercury in cases of lues. He died, in 1550, at Ferrara.

BERENICE. The name of several females, most of them Egyptian princesses. The most celebrated of them was the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who married her brother Euergetes. Being passionately attached to him, she made a vow to consecrate her beautiful locks to Venus, in case of his safe return from a dangerous expedition. He came home unhurt, and she performed her vow. Conon, the astronomer, published that they had been placed among the stars, and he gave to a constellation the name of Berenice's hair, which it still retains. She was put to death, by her own son, B. C. 221.

BERENICIUS, a strange character, whose name and country are unknown. He appeared in Holland in 1670, and gained a livelihood by sweeping chimneys and grinding knives. But, notwithstanding the lowness of his occupation, he was a man of genius and extensive learning. He could turn a Flemish conversation into extempore Latin verse, and a newspaper into Latin or Greek. He was at last smothered in a bog while drunk. The Georgarchoniomachia is attributed to him.

BERGERAC, Savinian Cyrano de, was born about 1620, at the castle of Bergerac, in Perigord, received but an indifferent education, and obtained a commission in the army. He was equally brave and quarrelsome; being perpetually engaged in duels, either as principal or second. His nose was exceedingly deformed, and whoever looked at it was sure to be called into the field. Having received two severe wounds in war, he retired from the army, and amused himself with litera-

ture. He is the author of Agrippina, a tragedy; the Pedant Tricked, a comedy; a Journey in the Moon; and a Comic History of the States and Empires of the Sun. Moliere, Fontenelle, Swift, and Voltaire, are supposed to have borrowed some ideas from him. He died in 1655.

BERGHEM, or BERCHEM, NICHOLAS, one of the most celebrated Flemish landscape painters, was born at Haarlem, in 1624, and died in 1683. It has justly been observed of him, that he painted every part of his subjects so extremely well, as to render it difficult to determine in which he excelled. Of so cheerful a temper was he that he always sang when he worked; and he was an indefatigable artist. Berghem also executed some etchings.

BERGMANN, SIR TORBERN, a native of Sweden, was born in West Gothland, in 1735, and died in 1784. He was professor of chemistry at Upsal, and a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe. His knowledge was extensive in mathematics, natural history, and various branches of science; but it is to his chemical labours that he is indebted for his fame. The laws of elective attraction, or chemical affinity, formed a prominent object of his successful researches; in analysis he particularly excelled; and some of the mineral acids were discovered by him.

BERING, BEERING, or BEHRING, VITUS, a Danish navigator, who, in 1704, entered into the service of Russia, under Peter the Great, and distinguished himself against the Swedes. In 1728, 1729, and 1741, he was employed in voyages of discovery on the coast of Asia and America, and in his last voyage was shipwrecked, and died on an island which has been named from him. The name of Bering was given by Captain Cook to the strait which divides Asia from America.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, an eminent prelate and metaphysical philosopher, to whom Pope, with little of poetical exaggeration, has attributed "every virtue under heaven," was born at Kiterin, near Thomas Town, in Ireland, in 1684. He was educated at Kilkenny school and at Trinity College, Dublin. In England, he became acquainted with, and beloved by, Pope, Swift, Addison, and all the other wits and great men of the age. The duke of Grafton, on being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, made him one of his chaplains, and in 1724 Berkeley obtained the deanery of Derry. In 1728 he sailed to America, for the purpose of establishing a missionary college, for the conversion of the Indians; but, after he had resided two years there, the scheme was frustrated, by Sir Robert Walpole withholding the funds which were necessary. In 1733, Berkeley was promoted to the bishopric of Cloyne, and though he was subsequently offered a see of twice the value, he refused to give up his flock. He died suddenly, in January, 1753. His works have been collected in three quarto volumes. It is in the Principles of Human Knowledge, and the Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, that he developes his curious theory of the non-existence of matter.

BERKLEY, SIR WILLIAM, a native of London, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and for many years governor of the province of Virginia. He made a collection of the laws of the provinces; published an account of the country, in folio; and was also the author of a tragi-comedy called The Lost Lady. He returned to England and died in 1677.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, a physician and literary character, born at Leeds, was the son of a Dutch merchant, and, after having served in the Prussian and English military service, studied physic at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden. He went to America with the British commissioners in 1778, and on his return received a pension. He died, aged about sixty, in 1791. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned Biographia Literaria; a continuation of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals; and outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland.

BERNARD OF MENTHON, archdeacon of Aosta, was born in 923, near Annecy, in Savoy, and was celebrated among his contemporaries for his learning and piety; but his claims to the notice of later ages rest on his having been the benevolent founder of the two admirable institutions on the Great and Little Saint Bernard, by means of which the lives of so many travellers have been saved. He died in 1008.

BERNARD OF THURINGIA, a fanatical hermit of the tenth century, who threw almost all Europe into consternation, by preaching that the end of the world was at hand. Multitudes relinquished their occupations, and became pilgrims; and others were so frightened at an eclipse of the sun, which then occurred, that they hid themselves in caverns and holes in the rocks. The terror spread by this man was not wholly removed till towards the end of the eleventh century.

BERNARD, ST., the first abbot of Clairvaux, was born at Fontaine, in Burgundy, in 1091, of noble parents. All ecclesiastical dignities he constantly refused; but his virtues and talents gained him a higher influence in the christian world than was possessed even by the pope himself, and the disputes of the church were often referred to his arbitration. His eloquence was powerfully displayed in the

multitudes that he induced to assume the characters of crusaders. He died in 1153. There are editions of his works in six volumes, and in two volumes, folio.

BERNARD, Claude, a native of Dijon, born in 1588, who assumed the title of "the poor priest," is worthy of commemoration for his ardent and persevering charity. His whole life was devoted to assisting the poor, attending the sick in the hospitals, and preparing criminals for death. For these purposes he not only solicited benefactions from the rich, but sold his own inheritance, which was worth nearly twenty thousand pounds. He died in 1641.

BERNARD, Edward, a divine and mathematician, was born, in 1638, at Paulер's Perry, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Merchant Tailors School and at Oxford. In 1673, he succeeded Sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy. He died in 1696. Among his works are, some astronomical papers in the Philosophical Transactions; a Treatise of the Ancient Weights and Measures; Private Devotions; and Etymologicum Britannicum.

BERNARD, James, was born at Nyons, in Dauphiné, and educated at Geneva. He afterwards settled in Holland. He continued Le Clerc's Universal Library, and Bayle's Intelligence of the Republic of Letters, and published several works, one of which was a Supplement to Moreri. He died at Leyden, in 1718, at the age of sixty.

BERNARD, John Frederic, a bookseller of Amsterdam, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was a man of talent and learning, and the author and editor of several works, among which may be mentioned a Collection of Voyages to the North; Memoirs of Count de Brienne; Religious Ceremonies and Customs of all Nations, in nine folio volumes; and Ancient and Modern Superstitions, in two volumes folio. He died about 1751.

BERNARD, Peter Joseph, a French poet, the son of a sculptor, was born, in 1710, at Grenoble, was taken into Italy, by the marquis de Pezay, in 1734, and fought at the battles of Parma and Guastalla, and was subsequently patronised by the marshal de Coigny, on the express condition of his not making verses. On the death of the marshal, Bernard devoted himself to society and to the Muses. His conversation being delightful, his company was eagerly sought. In the latter part of his life, he sunk into a state of mental imbecility. His poems are elegant but voluptuous. Among his principal works are the Art of Love; Phrosine and Melidor; and the opera of Castor and Pollux. Voltaire styled him *le gentil* Bernard, and the epithet remains attached to his name. He died in 1775.

BERNARD, Sir Thomas, a philanthropist and scholar, was born at Lincoln, in 1759. He received his education at Harvard College in New-England, and on his return to his native country became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He was the projector of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and an active promoter of many other charities. He died at Leamington Spa, in 1818. Besides various pamphlets, he is the author of Spurina, or the Comforts of Old Age.

BERNARDEZ, Diego, a poet, born in the province of Entre Minho e Douro, who died in 1596, is denominated the Portuguese Theocritus by his countrymen. His pastoral poems, under the title of the Lyma (the name of a river), appeared at Lisbon on the year of his decease, and have passed through numerous editions. He succeeded also in other kinds of poetry. Bernardez was a warrior as well as a poet; and, after having fought with chivalric bravery, was taken prisoner by the Moors at the fatal battle of Alcazarquivir.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE, James Henry, was born at Havre, in 1737, and is said to have been a descendant of the celebrated Eustace de St. Pierre, the patriotic mayor of Calais. At the age of twenty he entered into the engineer service; and he successively served at Malta, in Russia, and in Poland. On his revisiting his native country, he obtained a captain's commission in the engineer corps, and was sent to the Isle of France, from whence, however, after a residence of three years, he returned, with no other fortune than a collection of shells and insects, and a narrative of his voyage. The latter, which was his first literary effort, was published in 1773; and he, thenceforth, devoted himself to literature. His Studies of Nature appeared in 1784, and passed rapidly through several editions. Paul and Virginia was published in 1788, and this delightful tale acquired an unprecedented popularity, and set the seal on his reputation. During the reign of terror, he narrowly escaped the scaffold. From Napoleon and his brother Joseph he received

pensions, which gave comfort to his latter days. He died in 1814. His Harmonies of Nature was given to the press after his death. The best edition of his works is in twelve octavo volumes. The philosophy of St. Pierre is occasionally eccentric; but the purity of his morality, and the beauty of his style, deserve the highest praise.

BERNERS, or BARNES, JULIANA, a sister of Lord Berners, is supposed to have been born about the year 1388, and was a native of Essex. She was prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, and wrote the Boke of Hawkyng and Huntyng, which was one of the first works that issued from the English press.

BERNI, FRANCIS, one of the most eminent Italian poets of the sixteenth century, was born at Lamporecchio, in Tuscany, and died of poison, in 1536. He remodelled Bojardo's Orlando Innamorato. His Rime Burlesche, and his Latin poems, are to be found in various collections.

BERNI, Count FRANCIS, a civilian, orator, and poet, was born at Ferrara, in 1610, and died in 1673. He was greatly in favour with Pope Innocent X., Alexander VII., and Clement IX., and with two successive dukes of Mantua. He excelled in dramatic pieces, of which he wrote eleven. A volume of his miscellanies was published with the title of Academia.

BERNIER, FRANCIS, a physician and traveller, was born at Angers. In 1655, after having passed through Syria and Egypt, he visited India, where he resided for some years, as physician to Aurungzebe. On his return to France he published his Travels, a work of great interest and authenticity. He died at Paris, in 1688. Bernier was universally admired for the graces of his mind and person. His principal work, besides his Travels, is an Abridgment of Gassendi's Philosophy, in eight volumes.

BERNINI, JOHN LAURENCE, who was at once a painter, a sculptor, and an architect, and whom his contemporaries denominated the modern Michael Angelo, was born at Naples, in 1598. At the early age of eight years, he manifested his genius by sculpturing the head of a child in marble. Some of his finest works were produced before he was twenty. He was patronized by popes Urban VIII., Alexander VII., and Innocent X., and was invited to France by Louis XIV. His finest productions are at Rome. He died in that city in 1680. Bernini had a fine genius; but he is accused of mannerism, and of having often violated the principles of true taste.

BERNIS, Cardinal FRANCIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE, a French poet and statesman, was born at St. Marcel de l'Ardèche, in 1715. In early life, he published some light poetry, which gained him the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, through whose influence he was pensioned, and received into the Academy; he was subsequently employed to negotiate in Italy, Spain, and Austria, promoted to be minister for foreign affairs, and gratified with the dignity of cardinal. In 1764, he was made archbishop of Alby, and in 1769 was sent ambassador to Rome. The revolution deprived him of his revenues; but he obtained a pension from Spain. He died at Rome in 1794. He left behind him a poem, with the title of Religion Avenged.

BERNOUILLI, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was born at Basil, in 1654, and died in 1705. He was originally intended for the church, but studied geometry and astronomy in secret, contrary to the wishes of his father, which made him take for his device Phaeton conducting the car of the sun, with the motto Invito patre sidera verso. He was professor of mathematics at Basil, and a member of many learned societies. His works were published complete in 1744.

BERNOUILLI, JOHN, brother of the preceding, was born at Basil, in 1667, became professor of mathematics at Groningen, and succeeded his brother at Basil. He died in 1748. His works form four quarto volumes; and his correspondence with Leibnitz occupies two more. He was the master of Euler. His eldest son, NICHOLAS, was also a mathematician of talent. He died in 1726, at Petersburgh, where he was professor of mathematics. He was, however, far exceeded by his brother.

BERNOUILLI, DANIEL, was born at Groningen, in 1700, and died in 1782. He was one of the most eminent of an eminent family, and his manners were as modest as his science was extensive. He is the author of the first published treatise on Hydrodinamics; and of many other valuable works.—Several other members of this family excelled in the abstract sciences.

BERNOUILLI, JOHN, grandson of the abovementioned John, was born at Basil, in 1744, and died, in 1807, at Berlin, where he was director of mathematics in the Royal Academy. He was also a voluminous writer. Among his principal works are, Travels in Germany, Switzerland, &c. 3 vols.; and in Prussia, Russia, and Poland, 6 vols.; a Collection of Voyages and Travels, 16 vols.; and Archives of History and Geography, 8 vols.

BERNSTORF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count de, a native of Hanover, born in 1712, settled in Denmark, where he became prime minister, and distin-

guished himself by his successful administration, and his encouragement of manufactures, commerce, arts and sciences. He enfranchised his peasants, and they expressed their gratitude by erecting an obelisk in honour of him. In 1770 he was removed from his office, and he died at Hamburgh, in 1772.

BERNSTORF, Andrew Peter, Count de, the nephew of John, was, like his uncle, a native of Hanover, where he was born in 1735. Like him, he filled the office of Danish prime minister; and like him, too, he governed with wisdom, and introduced numerous reforms of the utmost importance. He procured the enfranchisement of the peasants, improved the criminal code, abolished monopoly, and established a new system of finances. This able statesman died in 1797.

BEROSUS, a priest of Belus, at Babylon, in the time of Alexander, wrote a History of Chaldea, which is now lost; and is said to have opened a school of astronomy at Cos, and invented a new sun dial. Some, however, believe the historian and the astronomer to have been different persons.

BERQUEN, or BERKEN, Lewis de, a native of Bruges, was the first who invented, in 1456, the art of cutting and polishing diamonds, by means of a wheel and diamond powder. His grandson, Robert, published the Wonders of the East Indies, or a Treatise on Precious Stones.

BERQUIN, Arnold, an elegant and amiable writer, who devoted his pen to the instruction of youth, was born at Bordeaux, in 1749, and died at Paris, in 1791. His works, consisting of Idylls; the Children's Friend; the Youth's Friend; the Little Grandison; the Family Book; and several similar productions, form twenty volumes. The Children's Friend is, in part, imitated from the German of Weiss.

BERRUYER, Joseph Isaac, a Jesuit, was born at Rouen, in 1682, and died at Paris, in 1758. He acquired a sinister kind of celebrity by his History of the People of God, in eleven quarto volumes; a work founded on the Bible, and written with some degree of elegance; but the events in which are tricked out in all the meretricious ornaments of romance, and are sometimes even indecently described. The reading of it was prohibited by several French prelates; two popes condemned it; and the parliament of Paris summoned the author before them; all which, of course, only procured for it an accession of readers.

BERTAUT, John, a French poet, was born at Caen, in 1552, and died in 1611. He was bishop of Seez, and almoner to Mary de Medicis. Though occasionally deformed by the defects of the age, his poems have a considerable degree of feeling, sweetness, and elegance. His Stanzas, beginning "Felicite passée," are stil popular.

BERTHIER, Alexander, a distinguished officer, was born at Versailles, in 1753, served in America during the war of independence, and attained the rank of major-general in 1792. After having fought gallantly in Vendée, he was made general of division, and was placed at the head of Bonaparte's staff in Italy. He afterwards acted in the same capacity with him in Egypt. In both countries he signalized his talents and bravery. On the establishment of the consulate, he became minister of the war department. He was subsequently raised to be a marshal, vice constable of the empire, and prince of Neufchatel and Wagram. Unlimited confidence was reposed in him by Napoleon. On the first restoration of Louis XVIII. Berthier immediately recognized his authority, and was created a peer; but when Napoleon returned, his old companion and confidant withdrew to Bamberg, where, in a fit of frenzy or remorse, he threw himself from a window, and died, on the 1st of June, 1815.

BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis, an eminent chemist, was born at Talloire, in Savoy, in 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. Having been appointed physician to the duke of Orleans, he settled at Paris, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. His chemical researches were extensive, and the results highly important. In 1799 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; and, under the empire, he was made a senator and an officer of the legion of honour. He was, however, one of the first to desert Napoleon, and was rewarded with the title of count. He died in 1822. Among his principal works are, Elements of the Art of Dyeing; Essay on Chemical Statics; and Inquiry into the Laws of Affinity.

BERTHOUD, Ferdinand, one of the most eminent mechanics and makers of

chronometers, was born at Plancemont, in Neufchatel, in 1727, and settled at Paris, in the neighbourhood of which city he died, in 1807. He is the author of a History of the Measuring of Time by means of Clocks, two volumes quarto; and of several other valuable works relative to his art. His nephew, Louis, inherited his talents.

BERTIN, Anthony, one of the most elegant of the French amatory poets, was born in 1752, in the isle of Bourbon, and educated in France. He died at St. Domingo, in 1790. His elegies, in four books, published in 1782, under the title of the Loves, are his principal productions, and do honour to his poetical talents.

BERTINAZZI, Charles Anthony, better known under the name of Carlini, was born at Turin, in 1713, and was at first an ensign, but exchanged a military for a theatrical life. For more than forty years he was one of the most distinguished comic actors at Paris. He was also celebrated for his gaiety and wit. He died in 1783.

BERTRANDI, John Ambrose Maria, an eminent Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born at Turin, in 1723, and died in 1765. He was professor of surgery and chemistry in his native city, and head surgeon to the king. His works form thirteen vols. 8vo. The principal of them is a Treatise on Surgical Operations.

BERWICK, James Fitzjames, Duke of, a natural son of James II., was born, in 1671, at Moulins, in France, and served with distinction in Hungary, Ireland, and Flanders. In 1704, he commanded in chief, the French troops in Spain; in the following year, he was opposed to the Languedocian insurgents; and in 1706, being then a field marshal, was again at the head of the army in Spain, and gained the battle of Almanza. In four subsequent campaigns, he successfully defended Dauphiné against the attempts of the duke of Savoy. His last service in the succession war was the reduction of Barcelona. In 1734, he was placed at the head of the French army on the Rhine, and was killed on the 12th of June, at the siege of Philipsburg. He is the author of his own Memoirs. By Lord Bolingbroke he is considered as the best great man that ever lived.

BESSARION, Cardinal John, a native of Trebizond, born in 1395, was made bishop of Nicæa, by John Paleologus, and sent by him into Italy, to negotiate the union of the Greek and Roman churches. Pope Eugene IV. gave him a cardinal's hat. Bessarion's efforts, however, gave such offence to those of his own communion, that he thought it prudent to remain at Rome; and Pius II. gave him the title of patriarch of Constantinople. He was very near being elected pope on the death of Nicholas. His death took place at Ravenna, in 1472. Bessarion was a man of talent, and a promoter of literature. The work by which he is best known is his Defence of Plato.

BESSIERES, John Baptist, Duke of Istria, a French marshal, was born in Poitou, in 1769, and entered the army in 1792. He distinguished himself in Italy and in Egypt, and at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau; commanded a corps in Spain; and the cavalry of the imperial guard in 1812 and 1813. He was killed in the combat that preceded the battle of Lutzen; and his loss was greatly regretted by Napoleon. Bessieres was a general of talent, and an honourable man.

BETHENCOURT, John de, a celebrated adventurer, of a noble family, born in Normandy, in the fourteenth century, was chamberlain to Charles VI. Wishing to avoid bearing a part in the dissensions by which France was desolated, he resolved to undertake the conquest of the Canaries. This purpose he accomplished at the head of a band of resolute men, and received the investiture of the islands, as sovereign, from Henry III. of Aragon. He died, in 1425, on his estate in Normandy.

BETHLEM-GABOR, the son of a poor Transylvanian calvinist gentleman, was patronised by Gabriel Battori, then dethroned him, and, in 1613, proclaimed himself prince of Transylvania. In 1618, he reduced Hungary, assumed the title of king, and invaded Austria and Moravia; whence, however, he was expelled by Tilly. A treaty ensued, and he relinquished his Hungarian conquests; but remained sovereign of Transylvania till his death, in 1629.

BETTERTON, Thomas, a celebrated actor, was born, in 1635, at Westminster, and began life as an apprentice to a bookbinder. At the age of twenty, however, he went upon the stage, and ultimately acquired a high degree of reputation as a tragic actor; especially in some of Shakspeare's principal characters. In 1695, he opened a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; but this speculation was unsuccessful. He died in 1710. Several pieces were altered by him for the stage.

BETTINELLI, Xavier, an elegant Italian writer, was born at Mantua, in 1718, and became a member of the society of Jesuits. For some years he had the direction of the college of nobles at Parma, and afterwards was professor of eloquence at Modena. He continued his literary career till his death, which took place at Venice, in 1808. His works occupy 24 vols. 12mo., of which two are occupied by tragedies, and three by poems. Of his prose works, one of the most celebrated is Letters of Virgil. Bettinelli was an ele-

gant minded, an amiable, and a pious man.

BEUCKELS, WILLIAM, a fisherman, a native of Dutch Flanders, is one of those men who have a claim to be considered as benefactors of their country. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, he discovered the art of curing and barrelling herrings; a discovery which proved in the highest degree beneficial to his native land. His countrymen erected a statue to his memory, and his tomb was visited by Charles V. Beuckels died in 1449.

BEURNONVILLE, PETER RIEL, Count de Beurnonville, a French marshal, was born in Burgundy, in 1752, served in the East Indies, and under Dumourier, and was made minister of war in 1793. He was one of the republican commissioners whom Dumourier gave up to the Austrians, and was imprisoned, at Olmutz, till 1795. On his return to France, he was appointed to the command of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, and of Holland. During the consulate he was ambassador at Berlin and Madrid; and, under the empire, was grand officer of the legion of honour, senator and count. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, followed Louis to Ghent, was rewarded with the title of marshal, and died in April, 1821.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, an English prelate, and an eminent orientalist and theologian, was born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, in 1636, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Before he was twenty, he acquired a critical knowledge of the oriental languages. He was offered the see of Bath and Wells in 1691, but declined it, on conscientious motives. In 1704, however, he was made bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1707. Of his voluminous works, part posthumous, his Sermons, above one hundred and fifty in number, and his Private Thoughts on Religion, are, perhaps, the best known.

BEWICK, JOHN and THOMAS, revivers of the art of wood engraving, which, till their time, was sunk to the lowest state, resided at Newcastle upon Tyne, where, in 1790, they published a History of Quadrupeds, which was succeeded, in 1797, by a History of British Birds. John Bewick died in 1795, and his brother Thomas in 1828.

BEZA, or BEZE, THEODORE, one of the most eminent of the reformers, was born at Vezelai, in the Nivernois, in 1519, and was originally a catholic, and intended for the law. At the age of twenty, he gained an unenviable reputation, by the composition of Latin poetry which was at once elegant and licentious, and which, some years afterwards, he published under the title of Juvenile Poems. Though not in orders, he possessed benefices of considerable value. These, however, he abandoned in 1548, and retired to Geneva, where he publicly

abjured popery. To this he was induced by his having meditated, during illness, upon the doctrines which he had heard from his protestant tutor, Melchior Wolmar; and, perhaps, also, in some measure, by his attachment to a lady, whom he carried with him to Geneva, and married. He now accepted the Greek professorship at Lausanne, which he held for ten years It was while he was thus occupied that he produced his tragedy of Abraham's Sacrifice, his version of the New Testament, and his hateful defence of the right of the magistrate to punish heritics. In 1559 he removed to Geneva, and became the colleague of Calvin, through whom he was appointed rector of the academy, and theological professor. Two years after this, he took a prominent part in the conference at Poissy, and was present at the battle of Dreux. He returned to Geneva, in 1563, succeeded Calvin in his offices and influence, and was thenceforward considered as the head of the calvinistic church. After an exceedingly active life, he died on the 13th of October, 1605. His theological works are numerous, but are now nearly forgotton.

BEZOUT, STEPHEN, a celebrated mathematician, and mathematical examiner of the naval and artillery schools, was born at Nemours, in 1730, and died in the Gatinois, in 1783. He is the author of a General Theory of Algebraic Equations; and two Courses of Mathematics, the one in four volumes, the other in six, for the use of the royal marine and artillery schools. One anecdote proves the kindness and courage of Bezout. Though he had never had the small pox, he ventured to the bedside of two youths of the naval academy, who were labouring under it, and who would have been thrown back a year in their promotion, had he not examined them.

BIANCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Italian naturalist, was born at Turin, in 1681, took his doctor's degree at the early age of seventeen, and was pro-

fessor at Turin till his death, in 1761. His anatomical works are numerous; among them may be mentioned Ductus Lacrymalis Novi; De Lacteorum Vasorum; Lettera sull'insensibilità; and Historia Hepatica.

BIANCHI, JOHN an Italian naturalist, better known under the Latin name of JANUS PLANCUS, was born at Rimini, in 1693, and died there in 1775. He was eminent as a naturalist, physician, and anatomist; collected in his travels a fine cabinet of natural history; and was the reviver of the Academy of the Leincei.

BIANCHINI, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian mathematician and antiquary, was born at Verona, in 1662, and died in 1729. He was patronised by three popes, ennobled by the Roman senate, corresponded with the most celebrated men of his time, and displayed the most persevering activity and talent in mathematical and antiquarian pursuits. His works are numerous, and distinguished by erudition; among them are Memoirs on the Comets of 1684 and 1702; the first part of a Universal History; and Miscellaneous Pieces.—His nephew JOSEPH was also a man of learning and an author.

BIAS, one of the seven sages of Greece, who flourished about B. C. 565, was a native of Priene, one of the principal cities of Ionia. He was equally remarkable for his virtues and his knowledge. When the cause of his friends was just, he would plead for them before the tribunals; but he would never lend his talents to injustice; whence the phrase, "a cause of the Prienian orator," was used to signify a good cause. He died at an advanced age.

BIBBIENA, Cardinal BERNARD, whose name was DOVIZZE, was born at Bibbiena, in 1479, rose to the dignity of cardinal in 1513, and died suddenly in 1520, supposed to have been poisoned. Bibbiena ranks among the restorers of the Italian theatre; his comedy, intitled La Calandria, being the first that was written according to the rules of the ancients.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCIS XAVIER, a French physician and physiologist, was born at Thoisette, in Bresse, in 1771, and was a pupil of Petit and of Dussault. He succeeded Dussault as medical professor at the Hotel Dieu, and retained the situation till his decease, in 1802. His talents were of a high order, and his countrymen look upon him as the man who raised pathological anatomy to the dignity of a science. He is the author of a Treatise on the Membranes; Physiological Researches on Life and Death; and Anatomy in general, as applied to Physiology and Medicine. This last work, which is in four volumes, is regarded as his masterpiece

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, an American naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1750. He entered the British fleet in 1770, having previously served several years as a seaman on board merchant ships. On the commencement of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country, he returned to Philadelphia, and received from Congress the captaincy of the Andrew Doria, a brig of 14 guns, employed in the expedition against New-Providence. Towards the close of 1776, he received command of the Randolph, a new frigate of 32 guns, with which he soon captured a Jamaica fleet of four sail richly laden. This prize he carried into Charleston, and was soon after furnished by the government of that town with four additional vessels, to attack several British cruisers, at that time harassing the commerce of the vicinity. He fell in with the royal line of battle ship Yarmouth, of 64 guns, on the 7th of March, 1778, and after an action of twenty minutes, perished with all his crew except four, by the blowing up of the ship.

BIDDLE, JOHN, an eminent Socinian writer and preacher, was born at Wootton under Edge, in 1615, was educated at Oxford, and, in 1641, became master of Gloucester Free School. From this office, however, he was expelled, in consequence of his having oppugned the doctrine of the Trinity. For the same cause he was twice imprisoned, was in peril of his life, and was banished to Sicily. Cromwell liberated him in 1658, and he became pastor of an independent congregation. In 1662, he was again apprehended, fined a hundred pounds, and committed to prison, where he died of the gaol fever, in September. Biddle was a virtuous and benevolent man. He is regarded as the father of the modern unitarians.

BIDLAKE, JOHN, born at Plymouth, in 1755, was a divine, who attained some reputation as a poet. He took his degree at Christ Church, Oxford, and was appointed master of Plymouth school. In 1811, while delivering a Bampton lecture, he was seized with an epileptic fit, which brought on total blindness. He died in 1814. He published three volumes of sermons and lectures; Eugenio, a tale; Virginia, a tragedy; the poems of the Sea, the Country Parson, the Summer's Eve, and Youth; and a volume of minor poetry.

BIDLOO, GODFREY, an eminent anatomist, born in 1649, at Amsterdam, was successively anatomical professor at the Hague and at Leyden. He quitted his situation at the latter place to be physician to King William, but resumed it on the monarch's death. He is the author of various works all meritorious but his fame

rests chiefly on the Anatomy of the Human Body, in Latin, which is illustrated by one hundred and fourteen plates. He died in 1713.

BIELFELD, James Frederic, Baron de, was born at Hamburgh, in 1716, and was tutor to the king of Prussia's brother, and afterwards curator of the universities, and a privy counsellor. He died in 1770. Two of his best works, Political Institutions, and Elements of Universal Erudition, have been translated into English.

BIEVRE, Marechal, Marquis de, a son of the king's head surgeon, was born at Paris, in 1747, and acquired a reputation by his repartees, and, especially, by his pertinacious spirit of punning; no word or expression escaped him on which he could make a pun. He was, however, capable of better things; for, among other works, he produced two comedies, the Seducer, and the Reputations, the first of which has considerable merit. He died in 1789. Even on the brink of the grave he persisted to pun. His decease took place at Spa, and just before it he said to a friend, "Je pars de Spa (de ce pas)." His jests have been collected into a volume, called Bievriana.

BILFINGER, George Bernard, a man of almost universal learning, was born at Canstadt, in Wurtemberg, in 1693. In 1725, being then professor of logic and metaphysics at Petersburgh, his Dissertation, on the cause of the weight of bodies, gained the prize offered by the Prussian Academy of Sciences. His reputation caused him to be recalled to Wurtemberg, where the duke appointed him a privy counsellor, and placed unbounded confidence in him. Bilfinger did much for the advancement of education, agriculture, and commerce, in his native country. He died in 1750. Among his works may be mentioned Dilucidationes Philosophicæ; and De Harmonia Anima et Corporis Humani.

BILLINGTON, Elizabeth, the most celebrated English singer of her day, was born in England in 1770, being the daughter of Mr. Weichsell, a German. At the age of fourteen she made her first appearance as a singer, at Oxford, and two years afterwards married Mr. Billington, whom she accompanied to Dublin. Here she made her *debut* in the opera of Orpheus and Euridice. On returning to London, she appeared at Covent Garden with great success, and rapidly acquired a high reputation. She afterwards visited the continent to avail herself of the instructions of the masters of the art in Paris and Italy. In 1796 she appeared at Venice and at Rome, receiving every where the loudest expressions of applause. In 1801 she returned to the London stage, and astonished the whole world by her Mandane, a performance that has never since been equalled in English opera. In 1817 she quitted England for ever, and died after a short illness at an estate she had purchased in the Venetian territories.

BILSON, Thomas, a prelate, born at Winchester, in 1536, where, and at Oxford, he was educated. The Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, which he published in 1593, led to his obtaining the see of Worcester, whence he was translated to that of Winchester. In the Hampton Court conference he bore a prominent part; and, in conjunction with Bishop Smith, had the revision of the new translation of the Bible. He died in 1616. He produced various controversial works and sermons.

BINGHAM, Joseph, an eminent divine, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1668, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned, in consequence of being censured for heterodox opinions concerning the Trinity. He then retired to his living of Headbourne Worthy, in Hampshire. In 1712, he obtained the rectory of Havant; in 1720, he was nearly ruined by the South Sea bubble; and he died in 1723. His Origines Ecclesiasticæ is a valuable work.

BION, a Greek pastoral poet, a native of Smyrna, was a contemporary of Theocritus, and the friend of Moschus; and is said to have died by poison, about B. C. 300. Some, however, maintain, that he lived a century later than Theocritus. His Idyllia are remarkable for elegance and pastoral sweetness.

BION, a Greek philosopher, of Borysthenes, in Scythia, died about B. C. 240. He was first a cynic, then a disciple of Theodorus, the atheist, and lastly of Theophrastus. Bion was skilled in music and poetry, and had a talent for repartee.

BIRAGUE, Clement, an engraver of precious stones, was a native of Milan, and flourished in Spain, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the inventor of engraving on the diamond, and his first work of that kind was a portrait of the unfortunate Don Carlos.

BIRCH, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, of more research than elegance, was born in Clerkenwell, in 1705, and was originally a quaker. He took orders, obtained various church preferments, and was made D. D. and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. He was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1766. Among his numerous works are a History of the Royal Society; Lives to Houbraken and Vertue's heads; Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth; Lives of Boyle, Tillotson, Greaves, Ward, Raleigh, and Henry Prince of Wales.

BIRD, WILLIAM, an eminent musician, who flourished in Queen Elizabeth's reign, died in 1623, at the age of eighty. He composed a great number of pieces of sacred music; and "Non nobis, Domine," is generally attributed to him.

BIRD, EDWARD, R. A. a painter of considerable merit, especially in comic subjects. He was patronised by the marquis of Stafford, and was appointed historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. He died at Bristol, in 1819.

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST DE, Duke of Courland and Semigallia, was born in 1687, and is said to have been the son of a Courland peasant. He, however, was well educated, and had a handsome person; and by these means he obtained an unbounded influence over Anne, duchess of Courland, the daughter of Peter I. When she ascended the throne of Russia, she committed the reins of government to Biren, who ruled tyrannically, but with talent. In 1737 she made him duke of Courland, and on her death, in 1740, left him the regency of Russia. A revolution banished him to Siberia; but he was afterwards allowed to reside at Yaraslof. He was recalled by Peter III., and his duchy was restored to him by Catherine. After having reigned six years with great mildness, he resigned the throne to his son, and died in 1772, at Mittau.

BIRKENHEAD, SIR JOHN, an active political writer, was born in 1615, and was the son of a saddler at Northwich, in Cheshire. He was educated at Oxford, and became amanuensis to Laud, who procured him a fellowship at All Souls. During the civil wars he conducted the Mercurius Aulicus, and wrote many pieces on the king's side, for which he was often imprisoned. At the restoration, he was rewarded by knighthood, and by various offices, and was chosen a member of parliament. He died in 1679.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, Baron de, a celebrated French marshal, was born about 1524, in Perigord, began his military career in Piedmont, and continued it in France, during the civil wars. He fought at Dreux, St. Denis, and Montcontour. In 1560, he concluded the peace between the protestants and catholics. Biron was one of the first who recognised the title of Henry IV., and was highly valued by him. He was killed at the siege of Epernay, in 1592.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAUT, Duke of, son of Armand, was born in 1561. He acquired great glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, the combat of Aumale, and the sieges of Paris and Rouen. Henry IV. loaded him with honours, considered him as one of his bosom friends, and appointed him his ambassador to England, the Netherlands, and Switzerland He even exposed himself to save his life, at the skirmish of Fontaine-Francaise. Biron, nevertheless, conspired with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign, and was consequently beheaded in 1602.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, a divine, born at London, in 1731, was educated at Merchant Tailors' and at Oxford, and became master of Merchant Tailors' school, and rector of St. Martin Outwich, and Ditton, in Kent. He died in 1795. His poems, many of which have considerable merit, form two quarto volumes.

BISSET, BOBERT, a native of Scotland, was bred at Edinburgh, for the church, but took the degree of D. C. L., and became a schoolmaster, at Chelsea, in which profession, however, he failed. He then devoted himself to literature. He died in 1805, at the age of 46 years. Among other things, he is the author of a History of the Reign of George III.; a Life of Burke; a Sketch of Democracy; Douglas, a novel; and Lives appended to an edition of the Spectator.

BITAUBE, PAUL JEREMIAH, a native of Konigsberg, in Prussia, the son of French refugee parents, was born in 1732, educated as a protestant divine, and became a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. He settled at Paris, was incarcerated during the revolution, and was subsequently admitted into the Institute, and made one of the first members of the legion of honour. He died in 1808. His works have been collected in nine volumes octavo. The principal of them are, Joseph, a poem; the Batavians, a poem; and a translation of Homer.

BIVAR, DON RODRIGO DIAZ DE, a Spanish hero, known in history and romance under the name of the Cid, was born at Burgos, about 1040. In numerous encounters with the Moors he displayed astonishing valour; and though he was twice unjustly banished, he still fought in behalf of his country. He died, in 1099, at Valencia, which city he had conquered at the head of a few knights who followed his fortunes.

BLACK, JOSEPH, an eminent modern chemist, was born at Bordeaux, in 1728, of British parents, was educated at Belfast, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and studied chemistry under Dr. Cullen. He took his doctor's degree in 1754, and in 1765 obtained the chemical professorship at Edinburgh. His death took place December 6, 1799. His various discoveries, particularly with respect to fixed air and latent heat, have immortalized his name in the records of philosophy. His Lectures on Chemistry were published in 1803, by Professor Robinson.

BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS, a theolo-

gian, was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1705, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1750, he was made archdeacon of Cleveland. He was a friend to religious liberty, and hostile to confessions of faith. On this subject he was deeply involved in controversy. The most celebrated of his performances on it is the Confessional, which appeared in 1776. His works have been collected in six volumes octavo. He died in 1787.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, a divine and poet, was born at Annan, in Dumfries, in 1721, and lost his sight by the small pox, when he was only six months old. To amuse and instruct him, his father and friend used to read to him, and by this means he acquired a fund of information, and even some knowledge of Latin. At the age of twelve he began to versify, and his devotion to the Muses was continued through life. Considering his circumstances, his poems have great merit. He studied at the university of Edinburgh for ten years, and his progress in the sciences was very considerable. He was ordained minister of Kircudbright, but, being opposed by the parishioners, he retired on an annuity, and received students at Edinburgh as boarders, and assisted them in their studies. Besides his poems, he is the author of some theological works, and an article on the education of the blind: the latter was printed in the Encyclopædia Britannica. He died in July, 1791, regretted by all his friends.

BLACKMORE, Sir Richard, a poet and physician, was born in Wiltshire, educated at Oxford, took his degree at Padua, and was knighted by William III. who also appointed him his physician. He was afterwards physician to Queen Anne. In 1696, he published his first poem, Prince Arthur, which was rapidly succeeded by other works; nor was he deterred from pursuing his career by the ridicule which was heaped upon him by Dryden, Pope, and nearly all the wits of the age, whose dislike of him was sharpened by his whig principles. He is the author of nearly thirty works, in verse and prose; of the latter many are on medical subjects. His best poem is intitled Creation. Blackmore was an indifferent poet, but he was undoubtedly possessed of considerable talent, and was a pious and worthy man. He died in 1729.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, an eminent lawyer, was the third son of a silk mercer, and was born in London, in 1723. After having been for several years at the Charter House, he completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at both seminaries displayed superior talent. When he was only twenty, he composed, for his own use, a Treatise on the Elements of Architecture. Having chosen the profession of the law, and entered the Middle

Temple, in 1741, he wrote his elegant valedictory poem, the Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse. In 1743, he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and in 1746, he was called to the bar, and went the circuit, but obtained little practice. He remained in comparative obscurity till 1753, when he began to deliver, at Oxford, his lectures on the English laws; which, in 1765 and the four following years, he published, with the title of Commentaries on the Laws of England. In consequence of these lectures, he was elected Vinerian professor of law in the university, and obtained a great accession of business. In 1761, he sat in parliament as member for Hindon, and was made king's counsel, and solicitor-general to the queen. In 1770, he was offered the place of solicitor-general, but declined it, and was made a judge of the king's bench, whence he was soon after transferred to the common pleas. He died in 1780. His Law Tracts were published in 1762, and his Reports, two volumes folio, after his death. Blackstone was the first who wrote on the dry and repulsive subject of English law in such a manner as not to excite disgust in a reader of taste. Like almost all lawyers, he leans to the side of prerogative; nor is there much more of enlargement in his principles of religious liberty. For this reason he was exposed to attack from Priestley, Bentham, and Junius.

BLACKWELL, Elizabeth, a woman of considerable talent, who, to provide subsistence for her husband, who was in prison for debt, published, in two volumes folio, 1737 and 1739, a Herbal, containing five hundred plates, drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself. Her husband, Alexander, was born at Aberdeen, brought up as a physician, and went to Sweden, about 1740, where he was beheaded on a charge of being concerned in Count Tessin's plot.

BLACKWELL, Thomas, brother of Alexander, was born at Aberdeen, in 1701, and at the age of twenty-one became Greek

professor at Marischal College, of which, in 1748, he was appointed principal. He died in 1757. He is the author of an Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer; Letters concerning Mythology; and Memoirs of the Court of Augustus. The bad taste which marked the style of the latter work, drew down upon its author the caustic criticism of Johnson.

BLAEU, WILLIAM, a printer and geographer of Amsterdam, the scholar and friend of Tycho Brahe, was born at Amsterdam, in 1571, and died in 1638. His great work is his Theatrum Mundi, three volumes folio, which was republished in fourteen volumes, by his sons JOHN and CORNELIUS; the former of whom produced valuable geographical works on Belgium, Italy, and Piedmont.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a divine and poet, was born at Edinburgh, in 1699, and educated at that university. He was minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, where he died in 1747. His poem of the Grave is popular, and deservedly so, and has obtained him a place among our standard poets.

BLAIR, JOHN, a chronologist, was a native of Edinburgh, and a near relation of Dr. Hugh Blair, who materially assisted him in the composition of his principal work, the Chronology and History of the World, which was published in 1754, and to which he afterwards added maps of ancient and modern geography. This work procured him considerable church preferment. He died in 1782.

BLAIR, DR. HUGH, was born at Edinburgh, in 1718, and was the son of a merchant. He was educated at the university of his native city, and was licensed to preach in 1741, when he became minister of Colessie, in Fife. In 1743 he was appointed minister of the Canongate, Edinburgh; in 1754 he was removed to Lady Yester's; and in 1759 to the High Church, where he continued during the remainder of his life. A professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres having been founded by his majesty, in 1762, Dr. Blair was appointed professor; and here originated his Lectures on Composition, which he published in 1783. The first volume of his Sermons was published in 1777, and acquired such a rapid popularity, that he not only obtained a large sum of money for the succeeding volumes, but was rewarded with a pension of two hundred pounds per annum. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh, in 1800. In his Sermons his style is elegant, and he enforces the moral duties with great felicity of language and argument. His lectures still remain a standard work.

BLAKE, ROBERT, one of the most celebrated of British admirals, was born at Bridgewater, in 1599, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. By the interest of the puritans, he was elected member for Bridgewater, in 1640. In the struggle between Charles I. and his people, he espoused the cause of liberty, and distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Taunton, and other exploits. In 1649 he was put in command of the fleet. His first achievement was the destruction of Prince Rupert's squadron, at Malaga. In 1652 and 1653 he fought four desperate engagements with the Dutch fleet, under Van Tromp, in two of which the enemy were defeated with great loss. The next theatre of Blake's glory was the Mediterranean, to which he sailed in 1654, and where he destroyed the Tunisian castles of Goletta and Porto Ferino, and intercepted the Spanish plate fleet. Having received intelligence that another plate fleet was lying at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, he sailed thither, forced his way into the harbour, burned the ships, and came out without having suffered any loss. His health was now entirely broken, and he bent his course homeward, but expired August 27, 1657, while the fleet was entering Plymouth Sound. His body was interred by a public funeral, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel; but on the restoration of Charles II. it was torn from its resting place, and buried in a pit in St. Margaret's churchyard; a base act, well worthy of a monarch who became a traitor to his country and a pensioner of France. Blake was not merely a man of courage and talent; he was pious, just, and singularly disinterested.

BLAKE, JOACHIM, a Spanish general, was born at Velez Malaga, and served, first as captain, and next as major, in the war, from 1793 to 1795, between France and Spain. When Napoleon seized the crown of Spain, Blake espoused the cause of his country; but with more valour and zeal than success. Though defeated at Rio Seco and Espinosa, he still sustained his military character. In 1810 he was appointed one of the regency, from which rank he was transferred to that of captain general. Having been defeated at Murviedro, he shut himself up with his army in Valencia, but was at length compelled

to surrender In 1820, on the establishment of the constitution, he was admitted into the council of state; and his attachment to that constitution subsequently exposed him to danger. He died at Valladolid, in 1827

BLAKELY, JOHNSTON, a captain in the United States' navy during the late war, was born in Ireland in 1781. Two years after, his father emigrated to the United States and settled in North Carolina. Young Blakely was placed, in 1796, at the university of North Carolina, but circumstances having deprived him of the means of adequate support, he left college, and in 1800 obtained a midshipman's warrant. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Wasp, and in this vessel took his Britannic Majesty's ship Reindeer, after an action of nineteen minutes. The Wasp afterwards put into L'Orient; from which port she sailed August 27. On the evening of the first of September, 1814, she fell in with four sail, at considerable distances from each other. One of these was the brig-of-war Avon, which struck after a severe action; but captain B. was prevented from taking possession by the approach of another vessel. The enemy reported that they had sunk the Wasp by the first broadside, but she was afterwards spoken by a vessel off the Western Isles. After this we hear of her no more. Captain Blakely was considered a man of uncommon courage and intellect.

BLANCHARD, JAMES, an eminent painter, who bears the honourable denomination of the French Titian, was born in 1600, and died in 1638. He was an indefatigable artist, and left many pictures. His finest work is the Descent of the Holy Ghost, which is considered as one of the best productions of the French school.

BLANCHET, FRANCIS, the son of parents in humble life, was born in 1707, at Angerville, and educated at the college of Louis XIV. He was first a professor in two provincial colleges, next employed himself in private tuition, and, lastly, obtained an office in the king's library and cabinet. He died in 1781, after a painful illness of many years. Blanchet was one of the most amiable of men, and the most affectionately paternal of tutors. As an author he has great merit. His Apologues and Tales are told with spirit and grace.

BLAYNEY, BENJAMIN, a divine and biblical critic, was educated at Oxford, where he became M. A. in 1753, and D. D. in 1787. He was professor of Hebrew at that university, canon of Christ Church, and rector of Polshot, Wilts. He died in 1801. He translated Jeremiah, the Lamentations, and Zechariah; edited the Oxford Bible in 1769; and wrote a Dissertation on Daniel's Seventy Weeks.

BLETTERIE, JOHN PHILIP RENÉ DE LA, was born at Rennes, in 1696, and died in 1772. He was professor of eloquence at the Royal College, and a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. He wrote Lives of Julian and Jovian; and translated part of Tacitus. Gibbon highly praises the Lives, and his countrymen consider them as models of impartiality, precision, elegance, and judgment.

BLIN DE SAINMORE, ANDREW MICHAEL HYACINTH, was born at Paris, in 1733. At the very outset of his career he lost all his fortune, but his literary talents procured him friends, and he successively filled several honourable offices connected with literature, the last of which was that of conservator of the library of the arsenal. He died in 1807. He is the author of Orpheus, a tragedy, and of many heroic epistles and fugitive poems of no common merit.

BLOCH, MARK ELEAZAR, a Jewish physician and ichthyologist, was born, in 1723, at Anspach, in Franconia, of parents so poor that they could give him no education; and, accordingly, at the age of nineteen, he was ignorant even of German. By dint of application, however, he acquired Latin, and a knowledge of anatomy and surgery, and obtained a doctor's degree. His great work is a Natural History of Fishes, in twelve quarto volumes, with four hundred and thirty-two plates. He died in 1799.

BLOCK, JOANNA KOERTEN, an artist of a singular kind, was born at Amsterdam, in 1650, and died in 1715. She excelled in cutting landscapes, sea pieces, flowers, and even portraits, out of paper, with the most perfect resemblance to nature. Her productions sold at enormous prices, and she was patronised by several sovereigns.

BLONDEL, DAVID, a protestant writer and minister, was born, in 1591, at Chalons sur Marne. In 1650 he was invited to Amsterdam, to succeed Vasorius, as professor of history, and he died there in 1655, after having lost his sight in consequence of the humidity of the climate. Blondel was a man of learning, had a minute acquaintance with history, and was a fluent speaker. Among his works, one of the most curious is his refutation of the silly story of Pope Joan. He has the merit of having written in favour of liberty of conscience.

BLONDEL, FRANCIS, an eminent French architect and diplomatist, was born, in 1617, at Ribemont, in Picardy. After having been sent as envoy to Constantinople, he was appointed counsellor of state, one of the dauphin's preceptors, professor of the royal college, and member of the Academy of Sciences. The noble tri-

umphal arch of St. Denis was erected by him. He wrote various works, on literary, architectural and military subjects. His death took place in 1686.

BLONDEL, James Francis, was born at Rouen, in 1705, and, like his uncle, was an architect of great talent. The merit of a course of architectural lectures, which he delivered at Paris, obtained him the appointment of professor at the academy. In his final illness, he had himself removed to his school at the Louvre, that he might yield up his last breath where he had taught his art. He died in 1775. J. F. Blondel is the author of French Architecture, four volumes folio; a Course of Civil Architecture, nine volumes octavo; and other works of a similar kind.

BLOOD, Thomas, a singular desperado, was originally an officer in Cromwell's army. His first remarkable enterprise was an attempt to surprise the castle of Dublin, which was frustrated by the duke of Ormond. He subsequently seized the duke in the streets of London, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn, and was very near accomplishing his purpose. His last exploit was an attempt to carry away the crown and regalia from the Tower. For some inexplicable reason, Charles II. not only pardoned him, but gave him an estate of five hundred pounds per annum. He died in 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, a poet, born at Honington, in Suffolk, in 1766, was the son of a tailor, and was early left fatherless. He was taught to read by his mother, who kept a village school, and this was, in fact, his only education. At the age of eleven he was employed in such husbandry labour as he could perform; but, his constitution being delicate, he was subsequently apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked as a journeyman for many years. His leisure hours were spent in reading and in the composition of verses. His poem of the Farmer's Boy was at length brought before the public, by the benevolent exertions of Capel Loft, and it procured the author both fame and profit. He subsequently published other poems, among which may be mentioned Wild Flowers, and the Banks of the Wye. Ill health and misfortune clouded the latter years of this modest and meritorious writer, and he died in 1823, when he was almost on the verge of insanity.

BLOUNT, Sir Henry, was born at Tittenhangher, in Hertfordshire, in 1602; travelled in the East in 1634, 1635, and 1636; fought under the banner of Charles at Edgehill; was, nevertheless, employed by Cromwell; and died in 1682. He is the author of a Voyage to the Levant; the Exchange Walk, a satire; and other works.

BLOUNT, Sir Thomas Pope, eldest son of Sir Henry, was born in 1649 and died in 1697. He produced Censura Celebriorum Auctorum; De Re Poetica; Essays on several subjects; and Natural History.

BLOUNT, Charles, the youngest son of Sir Henry, was born in 1654, and made himself conspicuous by his deistical opinions, and by considerable talent. His Anima Mundi was suppressed, and publicly burnt. This work he followed up by three of the same kind. The Life of Apollonius Tyaneus; Great is Diana of the Ephesians; and Religio Laici. Of the Revolutions of 1688 he was a warm friend; but he acted little in consonance with its principles, when he published his King William and Queen Mary Conquerors, to assert their right to the crown by conquest. The commons ordered this tract to be burnt by the hangman. He shot himself, in 1693, in consequence of the sister of his deceased wife having refused to marry him.

BLOUNT, Thomas, was born at Bardesley, in Worcestershire, in 1618, and died in 1679. He published Glossographia; a Law Dictionary; and various other works; the most curious and valuable of which is, Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Ancient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs of Manors.

BLOW, John, a musician, was born, in 1648, at North Callingham, in Nottinghamshire, received a doctor's degree from Archbishop Sancroft; and, on the death of Purcell, became organist of Westminster Abbey. He died in 1708. His secular compositions, were collected, in 1700, under the title of Amphion Anglicus. His church music receives qualified praise from Dr. Burney.

BLUCHER, Gebaral Lebrecht Von, a celebrated general, was born at Rostock, in 1742, entered the Swedish service at the age of fourteen, and was made prisoner by the Prussians. He joined the banners of Frederic the Great, served during the seven years war, and rose to the rank of captain; but, being disgusted at some real or imagined slight,

he demanded his dismission in such a haughty manner, that Frederic granted it in the following pithy terms—"Captain Blucher has permission to quit the service, and to go to the devil, if he pleases." For many years Blucher lived in retirement, engaged in agricultural pursuits; but, in 1786, he was recalled to the army, with the rank of major. In the campaigns of 1792, 1793, and 1794, he bore an active part, and rose to be major-general. It was not till 1806 that he had an opportunity of again displaying his military talents. In that year he commanded the advanced guard at Auerstadt, and also distinguished himself by his obstinate defence of Lubeck, where he was taken prisoner. He was, however, speedily exchanged for the duke of Belluno. In 1813, he was once more called into the field, and displayed astonishing ardour and activity. He signalized himself at Lutzen, utterly defeated Macdonald on the Katzbach, and contributed greatly to the victory of Leipsic. His unintermitting exertions gained him the rank of field marshal, and, from the allied troops. the appellation of "Marshal Forward." In the campaign of 1814, he was alternately victorious and defeated; he sustained heavy losses at Champ Aubert, Montmirail, and Vauxchamps, but triumphed at Dienville and Laon, and in the attack upon Paris. At the conclusion of the contest he visited England, and was received with enthusiasm. When the war again broke out, he was once more entrusted with the command of the Prussian troops. On the sixteenth of June, 1815, he was defeated at Ligny, by Napoleon, and narrowly escaped with his life, he being thrown from his horse, and charged over by both the French and Prussian cavalry. He, nevertheless, brought up his army in time to render the battle of Waterloo decisive. His subsequent conduct at Paris was not that of a generous enemy. For his service he received the title of Prince of Wahlstadt. He died at Krilowitz, September 12, 1819. Blucher was intrepid, indefatigable, prompt in his movements, and undismayed by reverses; but he did not belong to the higher class of military leaders; he is believed to have been but an indifferent strategist, and to have been indebted to general Gniesenau for his most successful plans of operation.

BLUM, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, a German poet and literary character, was born at Rathenau, in Brandeburg, in 1739. His works consist of lyric poems, idylls, epigrams, a drama, My Walks, and a Dictionary of German Proverbs. Blum, who was much esteemed, died in 1790.

BLUMAUER, ALOYS, an Austrian, was born at Steyer, in 1755, and in his youth belonged to the society of jesuits. He acquired reputation as a satirical and burlesque poet. Of his productions, which extend to eight volumes, the Printing House; the Eulogium of the Ass; an Address to the Devil; and the Eneid Travestied, are the most popular. He died in 1798.

BOADICEA, BOUDICEA, or BONDUCA, a British heroine, the widow of Prasutagus, and queen of the Iceni. Having been basely treated by the Romans, she raised the Britons in arms against them, and obtained several advantages; but was at length utterly defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 61, and died of grief, or by poison.

BOBROFF, SIMON SERGIEVITSCH, a Russian poet, who died, in 1810, at Saint Petersburgh, enjoyed considerable reputation. His best poem is said to be the Chersonide, or a Summer's Day in the Crimea. His lyrical works have been collected in four volumes.

BOCCACCIO, JOHN, one of the classic writers of modern Italy, was the son of a Florentine merchant, and was born at Paris, in 1313. He early devoted himself to poetry, but he was discouraged by the superior merit of his friend Petrarch, and committed to the flames many of his own lyrical and amatory verses. As a prose writer, however, he deservedly acquired fame. His principal work is the Decameron, a collection of tales, many of which, unfortunately, are deformed by licentiousness. The Valdarfer edition of the Decameron, published in 1471, was sold at the Roxburgh sale for the enormous sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty pounds. Boccaccio first introduced the works of Homer and other Greek writers into Tuscany. He died in 1375, at Certaldo.

BOCCAGE, MARY ANNE LE PAGE DU, a French poetess of considerable merit, and possessed of great accomplishments and benevolence, was born at Rouen, in 1710, and died in 1802. Her principal works are, an imitation of Paradise Lost; the Colombiad, an epic poem; and the Amazons, a tragedy.

BOCCALINI, TRAJAN, an Italian satirist, the son of an architect, was born, in 1556, at Loretto. He successively held various governments in the pope's dominions; but his satirical writings having rendered him obnoxious, and complaints having also been made of his administration, he retired to Venice, where he died in 1613. It has been asserted that he was beaten to death with sand bags, by four hired ruffians, but this story is a fiction. His chief work is intitled News from Parnassus.

BOCH, JOHN, a Flemish poet, denominated the Belgic Virgil, was born at Brussels, in 1555. He accompanied Cardinal Radzivil to Rome, studied theology there

under Bellarmin, and afterwards travelled into Poland, Livonia, and Russia. The duke of Parma appointed him secretary to the town house of Antwerp. He died in 1609, and his poems were collected by his son Ascanius, who was himself a poet.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, an eminent divine and oriental scholar, the son of a protestant clergyman, was born at Rouen, in 1599, educated at Paris, Oxford, and Leyden, and became minister at Caen. He died of apoplexy, in 1667. His principal works are Phaleg and Canaan, seu Geographia Sacra; and Hierozoicon.

BOCK, JEROME, a German botanist, better known under his Latin name of TRAGUS, was born at Heidesbach, in 1498, was a schoolmaster, and then a physician, and died at Hornbach, in 1554. Bock may be considered as one of the founders of modern botany; he was the first who endeavoured to form a natural botanical arrangement. He is the author of a Herbal of German Plants.

BODE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a learned German orientalist, was born at Wernigerode, in 1723, and acquired, by his own exertions, the Arabic, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Ethiopian, rabbinical Hebrew, Armenian, Turkish, and Coptic languages. He was professor of philosophy in the university of Helmstadt. He died in 1796. His principal works consist of translations of the Scriptures from the oriental languages.

BODIN, JOHN, a French lawyer and literary character, was born at Angers, about 1530, and was brought up to the bar, but retired from it for want of success. For awhile he enjoyed the favour of Henry III., which, however, he lost by his patriotic conduct. He died, in 1596, at Laon, where he was chief magistrate. Among his works, the most remarkable are, a treatise on government, intitled De la Republique, and another, called Demonomania, in which he asserts the existence of witchcraft.

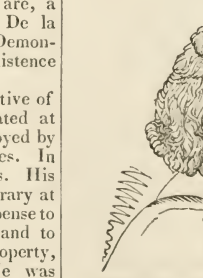
BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, a native of Exeter, born in 1544, was educated at Geneva and Oxford, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth in various embassies. In 1597 he retired from public business. His noble foundation of the Bodleian library at Oxford, for which he spared no expense to procure books and manuscripts, and to which he bequeathed nearly all his property, has immortalized his name. He was knighted at the accession of James I., and died January the 18th, 1612.

BODMER, JOHN JACOB, a Swiss poet, was born at Griefenberg, near Zurich, in 1698, and, after having declined the church, and made a brief trial of a mercantile situation, he obtained a college tutorship at Zurich, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote an epic poem called Noah, translated the Iliad, the Paradise Lost, and other works, and, in conjunction with his friend Breitinger, published a paper on the model of the Spectator. He died in 1783.

BODONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Italian printer, was born in 1740, at Saluzzo, in Piedmont. He had at first the direction of the ducal press at Parma, at which many of his best works were printed, and afterwards established a printing office of his own, which soon became famous throughout Europe for its splendid productions. Napoleon gave him a pension of three thousand francs, and a present of eighteen thousand. Bodoni is the author of a Letter on Printing; and a Typographical Manual: the latter was a posthumous publication. He died in 1813.

BOECE, or BOETHIUS, HECTOR, a Scottish historian, was born at Dundee, about 1470, and educated at Perth and Paris. He was the first person appointed principal of King's College, Aberdeen. He wrote in Latin, a Life of Elphinstone, the founder of the college; and also a History of Scotland, elegant in style, but filled with fictions. He died about 1550

BOEHM, BOEHMEN, or BEHMEN JACOB, a German fanatic, was born, in 1575, in a small village, near Goerlitz, in Lusatia, and was by trade a shoemaker. Insanely believing, or artfully affecting to believe, that he was favoured with revelations and inspirations from the Deity, he published numerous works, and gained many followers. Mosheim justly characterizes his productions as "a strange mixture of chemical terms, mystical jargon, and absurd visions." They also at least verge on spinosism and manicheism. Yet the pious Law became the English editor of them. Boehm died in 1624.



BOERHAAVE, HERMAN, one of the most eminent of modern physicians, was born, in 1668, at Voorhout, near Leyden. His father, the minister of Voorhout, educated him for his own profession, and he made an honourable progress in his studies. But, on the death of his parent, who left him slenderly provided for, he obtained

a subsistence by mathematical lectures, and at length devoted himself to the medical profession. For that profession he had imbibed an early liking, by the circumstance of his having cured himself of an ulcer in the thigh, which had foiled the faculty for six years. He took the degree of M. D. at the university of Harderwick, in 1693. At first his success was limited, but at length he became professor of physical botany at Leyden, and his lectures at once enhanced the fame of the university and established his own. In 1714 he became rector of the university. Patients thronged to him from all quarters, wealth consequently flowed in upon him, and he confessedly stood at the head of modern physicians. From his multifarious knowledge, Boerhaave has been called the Voltaire of science. He died September the 23d, 1738. His works are numerous; among the principal may be mentioned, Institutiones Medicæ; Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis; Index Plantarum; and Elementa Chimiæ.

BOETHIUS, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a Latin statesman, philosopher, and writer, was of a noble Roman family, and was born in 455. He was thrice consul, and was for many years a favourite of Theodoric, king of the Goths. His zeal for orthodoxy, however, at length excited the anger of Theodoric, who was an Arian. Boethius was unjustly charged with treason, his property was confiscated, and he was thrown into prison, where he was beheaded in 526. While a captive, he wrote his famous Consolations of Philosophy; a work which has been translated by two of the most illustrious of the British sovereigns, Alfred and Elizabeth. The whole of his compositions occupy two folio volumes.

BOETTCHER, John Frederic, a native of Brandenberg, was born about the end of the seventeenth century; he lived with an apothecary at Berlin, where he studied alchemy, and was obliged to fly from that city, in consequence of a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. On Boettcher's taking refuge in Saxony, the electors shut him up in Konigstein, and insisted on his prosecuting his search for the long sought stone. The alchemist failed of course, but he was indemnified by the discovery of the mode of making that beautiful species of porcelain which is now known as the Saxon or Dresden. For this he was ennobled by the elector. He died in 1719.

BOGDANOVITSCH, Hippolytus Theodorovitsch, one of the most distinguished Russian literary characters of the reign of Catherine, was born in Little Russia, in 1743, was employed as a diplomatist, and in other official situations, and died in 1803. He is the author of various works; among which may be mentioned Douschenka, a romantic poem; Russian Proverbs; the Slavi, a drama; and an Historical Picture of Russia. He also edited two journals, intitled Innocent Amusement, and the St. Petersburgh Courier.

BOHEMOND, Mark, a Norman adventurer, son of the celebrated Robert Guiscard, was distinguished in his youth, by deeds of arms, in Italy and the eastern empire, which he surpassed in Palestine during the first crusade. He made himself master of Antioch, in 1097, and founded a principality which existed for nearly two centuries. He was taken prisoner in Mesopotamia, but succeeded in obtaining his liberty after a captivity of two years. While taking measures to renew his attempts against the Greek empire, he died, in 1111, in Apulia.

BOIARDO, Matteo Maria, Count of Scandiano, an Italian poet, was born, about 1434, at Scandiano, in the duchy of Modena, was educated at Ferrara, and held several honourable offices, among which was that of governor of Reggio. He died at Reggio, in 1494. Boiardo is the author of several productions of merit, but his fame rests on his poem of Orlando Innamorato, which was the first example of epic romance, and led the way to the Orlando of Ariosto.

BOILEAU, James, an elder brother of the celebrated poet, born at Paris, in 1635, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, a canon, and dean and grand vicar of Sens. He died in 1716. He is the author of several theological and other works in the Latin language, the most celebrated of which is the Historia Flagellantium. James Boileau, like his brother, was caustic and witty. Being asked why he always wrote in Latin, he replied, "for fear the bishops should read me, in which case I should be persecuted." The Jesuits he designated as men "who lengthened the creed, and abridged the decalogue."

BOILEAU-DESPREAUX, Nicholas, one of the most eminent of French satirists and poets, was born, in 1636, at Crône, near Paris. In his youth he laboured under ill health, was considered as good natured but dull, and seems to have been slighted by his relatives. He was educated for the bar, and received as an advocate; but soon deserted the profession, to the great annoyance of his kindred, particularly of his brother in law, Dongois, who declared that Nicholas would be nothing but a fool all his life. In the study of divinity he was not more successful. At length he devoted himself to literature; and, at the age of thirty, astonished his friends, and delighted France, by his first

seven Satires. His fame was at once established. The reputation which he had thus acquired, he supported by the publication of additional Satires, the Art of Poetry, Epistles, in the manner of Horace, and the mock heroic poem of the Lutrin. The latter appeared in 1674. His talents gained him the favour of Louis XIV., who gave him a pension, and made him royal historiographer, in conjunction with Racine. In 1684 he became a member of the French Academy. Till the close of his days Boileau continued in habits of close friendship with the most eminent of his contemporaries; and though, during his life, and since his decease, many attacks have been made on him, he still retains his lofty station on the French Parnassus. Boileau is to France that which Pope is to England. He died, on the 13th of March, 1711, of a dropsy in the chest.

BOISROBERT, Francis Metel de, a French wit and comic writer, was born at Caen, about 1592, and was a favourite of Cardinal Richelieu, who, among other benefices, gave him the abbey of Chatillon sur Seine. Boisrobert, however, was more attentive to gaming, good living, and theatrical amusements, than to clerical duties. He died in 1662. His poems and other works, including eighteen plays, are now forgotten. It was on the suggestion of Boisrobert that Richelieu founded the French Academy.

BOISSY, Louis de, a native of Vic, in Auvergne, was born in 1694, and commenced his literary career as a satirist; but soon relinquished satire, and became a writer of comedies. Though many of his pieces, which are forty in number, were eminently successful, he sank into such poverty, that he and his wife shut themselves up, and resolved to perish of hunger; and they were saved only by the chance entrance of a friend. Hearing of this circumstance, Madam de Pompadour patronised the unfortunate author, and obtained for him the editorship of the Gazette de France and of the Mercure. Boissy died in 1758. His comedies form nine volumes.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, Francis Anthony, Count de, an eminent French legislator and literary character, was born in the vicinity of Annonay, in 1756, and originally held a considerable situation in the household of Monsieur, brother of Louis XVI. He sat in the national assembly, and in the convention, and uniformly displayed a pure and enlightened love of liberty. Few men passed through the revolution with a character so unstained as Boissy d'Anglas. When, in 1795, an infuriated jacobin mob broke into the hall of the convention, while he was sitting as president, and a hundred muskets were pointed at him, and the bleeding head of one of his colleagues was raised to his face, he preserved an immovable courage and dignity. In 1797, he was elected a member of the council of five hundred; and, in September, he was sentenced to banishment, but succeeded in escaping. Napoleon made him a senator and commander of the legion of honour. Louis XVIII. created him a peer, in 1814; but Boissy having subsequently recognised the authority of Napoleon, he was deprived of his title. It was, however, soon restored. He died at Paris, in 1826. He was the author of various tracts and published speeches; an Essay on the Life of Malesherbes; and the Literary and Poetical Studies of an Old Man, or Miscellany of Verse and Prose, 6 vols. 12mo.

BOLEN, or BOLEYN, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Bolen, was born in 1507, attended, when only seven years old, the Princess Mary to France, returned thence in 1527, and was appointed maid of honour to Catherine of Arragon. The lustful tyrant Henry VIII. became enamoured of her, and, after having obtained a divorce, married Anne in 1533. In September she gave birth to a princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. Having transferred his affections to Jane Seymour, Henry accused the unfortunate Anne of violating the marriage vow, and, on this pretext, she was beheaded, May the 19th, 1536.

BOLINGBROKE, Henry St. John, Lord Viscount, son of Sir Henry St. John, was born at Battersea, in 1672, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained a seat in parliament in 1700, and in 1704 was appointed secretary of war and the marines, but resigned the secretaryship in 1707. In 1710, he again formed a part of the ministry, as secretary of state, and had a principal share in the peace of Utrecht. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but, dissatisfied with not having obtained an earldom, and with other circumstances, he became the enemy of his colleague Harley, of whom he had long been the friend. On the accession

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of George I. an impeachment of Bolingbroke being meditated, he fled to France, and, at length, accepted the office of secretary to the pretender. He was soon, however, dismissed from this new service, and, in the meanwhile, had been impeached and attainted in England. After a residence in France till 1723, he was pardoned, and his estates were restored, but he was not allowed to sit in the house of peers. More indignant at this exclusion than gratified by his pardon, he became one of the chief opponents of Sir R. Walpole, and by the power of his pen contributed greatly to the overthrow of that minister. In 1735, he again withdrew to France, and remained there till the death of his father, after which event he settled at Battersea, where he resided till 1751, when he died of a cancer in the face. Bolingbroke was intimate with and beloved by Pope, Swift, and the most eminent men of his age; his talents were of the first order; he possessed great eloquence; and, in point of style, his writings rank among the best in the English language. His compositions were published by Mallet in five quarto volumes.

BOLIVAR, Simon, the great captain of South America, was born in the city of Caracas in 1783. After acquiring the first elements of a liberal education at home, he repaired to Europe to complete his studies at Madrid. From Spain he passed into France, and resided for a considerable period at Paris, where he was a witness of some of the later events of the revolution. He returned to Madrid in 1802, where he married the daughter of Don B. Toro, and embarked with her for America in 1809. He lived for a while in a retired manner on his estates at Caracas, but the premature death of his wife induced him again to visit Europe as a relief to his sorrow for her loss. On his return, he was one of the chief promoters of the revolutionary movements in Caracas in 1810, and received a colonel's commission from the new patriotic government. He gradually rose by the weight of his talents and services to higher offices, and in 1814, a convention of the principal civil and military officers at Caracas confirmed the dictatorial powers that circumstances had already thrown upon him. After various reverses of fortune in the patriotic cause, Bolivar, in 1816, was recognized as supreme chief, and before the close of the ensuing year had fixed his head-quarters at Angostura. The campaign of 1819 was distinguished by several splendid victories, and Bolivar was universally hailed as the liberator and father of his country. Taking advantage of the favourable moment, he obtained the passage of a law, by which the republics of New Grenada and Venezuela were united in a single state under the title of the Republic of Colombia. The present constitution was adopted in 1821, and Bolivar was chosen the first president In 1825 he was declared perpetual protector of the republic of Bolivia, a state which had detached itself from the government of Buenos Ayres, and been named in honour of the liberator. For this republic he was requested to prepare a constitution; which he accordingly completed, and presented to the congress of Bolivia in May, 1826. This famous code was accompanied by an address expressive of his sentiments in respect to the form of government necessary for the new republics of the South. Some of the provisions of this code were considered anti-republican, and excited the liveliest apprehensions among the friends of liberty. A rebellion now demanded his immediate return to Colombia, where all signs of insurrection vanished at his approach. Bolivar had been re-elected to the office of president, and should have been qualified anew as such in January 1827. But in February he addressed a letter to the president of the senate, renouncing the presidency of the republic, and declaring his intention to repel the accusations that had been made against him, by a voluntary retirement. Notwithstanding the distrust of Bolivar entertained by the friends of the republic, he was reappointed to the presidency, and again accepted it, taking the oaths prescribed by the constitution, in the September following, at Bogota. In 1828 he assumed the chief power in Colombia, by a decree, dated Bogota, Aug. 27, which invested him with almost unlimited authority, but provided that he was to be assisted in the exercise of executive powers by the council of ministers. In January, 1830, Bolivar issued a proclamation resigning his military and political offices; and in May the constituent congress of Colombia elected Joaquin Mosquera president. In the September following, having been reappointed, Bolivar accepted the presidency, and on the seventeenth of December died at San Pedro Alejandrino, a country seat about a league from Santa Martha. His body was embalmed and laid in state for three days; the people flocking in crowds to look upon the remains of their liberator. Four days previous to his death, he issued a decree to the citizens of Colombia, which concluded in the following words: "Colombians—I leave you—but my last prayers are offered up for the tranquillity of Colombia—and if my death will contribute to this desirable end, by a discontinuance of party feeling, and consolidate the union, I shall descend with feelings of contentment into the tomb which will soon be prepared for me."

BOLLANDUS, JOHN, a Jesuit, born in the Netherlands, in 1596, was chosen by his fraternity to carry into effect Rossweide's plan of the Acta Sanctorum, or Lives of the Saints. He completed five folio volumes, the first part of which he published in 1643. Since his decease, in 1663, the work has been continued, by Henschenius and others, to the extent of fifty-three volumes, and is still incomplete.

BOLTON, EDWARD, an English antiquary, the time of whose birth and death is unknown. He was a catholic, and a retainer of the first duke of Buckingham. Of his productions, the principal is Nero Cæsar, or Monarchy Depraved; a curious work, which was published in 1624, and dedicated to his patron.

BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL, one of the most celebrated Italian algebraists of the sixteenth century. He was the first who invented a uniform method of resolving equations. His Treatise of Algebra was printed at Bologna, in 1572 and 1579.

BONA, or BONNA, a shepherdess of the Valteline, was first the mistress, and subsequently the wife, of Peter Brunoro, an Italian warrior. She gave numerous proofs of heroic courage. In the wars of the Venetians she greatly distinguished herself, particularly in taking by assault the castle of Pavona. She assisted her husband in defending Negropont, and, after his death, expelled the Turks from the island. She died in 1466.

BONAPARTE. See NAPOLEON.

BONARELLI DELLA ROVERE, GUY UBALDO, an Italian diplomatist and literary character, was born at Urbino, in 1563, was employed in many important negotiations by the dukes of Modena and Ferrara, and died in 1608. His pastoral of Phillis of Scyros, which is considered as standing next in merit to the Aminta and the Faithful Shepherd, is his principal work.

BONARELLI DELLA ROVERE, PROSPER, brother of Guy Ubaldo, died at Ancona, in 1659. He is the author of Soliman, a tragedy, nine musical dramas, and various comedies, letters, and miscellaneous poems.

BONCHAMP, ARTHUR DE, a celebrated general of the Vendean royalists, was born in Anjou, in 1759, and served with distinction in the army, during the American war. In 1793, he was chosen one of the principal Vendean leaders, and he distinguished himself by his talents and valour in numerous combats. On the 17th of October, 1793, he was mortally wounded at the battle of Chollet. Bonchamp was a man of abilities and humanity. The last act of his life was the saving of five thousand prisoners, whom the exasperated royalists were about to massacre.

BOND, JOHN, a critic and grammarian, was born in Somersetshire, in 1550, was educated at Winchester and Oxford, became master of Taunton grammar school, and afterwards a physician, and died in 1612. He wrote Annotations on Horace and Persius.

BONER, a German fabulist, who lived in the thirteenth and fourteenth century, of whose life no particulars are recorded. His Fables, partly borrowed from the Latin, form a valuable portion of what has been handed down to us of the poems of the Minnesinger. The first edition of them appeared in 1461, and is one of the earliest printed books.

BONIFACE, ST., whose real name was WILFRID, was born at Crediton, in Devonshire, about A. D. 680; travelled, about 716, through many parts of Germany (of which he is called the apostle), to convert the heathens; was consecrated a bishop, at Rome, by Gregory II. in 723; returned to Germany, and reclaimed the Bavarians from paganism; and was, finally, massacred in Friesland, in 755.

BONINGTON, RICHARD PARKES, a painter, who died, in 1802, at the early age of twenty-six, was born in London, was first a pupil of Gros, at Paris, and afterwards studied in Italy. Bonington was a man of genius, and his premature death was a heavy loss to the pictorial art. He excelled in various departments of painting. Among his finest pictures is a view on the great canal of Venice.

BONNEFONS, or BONNEFONIUS, JOHN, a Latin erotic poet, was born, in 1554, at Clermont, in Auvergne; studied civil law, under Cujas; practised as a barrister; was made lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Bar-sur-Seine; and died in 1614. His collection of amatory poems, under the title of Pancharis, ranks him among the best modern writers in the Roman language.

BONNER, EDMUND, a prelate, "damned to everlasting fame," under the appellation of "bloody bishop Bonner," was the son of a peasant, at Hanley, in Worcestershire, and was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Henry VIII. made him his chaplain, bishop of Hereford, and then of London, and employed him on embassies to France, Germany, and the pope. He was imprisoned and deprived of his bishopric, in the reign of Edward VI.; but was restored by Mary, and signalised himself by his vindictive and persecuting spirit. Queen Elizabeth imprisoned him in the Marshalsea, and he died there, in 1569, after ten years' confinement. Bonner was a man of learning and talent; but so sanguinary, that, in allusion to his excessive corpulence, he was said to have abundance of guts, but no bowels.

BONNET, or BONET, THEOPHILUS, a physician, was born at Geneva, in 1620, where he died in 1689. His fame principally rests on his having been the first pathological anatomist. The work which gives him this claim is named Sepulchretum, seu Anatomia Practica. He also wrote Pharos Medicorum, and compiled various medical treatises.

BONNET, CHARLES, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1720, and was designed for the law, but was inspired with an irrepressible love of natural history, by chancing to peruse a book on that science. His whole subsequent life was devoted to natural history and physiology, and his discoveries were numerous. He died of a dropsy in the chest, May the 20th, 1793. His works form nine volumes in quarto, and many of them have been translated into various languages. The Contemplation of Nature, two volumes octavo, is one of his most popular productions.

BONNEVAL, CLAUDE ALEXANDER, Count de, born in 1675, of a noble Limousin family, signalized his valour under Tourville, Catinat, and Vendôme; quitted his country in consequence of a dispute with the minister Chamillard; entered the Austrian service; and bore a distinguished part in many achievements, particularly in forcing the lines before Turin, and defeating the Turks at Peterwaradin. In 1720, his haughty and intractable disposition involved him in a quarrel with the court of Vienna, and he was compelled to fly. He took refuge in Turkey, where he became a Mahometan, under the name of Achmet Pacha, and was made master of the ordnance. He died in 1747, at the moment when he was said to be intending to escape from the Turkish dominions.

BONNIVET, WILLIAM GOUFFIER DE, admiral of France, distinguished himself at the siege of Genoa, in 1507, and at the battle of Spurs, in 1513. Francis I. also employed him as a negotiator in England and Germany. Bonnivet afterwards commanded in Spain and the Milanese, opposed peace, committed many military faults, and fell, at last, at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, which was fought by his advice. It was mainly by his intrigues that the constable of Bourbon was driven into rebellion

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN, was a native of Whitchurch, in Bucks, and, after having been tutor to the sons of the earl of Pomfret, was appointed one of the mathematical masters at Woolwich. He resided there for forty years, and became professor of mathematics to the Royal Military Academy. He died in 1821. As a man of science he enjoys a deserved reputation. Among his various works may be mentioned his Treatises on Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Astronomy; and his contributions to Rees's Cyclopædia.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, an architect, was a native of Italy, but spent a great part of his life in England, and was one of the associates of the Royal Academy. His architectural talents were of a high order. He died in March, 1808, at the age of sixty-nine.

BOONE, DANIEL, one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, was born in Virginia, and was from infancy addicted to hunting in the woods. He set out on an expedition to explore the region of Kentucky, in May, 1769, with five companions. After meeting with a variety of adventures, Boone was left with his brother, the only white men in the wilderness. They passed the winter in a cabin, and in the summer of 1770 traversed the country to the Cumberland river. In September, 1773, Boone commenced his removal to Kentucky with his own and five other families. He was joined by forty men, who put themselves under his direction; but being attacked by the Indians, the whole party returned to the settlements on Clinch river. Boone was afterwards employed by a company of North Carolina, to buy, from the Indians, lands on the south side of the Kentucky river. In April, 1775, he built a fort at salt-spring, where Boonesborough is now situated. Here he sustained several sieges from the Indians, and was once taken prisoner by them while hunting with a number of his men. In 1782 the depredations of the savages increased to an alarming extent, and Boone, with other militia officers, collected 176 men, and went in pursuit of a large body, who had marched beyond the Blue Licks, forty miles from Lexington. From that time till 1798, he resided alternately in Kentucky and Virginia. In that year, having received a grant of 2000 acres of land from the Spanish authorities, he removed to Upper Louisiana, with his children and followers, who were presented with 800 acres each. He settled with them at Charette, on the Missouri river, where he followed his usual course of life, —hunting and trapping bears,—till September, 1822, when he died in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He expired while on his knees, taking aim at some object, and was found in that position, with his gun resting on the trunk of a tree.

BOOTH, BARTON, a celebrated actor in the reigns of Anne and George I., was born, in 1681, in Lancashire, and was educated at Westminster school, under Dr. Busby. At the age of seventeen, however, he joined a strolling company of players; his talents, at length, gained him a footing on the regular theatre; his popularity continually increased; and his per-

formance of Cato, in 1712, set the seal upon his histrionic reputation. In 1715, he became one of the joint patentees and managers of Drury Lane theatre. He died in 1733. Booth was the author of a mask called Dido and Eneas, and of some songs and minor pieces.

BORDA, John Charles, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born at Dax, in Gascony, in 1733; served as an engineer in the French army in 1757; then became a naval officer; accompanied Pingré, in 1771, on a voyage to the South Sea, to make experiments on timekeepers; was captain of the Solitaire, in 1781, and displayed great gallantry in an action with the English; was employed with Delambre and Mechain in measuring an arc of the meridian; and died in March, 1799. He invented the reflecting circle, and a mensuration rod, and made many improvements in hydraulics, and experiments to determine the length of the pendulum.

BORDE, or BOORDE, Andrew, a physician, born at Pevensey, about 1500, was educated at Oxford, and travelled all over Christendom, and a part of Africa. He settled at Winchester, and afterwards at London, at which latter city he died in the Fleet, in 1549. He is the author of various works, among which are a Book of the Introduction of Knowledge; the Breviary of Health; and Merrye Tales of the Madmen of Gotham.

BORDELON, Laurence, a voluminous writer of novels, dramas, and miscellaneous works, was born at Bourges, in 1653, and died at Paris, in 1730. Of his works the best known are, Curious Varieties; the Extravagant Fancies of M. Ouffle; and Dialogues of the Living. In company one day, Bordelon said, "my works are my deadly sins;" to which a bystander replied, "the public does penance for them."

BORELLI, John Alphonso, a philosopher and mathematician, was born in 1608, studied at Rome, and became professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Pisa and Florence. From the latter city he went to Messina, where he had once held a professorship; but, in 1674, he was banished from it for political reasons. He settled at Rome, and died there in 1679. He was the first who applied mathematical calculation and mechanical principles to explain muscular action. Among his numerous productions, his posthumous work, De Motu Animalium, is the only one which is remembered.

BORGHESE, Marie Pauline, princess, originally *Bonaparte*, sister of Napoleon, was born in 1780, at Ajaccio. Her first husband was general Leclerc, and, after his death in 1802, she married the prince Camillo Borghese. With Napoleon, who loved her tenderly, she had many disputes, and as many reconciliations; for if he was capricious, she was also proud. Before the battle of Waterloo she placed all her diamonds, which were of great value, at his disposal; and they were in his carriage, which was taken in that battle, and exhibited in London. She lived, afterwards, separated from her husband, at Rome; where her house was the centre of refined and fashionable society. She died at Florence, in June, 1825.

BORGIA, Cæsar, the wicked offspring of a wicked parent, was the natural son of Pope Alexander VI. His father made him an archbishop and cardinal; but he was afterwards secularized, and the French king created him duke of Valentinois. He is said to have caused his brother, and several other persons, to be assassinated. After having performed many splendid military actions, and sustained many reverses of fortune, he was slain, in 1507, at the siege of Viana.

BORJA, or BORGIA, Francis de, a Spanish poet and statesman, a descendant from Pope Alexander VI., was appointed viceroy of Peru, in 1614, and governed that province in a manner which was honourable to him. He returned to Spain in 1621, and cultivated literature till his decease, which occurred in 1638. As a poet, he is most esteemed for his lyrical compositions.

BORLACE, Edmund, the son of one of the lords justices of Ireland, was educated at Dublin, and settled as a physician at Chester, where he died in 1682. His principal work is a History of the Irish Rebellion.

BORLASE, William, an antiquary and topographer, was born, in 1695, at Pendeen, in Cornwall, was educated at Oxford, and, till the end of his days, was rector of Ludgvan and vicar of St. Just, in his native country. The first of these preferments he obtained in 1722. In 1749 he was made F. R. S. and, in 1766, LL. D. He died in 1772. His chief works are, the Antiquities of Cornwall; Observations on the Scilly Islands; and a Natural History of Cornwall.

BORN, Ignatius, Baron, a mineralogist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1742, at Calrsburg, in Transylvania, and, in 1772, obtained an appointment in the department of the mines at Prague. His mineralogical talents induced the Empress Maria Theresa, to fix him at Vienna, and he was in high favour with her successor Joseph II. He died in August, 1791. Born was a zealous member of the Illuminati, and poignantly ridiculed the monks in his Monachologia. His works

principally relate to mineralogy and mining, and are much valued. The process of amalgamation was greatly improved by him.

BORROMEO, Charles, a cardinal, justly celebrated for his virtues, was of an illustrious Lombard family, and was born, in 1538, at the castle of Arona, in the Milanese. He was created a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, by his uncle Pope Pius IV. He was a model of piety and of charity, and a munificent patron of learning. His efforts to reform the monastic orders drew on him the vengeance of a fanatical monk, who attempted, but, happily, without success, to assassinate him. Borromeo died in 1584; in 1610, he was canonized; and in 1697 a colossal bronze statue of him, sixty-six feet high, was erected at Arona. His theological works occupy five folio volumes.

BORROMEO, Frederic, cousin german of Cardinal Charles, was also a cardinal, created in 1587, and archbishop of Milan in 1595. He died in 1631, at the age of sixty-eight. He founded the famous Ambrosian library, and two Academies, at Milan; is the author of various theological works; and emulated his cousin in piety and virtue.

BORROMINI, Francis, an Italian architect, was born at Bissona, in the Milanese, in 1599, was a pupil of Maderno, and succeeded him as architect at St. Peter's at Rome. His public works are numerous; but, though he was of undoubted talent, his taste was faulty. Jealousy of his rival Bernini's success is said to have rendered him insane, and, in a fit of frenzy, he put an end to his own existence, in 1667.

BOS, Lambert, an eminent philologer and scholar, was born, in 1670, at Worcum, in Friesland; became a Greek professor at Franeker, in 1704; and died, of consumption, in 1717. His most popular production is an excellent work on Greek ellipses. He published an edition of the Septuagint, with a prolegomena and various readings.

BOSC, Louis Augustus William, a French naturalist and agricultural writer, was born, in 1759, at Paris, and died there in 1828. In 1784 he was appointed secretary of the post office, and was subsequently promoted to a still higher station in that office. In 1793 he was driven from his place by the jacobins, and he took up his residence in the forest of Montmorenci, where he lived for three years in solitude, and devoted himself to the study of natural history, to which he had always been partial. His latter years were wholly devoted to science. Among his numerous works are a History of Shells, Worms, &c.; two Dictionaries of Agriculture; and a New Dictionary of Natural History.

BOSCAN-ALMOGAVER, John, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Barcelona, in 1494, served in the army when young, and was admitted to the court of Charles V., who valued him much. He was also entrusted with the education of the duke of Alba. The use of hendecasyllabic verse was introduced by him into the Spanish language, or, at least, was rendered popular. His poems were printed in conjunction with those of his friend Garcilasso.

BOSCAWEN, Edward, a brave and skilful admiral, second son of Viscount Falmouth, was born, in 1711, in Cornwall, entered the navy early, and in 1740 obtained the command of the Shoreham, whence, in 1744, he was removed to the Dreadnought. He distinguished himself at Porto-Bello and Carthagena, and, under Anson, in the battle off Cape Finisterre. Being made rear-admiral, and sent with a squadron to the East Indies, he failed in an attempt on Pondicherry, but took Madras. On his return, he was appointed one of the admiralty board. In 1755, he captured two sail of the line; in 1758, assisted in reducing Louisbourg; and in 1759, completely defeated a French fleet off Cape Lagos. A pension, the thanks of parliament, and the rank of general of the marines, were the rewards of these services. He died in January, 1761.

BOSCAWEN, William, a nephew of the admiral, was born in 1752, and educated at Eton, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; became a commissioner of bankrupts and of the victualling board; and died in 1811. He published a Translation of Horace; the Progress of Satire; and a Treatise of Convictions on Penal Statutes.

BOSCOVICH, Roger Joseph, a native of Ragusa, born in 1711, was educated by the Jesuits, at Rome, entered their order, and displayed such early talents, that, even before he had completed his studies, he was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at the Roman College. He was employed by Pius VI. on various public undertakings; among others, the draining of the Pontine marshes; and was afterwards patronised by the grand duke of Tuscany, and the king of France, the latter of whom gave him the place of director of optics for the navy. Boscovich died at Milan, in 1787. His collective philosophical works form five quarto volumes. Among them is a very elegant Latin poem on eclipses.

BOSSU, Rene le, a French critic, born at Paris, in 1631, died in 1680, subprior of the abbey of St. John of Chartres. His principal work is a Treatise on Epic Poetry, which was once popular, but is now almost forgotten.

BOSSUET, James Benignus, one of

the most eloquent of French preachers, and acute of controversialists, was born, in 1627, at Dijon, and after having studied at the college of Navarre, he became canon of Metz. From Metz his reputation spread to the capital, and he was invited to Paris, to preach before the queen mother and the king. There his fame soon eclipsed that of all his predecessors and contemporaries. In 1669 he was made bishop of Condom; in 1670 preceptor to the dauphin; and, in 1681, bishop of Meaux. He died in 1704. His Funeral Orations are masterpieces of eloquence; and in his controversy with the protestants he displays admirable learning and skill. Of his works, which form twenty quarto volumes, the principal are his Sermons; Discourse on Universal History; Exposition of the Catholic Faith; and History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches.

BOSSUT, CHARLES, an eminent mathematician, was born in the Lyonese, in 1730, studied in the Jesuits' college at Lyons, was taught mathematics by d'Alembert, and at the age of twenty-two was professor of the engineers' school at Metz. He died in 1814, universally regretted, both as an individual and as a man of science. His chief works are, a History of Mathematics; and, a Course of Mathematics; the last of which is highly popular.

BOSTON, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, was born at Dunse, in 1676, and died minister of Ettrick, in 1732. He is chiefly remembered by his Human Nature in its Fourfold State; a work which has gone through numerous editions.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of a Scotch judge, and was born at Edinburgh, in 1740. In 1763 he began his travels, in the course of which he visited Corsica. Of that island he afterwards gave an account, with Memoirs of General Paoli. Having been admitted an advocate of the Scottish courts, he took a prominent part in the celebrated Douglas cause, and also wrote a pamphlet on the subject. In 1773 he attended Johnson to the Hebrides; an excursion of which he published a journal, in 1785. He was called to the English bar, but had little practice, and never obtained any other legal preferment than the recordership of Carlisle. Of Johnson he was for more than twenty years the intimate friend, and his Life of that eminent character, which appeared in 1790, deservedly ranks him among the most amusing and interesting of biographers. Boswell likewise produced the Hypochondriac, a series of papers in the London Magazine, and some fugitive pieces. He died May the 19th, 1795.

BOTELLO, Don NUNO ALVAREZ DE, one of the most celebrated Portuguese viceroys of India. He sailed from Lisbon in 1624, and gained several victories over the Dutch. In 1628, he assumed the government of the Portuguese possessions in Hindostan, succoured Malacca, and destroyed the besieging Achenese army and fleet; for which he received the title of father of the country. After having obtained other successes, he was unfortunately killed, in 1629, by being crushed between his own and an enemy's vessel.

BOTH, JOHN and ANDREW, Dutch painters, natives of Utrecht, and pupils of Blomaert, were as remarkable for their fraternal affection as for their talents. They studied, lived, and painted together, and seemed to have but one mind. John excelled in landscapes, Andrew in figures. Andrew was drowned at Venice, in 1650, and his brother pined with grief for his loss, and died at Utrecht, in 1656.

BOTT, JOHN DE, an engineer, born at Florence, in 1670, of French parents, served successively the prince of Orange (William III.), the elector of Brandenberg, and the elector of Saxony. He fortified Wesel, and erected the arsenal at Berlin, and several fine edifices at Dresden. He died in 1745.

BOTTARI, JOHN GAETANO, a learned Italian prelate, was born at Florence, in 1689, and died at Rome, in 1775. The Crusca Academy intrusted to him the superintendence of the new edition of its Dictionary; the grand duke of Tuscany placed him at the head of his printing establishment; and Pope Benedict XIV. made him librarian of the Vatican, his almoner, and a canon. Bottari is the author of various works, relative to literature and the arts.

BOTZARIS, MARK, one of the gallant defenders of liberty in modern Greece, was born in Albania, in 1780, and is said to have been, at an early period of his life, in the French service. When the Greeks rose to throw off the Ottoman yoke, he ardently espoused the cause of his country, and was chosen stratarch of Western Greece. The Turks having invaded Etolia with a large army, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty volunteers, made a

nocturnal attack on the enemy's camp, and put great numbers of them to the sword; but, towards the close of the contest, he received a mortal wound. His companions in arms, by a desperate effort, succeeded in bearing him from the field, and he expired at Missolonghi on the following day, August 23, 1823.

BOUCHARDON, Edme, a celebrated French sculptor, was born, in 1698, at Chaumont in Bassigni, and died in 1762. Among his principal works are, a part of the figures of the fountain of Neptune at Versailles; the monument of the duchess of Lauraguais; and the fountain of Grenelle Street. He designed also, particularly in red chalk, with admirable spirit and taste.

BOUDINOT, Elias, a descendant of one of the Huguenots, was born in Philadelphia, in 1740. He received a liberal education, and entered into the practice of the law in New-Jersey, where he soon rose to considerable eminence. In 1777 he was chosen a member of Congress, and in 1782 was elected president of that body. On the return of peace he resumed his profession, but in 1789, was elected to a seat in the house of representatives of the United States, which he continued to occupy for six years. He was then appointed by Washington Director of the National Mint, in which office he remained for about twelve years. Resigning this office he retired to private life, and resided from that time in Burlington, New-Jersey. Here he passed his time in literary pursuits, liberal hospitality, and in discharging all the duties of an expansive and ever active benevolence. Being possessed of an ample fortune, he made munificent donations to various charitable and theological institutions, and was one of the earliest and most efficient friends of the American Bible Society. Of this institution he was the first president, and it was particularly the object of his princely bounty. He died in October, 1821.

BOUCICAUT, John le Maingre de, a marshal of France, one of the bravest and best of his countrymen, was born at Tours, in 1364; served at the age of twelve years under Duguesclin; acquired distinguished honour at the battle of Nicopolis, in 1396, where, however, he was taken prisoner; governed the city of Genoa for nine years with humanity and integrity; was made captive at the battle of Azincour, which was fought against his advice; and died in England, in 1421, after a captivity of six years.

BOUFFLERS, Louis Francis, Duke of, an eminent French marshal, was born in 1644; served with distinction under Crequi, and Turenne; immortalized himself by his defence of Lisle, in 1708, and his retreat after the battle of Malplaquet; and died in 1711. He was no less remarkable for generosity, probity, and modesty, than for military talent.

BOUFFLERS, Stanislaus, Marquis of, a descendant of the duke, was born at Luneville, in 1737, and was celebrated for wit, talents, accomplishments, and elegance of manners. He early embraced a military life, and became a knight of Malta, and governor of Senegal. During the revolution he emigrated to Berlin, and was chosen a member of the Academy of that city. He died at Paris, in 1815. His poems are polished and playful, but some of them are licentious; his prose works also have considerable merit.

BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Anthony de (brother of John Peter, who translated the Anti-Lucretius, and wrote a Parallel between the Expeditions of Alexander and Kouli Khan), was born at Paris in 1729. In Canada he acted as aid-de-camp to Montcalm, and displayed such bravery in many actions, that he obtained the rank of colonel, and a gift of two cannon. He next made a voyage round the world, which was completed in 1769. The narrative of it was published in 1772. He rose to high military and naval rank; but retired from the service in 1790. Under the empire he was made a senator, and a member of the Institute. The Royal Society also chose him one of its members. He died in 1811. Besides his Voyage, he gave to the press a Treatise on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to.

BOUGEANT, William Hyacinth, a Jesuit, born at Quimper, in 1690, who died at Paris, in 1743, is the author of various works of merit; among the most prominent of which are a History of the Treaty of Westphalia, and a volume on the Language of Beasts. The latter production, in which he maintains that beasts are animated by demons, was merely meant as a pleasantry; but some stupid animals about the court having taken him seriously, they procured his temporary exile. His end is said to have been hastened by the virulence of his literary assailants.

BOUGUER, Peter, eminent as a mathematician and hydrographer, was born at Croisic, in Lower Britanny, in 1698, and at thirteen possessed such mathematical knowledge that he publicly foiled a professor. He was sent with Condamine and others to measure a degree in South America; a task on which they were ten years employed. Bouguer invented the heliometer, and made numerous observations on the pendulum, the atmosphere, the expansion of metals, and other subjects. He died in 1758. Among his works are Treatises on the Construction of Ships; on Navigation and Pilotage; and on Light.

BOUHOURS, Dominic, a critic, man

of letters, and member of the Society of Jesus, was born at Paris, in 1628, and was tutor to the sons of the duke of Longueville and the son of Colbert. He died in the French capital, in 1702. His principal works are, Conversations of Aristus and Eugenius; Remarks and Doubts on the French Language; and the Art of forming a correct Judgment on Literary Productions.

BOUILLE, Francis Claude Amour, Marquis de, a native of Auvergne, was born about 1738, and commanded with great success in the West Indies during the American war. When the French revolution began, he warmly espoused the royal cause, and was compelled to emigrate. After having vainly endeavoured to rouse Russia and Sweden to a war against France, he settled at London, where he died, November 14, 1800. His Memoirs of the French Revolution is a valuable work.

BOULAINVILLIERS, Henry, Count de, a native of Normandy, was born at St. Saire, in that province, in 1658, and died in 1752. As an historian he is depreciated by Henault, but Montesquieu and Voltaire speak of him with considerable respect. He was an idolater of the feudal times, which he considered as the golden age of the monarchy! He is the author of a History of the Ancient Government of France; the State of France; the Life of Mahomet; a History of the Arabs; and various other works.

BOULANGER, Nicholas Anthony, a native of Paris, was born in 1722, and died in 1759. He was brought up as an engineer, and appointed superintendant of roads and bridges. In his principles he was deistical. He contributed some articles to the Encyclopedia, and wrote Antiquity Unmasked; and an Inquiry into the Origin of Eastern Despotism. Damilaville's obnoxious work, intitled Christianity Unmasked, has erroneously been attributed to Boulanger.

BOULTER, Hugh, an eminent prelate, was born in London, or its vicinity, in 1671, and was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and Christ Church, Oxford. After having enjoyed the minor preferments of minister of St. Olave, Southwark, archdeacon of Surrey, chaplain to the king, dean of Christ Church, and bishop of Bristol, he was, in 1724, nominated archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, which dignities he held till his death, in 1742. He was also thirteen times one of the lords justices of Ireland. Boulter was an able and benevolent man, and did much to relieve the wants of the country in which he was placed; but his policy was narrow, as it tended to keep the Irish in a state of perpetual depression, and consequently of hostility against those whom they considered as their oppressors.

BOULTON, Matthew, an eminent engineer, was born at Birmingham, in 1728, and established there a manufactory of hardware, in which he brought works in polished steel to the highest perfection. In 1762, he built his immense manufactory, at Soho, two miles from Birmingham, and in 1769 he entered into partnership with the celebrated James Watt. From that time their establishment became famous throughout Europe for its steam engines, and numerous other productions. Boulton, who was a fellow of the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, and an associate of other scientific institutions, died, at Soho, August 17, 1809.

BOURBON, Charles, Duke of, son of the count of Montpensier, was born in 1489, and received the constable's staff, from Francis I., at the age of twenty-six. He displayed consummate valour at the battle of Marignan, and was made viceroy of Milan. Unfortunately, however, the persecution inveterately carried on against him by Louisa, the king's mother, whose love he had rejected, at length drove him into rebellion. He gave his services to the emperor, and contributed to the victory of Pavia. He was slain in an assault upon Rome, on the 5th of May, 1527.

BOURCET, Peter Joseph de, a French officer and topographer, was born in 1700, at Usseaux, in the valley of Pragelas, served with distinction in the campaigns of 1733, 1741, and 1756, and died a lieutenant-general, in 1780. He is the author of a fine map of Upper Dauphiné; Military Memoirs on the Frontiers of France and Piedmont; and Historical Memoirs of the War in Germany, from 1757 to 1762.

BOURCHIER, Thomas, son of the earl of Eu, was educated at Oxford, became chancellor of that university, and was successively bishop of Worcester and of Ely, and, in 1454, archbishop of Canterbury. He was subsequently made a cardinal and lord chancellor; and died in 1486. Three English sovereigns were crowned by him. He is said to have introduced printing into England, in 1464; but this is doubted.

BOURCHIER, John, Lord Berners, was born about 1469, and was educated at Oxford. In 1495 he took an active part in suppressing the Cornish rebellion, and he distinguished himself at the siege of Teronenne. Henry VIII. made him chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards governor of Calais. Lord Berners died at Calais, in 1532. His love of literature was as remarkable as his valour. He wrote various pieces, and translated some French romances; but his greatest

work is his translation of Froissart's Chronicle

BOURDALOUE, Louis, a Jesuit, and a French preacher of consummate eloquence, was born at Bourges, in 1632. The reputation which he acquired by preaching in the country induced his superiors to send him to Paris, where he immediately acquired popularity, and became the favourite preacher of Louis XIV., who sent him into Languedoc, to convert the protestants. The latter part of his life was spent in visiting the sick and the prisons, and in other works of charity. He died, universally regretted, in 1704. His sermons occupy sixteen volumes, and have often been reprinted.

BOURDON, Sebastian, a painter of merit in various styles, but particularly in landscape, was born at Montpelier, in 1616, and studied at Rome, where he was the friend of Claude Lorraine. In 1652, wishing to avoid the civil wars which threatened France, he visited Sweden, and was patronised by Christina. She made him a present of some pictures which Gustavus had brought from Dresden; but, on examining them, Bourdon disinterestedly told her that she ought not to part with so valuable a collection. Christina afterwards took them to Rome, and they at length formed a part of the famous Orleans gallery. Bourdon died at Paris, in 1671. He was an engraver as well as a painter.

BOURGEOIS, Sir Francis, whose parents were Swiss, was born in London, in 1756, and was designed for the army, but displayed such an attachment to painting that he was placed under Loutherbourg. After having travelled for improvement, he became a royal academician. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the king of Poland; and, in 1794, landscape painter to George III. He died in 1811. The splendid collection of pictures which Mr. Desenfans had bequeathed to him, Sir Francis left to Dulwich College, with ten thousand pounds to build a gallery for them.

BOURGOING, John Francis, Baron de, was born at Nevers, in 1748, served early in the army, and successively acted as secretary of legation, and lastly as ambassador at various courts. He died, envoy at Dresden, in 1811. Of his writings the principal are, the Picture of Modern Spain, 3 vols.; and Historical and Philosophical Memoirs of Pius VI.

BOURIGNON, Antoinetta, a fanatic, born at Lisle, in 1616. So frightful was her appearance at her birth, that her parents hesitated whether they ought not to destroy her as a monster. As she grew up, however, her appearance improved, and she gave signs of considerable talent. Having an aversion to matrimony, she twice eloped from home to avoid it. The reading of mystical works inflamed her imagination, and she believed that she had visions and ecstatic trances, in which she was commanded to restore the true evangelical spirit in the world. She wandered about incessantly, and was expelled from many countries; but she made numerous proselytes, among whom were men of abilities. The virtue of charity she certainly did not possess; for she never gave alms. She died at Franeker, in Holland, in 1680. Her reveries fill twenty-two volumes.

BOURLIE, Anthony de Guiscard, Abbé de la, who is known in English history as the marquis de Guiscard, was born in Quercy, in 1658, and entered the church. For some crime, however, he was compelled to fly. Failing in an attempt to spread the revolt of the Cevennes, he took refuge in England, where he received a pension from Queen Anne's ministers; but, having betrayed them to his own government, he was summoned before the privy council. There he stabbed Mr. Harley, and, in return, was so dangerously wounded by some of the counsellors, that he died in Newgate, in 1711.

BOURNE, Vincent, one of the most elegant of modern Latin poets, was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, took his degree of M. A. in 1721, and died undermaster of Westminster school in 1747. Cowper describes him as having been the neatest of all men in his versification, the most slovenly in his person; and, as a poet, he thinks him not at all inferior to Ovid.

BOURRIT, Mark Theodore, a native of Geneva, born in 1739, and died in 1819, was a chanter in the cathedral of his native city. He is known to the public by his various journeys to the Alps, and particularly to the glaciers and Mont Blanc; of which he published narratives in 1772 and 1785. The last of these works was reprinted in 1789, with a Description of the Glaciers of the Pennine and Rhetian Alps.

BOURSAULT, Edmund, a French writer, was born at Muci l'Evêque, in Burgundy, in 1638, and though his father, a dissipated officer, to prevent him from knowing more than himself, would give him no education, he acquired a consummate knowledge of the French language. He wrote several comedies, particularly Esop in Town, and Esop at Court, three romances, and other works of considerable merit, among which may be mentioned Letters to Babet Boursault was a man of a modest mind and a forgiving spirit. He died in 1701.

BOUSMARD, M. de, a military engineer, after having been in the French service, passed, in 1792, into that of Prussia,

and rose to the rank of major-general. He was killed, by a bomb, at the siege of Dantzick, May 22, 1807. He is the author of a valuable Essay on Fortification, in four quarto volumes, with a volume of plates; and of a Defence of Vauban, who had been attacked by Laclos.

BOWDLER, Thomas, the son of a physician at Bath, was born in 1754, and died in 1825. He wrote Reform and Ruin; Letters written in Holland; and edited the Family Shakspeare; and an expurgated edition of Gibbon's History. His two sisters, Jane and Hannah, and his brother John, all possessed literary talents.

BOWDICH, Thomas Edward, a native of Bristol, where he was born in 1793, received a good education, and engaged in trade at his native place, but relinquished it to become a writer in the service of the African Company. In 1816, he was sent on a mission, from Cape Coast Castle, to the king of Ashantee. Of this embassy he subsequently published a valuable narrative. By his exposures and representations government was induced to dissolve the company. Eager to pursue his discoveries in Africa, he again visited that country; but, unfortunately for geography and science, disease, brought on by anxiety and toil, closed his career, on the 10th of January, 1824, shortly after he reached the river Gambia.

BOWDOIN, James, a governor of Massachusetts, was born at Boston in the year 1727, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1745. He took an early stand against the encroachments of the British government upon the provincial rights, and in 1774 was elected a delegate to the first Congress. The state of his health prevented his attendance, and his place was afterwards filled by Mr. Hancock. In 1778 he was chosen president of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1785 was appointed governor of that State. He was a member of the Massachusetts convention assembled to deliberate on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and exerted himself in its favour. He was the first president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences established at Boston in 1780, and was admitted a member of several foreign societies of distinction. He died at Boston in 1790.

BOWER, Archibald, a native of Dundee, born in 1686, was educated at St. Omer, entered the order of the Jesuits, and became a counsellor of the inquisition, at Macerata, in the papal states. He, however, fled to England, in 1726, embraced the protestant faith, and was patronised by persons of eminence. But his sincerity was much doubted, and his conduct was attacked by many, particularly by Dr. Douglas, the detector of Lauder. He died in 1766. Bower conducted the Historia Literaria; wrote a very indifferent History of the Popes; and contributed largely to the Universal History.

BOWYER, William, an eminent scholar and typographer, was born in London, in 1699, and, after having been for some time at St. John's College, Cambridge, became a partner with his father in the printing business. He was printer to various learned bodies, and to the house of lords. He published several philological tracts, and added notes to many erudite works from his press; but his principal production is an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with conjectural emendations. He died in 1777.

BOYCE, William, was born in London, in 1710, and studied music under Greene, the organist of St. Paul's. Notwithstanding that he unfortunately became deaf in his youth, he attained to high eminence in his profession. He became Mus. D., master of the king's band, and organist and composer to his majesty. Both in sacred and secular compositions he displayed great talent. He died in 1779.

BOYD, Mark Alexander, a Scotch poet, who was considered as a second "admirable Crichton," was born in Galloway, in 1562, studied at Glasgow and Paris, wandered over the continent for fourteen years, and died at his father's seat, at Pinkhill, in 1601. Some of his Latin poems are in the Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum; and many of his manuscripts are said still to exist.

BOYD, Hugh Macaulay, whose original name was Macaulay, was born in Ireland, in 1746, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. For some time he was a political writer in London; after which he accompanied Lord Macartney to Madras, where he died in 1791. The Letters of Junius have absurdly been attributed to his pen. His incompetence to produce those Letters is, however, amply proved by his own works, which have been collected in two volumes. Talent he had, but far indeed inferior to the talent of Junius.

BOYDELL, John, was born in Staffordshire, in 1719, and was originally an engraver. Toms was his preceptor in the art. Having gained some money by his talents and industry, he commenced business as a printseller, and soon became one of the most eminent in Europe. Enterprising and liberal, he was a great encourager of painters and engravers. The most celebrated artists were employed by him to paint pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery, of which, in consequence of his trade being injured by the continental war, he at length disposed by lottery. After having been sheriff, alderman, and lord

mayor of London, he died December the 12th, 1804.

BOYER, Abel, a French huguenot, born at Castries, in 1664, quitted France on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and settled in London. He died in 1729. He published various useful works, partly compilations, among which are his Political State of Europe; History of King William; and Annals of Queen Anne: but he is best known by his French and English Dictionary and Grammar.

BOYLE, Robert, a philosopher, who ranks with Bacon and with Newton, was the seventh son of the celebrated earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore, in Ireland, January the 26th, 1626; the year that Bacon died. Eaton has the honour of his early education, which was perfected by private tutors, and lastly at Geneva. After having travelled over various parts of the continent, he settled in England, and devoted himself to science, especially to natural philosophy and to chemistry; and till the close of his existence, he unremittingly persevered in his scientific pursuits. Of the Royal Society he was one of the first members, but he declined the office of president, as he did also that of provost of Eton College. Philosophy, however, did not wholly engross his time; much of his leisure was given to theological studies, to the composition of moral and religious works, and to the advancement of religion, for which latter object he expended very considerable sums. Among his pious acts was the founding of a lecture for the defence of natural and revealed religion. As an experimental philosopher, he displayed indefatigable ardour, and uncommon penetration and skill, and he, undoubtedly, opened the way to many modern discoveries. As a man, his character was of the most estimable kind; his manners were singularly mild and courteous, and he possessed piety without bigotry, learning without arrogance, and charity without ostentation. Boyle was never married. He died on the 30th of December, 1691, a week after his favourite sister, Lady Ranelagh, to whom he was affectionately attached, and with whom he had lived for the most part of nearly half a century. His numerous works have been collected in five volumes folio, and also in six volumes quarto.

BOYLE. See Burlington, Corke, Orrery.

BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1684. He studied medicine at Boston, and entered into the practice of his profession in that place. In 1721, when the small-pox broke out in Boston and spread alarm through the whole country, the practice of inoculation was introduced by Dr. Boylston, notwithstanding it was discouraged by the rest of the faculty, and a public ordinance was passed to prohibit it. He persevered in his practice in spite of the most violent opposition, and had the satisfaction of seeing inoculation in general use in New England, for some time before it became common in Great Britain. In 1725 he visited England, where he was received with much attention, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Upon his return, he continued at the head of his profession for many years, and accumulated a large fortune. Besides communications to the royal society, he published two treatises on the Small Pox. He died in 1766.

BOYSE, Samuel, the son of a dissenting minister, was born at Dublin, in 1708. He embraced literature as a profession, and was employed in various compilations, and in the Gentleman's Magazine. His poetical powers obtained for him the patronage of the duchess of Gordon, and other persons of rank and fortune, but patronage was bestowed in vain on Boyse, who was negligent and fond of low dissipation. After having, for several years, experienced every variety of wretchedness, he expired, in 1749, at a miserable lodging in Shoe Lane. Some of his poems have been admitted into the collected works of the British poets. Of his productions, the principal is The Deity, a religious poem, which, in spite of many faults, is honourable to his talents.

BRACCIOLINI, Francis, an Italian poet, was born at Pistoia, in 1566, and died in 1645. He was secretary to cardinal Barbarini, and having celebrated that prelate's elevation to the popedom (Urban VIII.), his patron gave him the surname of dell'Api, in allusion to the bees, which are the arms of the Barbarini family. Bracciolini was a fertile and not contemptible poet, in various styles. His principal works are, an heroic poem, called the Cross Reconquered; and a mock heroic poem, Le Scherno degli Dei, in ridicule of the heathen deities.

BRACTON, Henry de, a native of Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, was

made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. in 1244. The time of his death is unknown. He owes his fame to his valuable work on the Laws and Customs of England, which was first published in 1569.

BRADBURY, Thomas, a dissenting minister, born at Wakefield, in 1677, became the successor of Daniel Burgess, and an imitator of that preacher's style of pulpit eloquence. He died in 1759. His Sermons possess considerable merit, and his character was much esteemed.

BRADDOCK, Edward, major-general of the British army, and commander of the detachment engaged in the expedition against the French, on the river Ohio, in 1755, arrived in Virginia in February of that year, and in the spring marched against fort Du Quesne. On his march thither he fell into an ambuscade of the Indians, by which he lost nearly one half of his troops, and received himself a mortal wound.

BRADFORD, William, the second governor of Plymouth colony, was born in England in 1588. In 1608 he removed to Holland, that he might enjoy the benefits of religious freedom, and in 1620 he embarked for America with the church of Mr. Robinson. After their arrival at Plymouth, he distinguished himself by his talents and activity, and in 1621 was chosen chief magistrate; he was continued in this office, with the exception of a few years, till 1657, when he died. He was much loved and revered for his public spirit, wisdom, and piety.

BRADFORD, William, an eminent lawyer, was born in Philadelphia in 1755. After graduating at Princeton College, he pursued the study of the law, and in 1779 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In 1780 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1791 he was made a judge of the supreme court of his native state. In 1794 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and held this office till his death. In 1793, he published an Inquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. He died in 1795. He was a man of integrity, industry, and talent.

BRADLEY, Dr. James, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1902, at Shireborn, in Gloucestershire, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and took orders, but resigned two livings, in order to give himself up wholly to astronomy. He was successively Savilian professor at Oxford, lecturer on astronomy and experimental philosophy, and astronomer royal. The latter office he held, with high reputation, from 1741 till his death in 1672 In 1751, George II. offered him the rich living of Greenwich, but Bradley declined it as incompatible with his other studies: a pension of two hundred and fifty pounds was, in consequence, conferred on him. Bradley immortalized his name, and extended the bounds of astronomical science, by his discoveries of the aberration of the fixed stars, and the nutation of the earth's axis. A part of his voluminous and valuable observations, made at the royal observatory, was published in 1798.

BRADLEY, Richard, a once popular writer on gardening and husbandry, was a member of the Royal Society, and professor of botany at Cambridge. The date of his birth is unknown; he died in 1732. The original idea of the kaleidoscope has been erroneously attributed to him. Among other works, he wrote a History of Succulent Plants; the Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar; a General Dictionary of Husbandry and Gardening; and a Botanical Dictionary.

BRADSHAW, John, celebrated as president of the tribunal by which Charles I. was tried, is said by some to have been born in Derbyshire, and by others in Cheshire, in 1586. He studied the law in Gray's Inn. In the contest between Charles and the people, Bradshaw espoused the cause of the latter. The parliament made him chief justice of Chester, and he was also chosen to preside in the high court of justice which sat upon the king. Cromwell, to whose usurpation he was hostile, deprived him of the chief justiceship. Bradshaw died in 1659; and, at the restoration, his remains were disinterred, and hanged at Tyburn.

BRADWARDINE, Thomas, denominated the profound doctor, was born at Hortfield, in Cheshire, late in the thirteenth century, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He was the confessor of Edward III., and attended him to France. In 1349, he was made archbishop of Canterbury, but died six weeks subsequently. Bradwardine was scarcely less eminent as a mathematician than as a theologian. Among his works are, De Causa Dei; and Geometria Speculativa.

BRADY, Robert, a physician and historian, a native of Norfolk, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; of which college he became master. He was also keeper of the records in the Tower, regius professor of physic at Cambridge, physician to James II., and one of the representatives for Cambridge. He died in 1700. His principal works are, an Introduction to the old English History; a Complete History of England; and a Treatise on Burghs. Gilbert Stuart justly observes of Brady, that "he prostituted an excellent understanding, and admirable quickness, to vindicate tyranny, and to destroy the rights of his nation."

BRADY, Nicholas, a divine and poet, born in 1659, at Bandon, in Ireland,

was educated at Westminster, Oxford, and Dublin; obtained various preferments in England, among which was that of chaplain to William III.; and died in 1726. He translated the Eneid, and wrote a tragedy, and three volumes of sermons; but is now remembered only by his version of the Psalms, executed in conjunction with Tate.

BRAHE, Tycho, who has been called the restorer of astronomy, was born at Knudstorp, in Scania, in 1546, of a noble family. His love of astronomy was early manifested, and his discovery, in 1572, of a new star in the constellation Cassiopeia made him known to the scientific world. After many travels and adventures, he was patronised by his sovereign, Frederic II., who gave him a pension, and the island of Hwen, in the Sound, on which Brahe built a splendid observatory, named Uraniburgh. There he resided nearly twenty years, assiduously labouring in his astronomical pursuits. Soon after the death of Frederic, however, Brahe lost his pensions, became an object of persecution, and was compelled to quit his country. The Emperor Rodolph invited him to Prague, and the expatriated astronomer settled there, in 1598; but he did not long survive this removal, for he died in the Bohemian capital, in 1601. Brahe discovered two new inequalities in the motion of the moon, made other valuable observations on that satellite, was, perhaps, the first who had correct ideas of the nature of comets, and, with less happiness, invented a new planetary system, which was vainly intended to supersede that of Copernicus. He is the author of a Treatise on the New Phenomena of the Heavens; and other astronomical works.

BRAIDWOOD, Thomas, a native of Edinburgh, the first person in Great-Britain, who to any extent, undertook to afford instruction to the deaf and dumb. In 1763 he began to practice his valuable art; and, in 1783, he removed his establishment from Edinburgh to Hackney. He died in 1806. His daughter, who died in 1819, also conducted a seminary of the same kind.

BRAINARD, J. G. C., a poet and man of letters, was born in Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale College in 1815. He studied the profession of the law and entered into practice at Middletown, Conn.; but not finding the degree of success that he expected, he returned in a short time to his native town, whence he removed to Hartford, to undertake the editorial charge of the Connecticut Mirror. His poems were chiefly short pieces, composed for the columns of this paper, and afterwards collected in a volume. They display much pathos, boldness, and originality. Brainard died of consumption in 1828.

BRAINERD, David, the celebrated missionary, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1718. From an early period he was remarkable for a religious turn of mind, and in 1739 became a member of Yale College, where he was distinguished for application and general correctness of conduct. He was expelled from this institution in 1742, in consequence of having said, in the warmth of his religious zeal, that one of the tutors was as devoid of grace as a chair. In the spring of 1742 he began the study of divinity, and at the end of July was licensed to preach. Having received from the society, for propagating Christian knowledge, an appointment as missionary to the Indians, he commenced his labours at Kaunameek, a village of Massachusetts, situated between Stockbridge and Albany. He remained there about twelve months, and on the removal of the Kaunameeks to Stockbridge, he turned his attention towards the Delaware Indians. In 1744 he was ordained at Newark, New Jersey, and fixed his residence near the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, where he remained about a year. From this place, he removed to Crosweeksung, in New Jersey, where his efforts among the Indians were crowned with great success. In 1747, he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life in the family of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. He died after great sufferings in 1747. His publications are a narrative of his labours at Kaunameek, and his journal of a remarkable work of grace among a number of Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1746.

BRAMAH, Joseph, an eminent mechanician and engineer, born in 1749, at Stainsborough, in Yorkshire, was apprenticed to a carpenter; but very early evinced his genius for mechanics. Removing to London, he commenced business, and laid the foundation of his fortune by an improvement on water-closets. He became, however, still better known by his ingenious locks, which cannot be picked, and for which he obtained a patent. Many other inventions followed; among which one of the most useful is the hydraulic press, on the principle of the hydrostatic paradox: the power of this press may be said to be unlimited, and is of extensive application. Bramah died in 1815.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Francis Lazarus, an Italian architect, born at Castel Durante, in 1444, was much esteemed and employed by Pope Julius II. He executed many great works, at Rome and other cities; but his fame principally rests upon his having planned and begun Saint Peter's Church; which, however, he did not live to finish, as he died in 1514.

Raphael was his cousin, and was instructed by him in architecture. Bramante was an amiable man, and was skilled in poetry, painting, engraving, and music. He is said to have invented a mode of constructing arches, by casting a sort of artificial stone in moulds.

BRAMHALL, JOHN, an eminent prelate, was born at Pontefract, in 1593, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. After having obtained several preferments in England, and been one of the king's high commissioners, he went to Ireland, where he rose to be bishop of Londonderry, and took an active part in church affairs. In 1641, however, articles of treason were exhibited against him, but the proceedings were subsequently dropped. During the civil wars he was highly serviceable to the royal cause; and when the parliament triumphed he withdrew to Brussels. After the restoration he was made archbishop of Armagh. He died in 1663. Like Laud, Bramhall was a high church and prerogative champion, but had more temper and moderation. His works form a folio volume.

BRANCAS-LAURAGAIS, the Duke of, a French nobleman, equally remarkable for his generosity, wit, and love of science, was born in 1735, and died in 1824. He had a share in discovering the basis of the diamond, improved the manufacture of porcelain, and contributed greatly to spread inoculation throughout France. He is the author of several literary, scientific, and political works; among which are the tragedies of Clytemnestra and Jocasta.

BRAND, JOHN, a native of Newcastle on Tyne, born in 1743, was originally a shoemaker, but fortunately obtained the means of being educated at Oxford. He died, in 1806, rector of St. Mary Hill, London, and secretary of the Antiquarian Society. His principal works are, a History of Newcastle, two volumes quarto; and Observations on Popular Antiquities.

BRAND, JOHN, a divine, and political writer, took his master's degree at Cains College, Cambridge, in 1769, and obtained the livings of St. George, Southwark, and Wickham Skeigh, in Suffolk, which he retained till his decease, in 1808. His chief productions are, a Defence of Mr. Reeves; Historical Essay on Political Associations; and a Vindication of Marquis Wellesley, on the Oude charge.

BRANDES, JOHN CHRISTIAN, an actor and dramatist, was born at Stettin, in 1735, and died at Berlin, in 1799, after a life of singular vicissitude. He was an indifferent actor; but as an author he had merit, and has been called the Goldoni of Germany. His works form eight octavo volumes. He also wrote his own Memoirs.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, was born at Strasburgh, in 1454, and was successively professor of law at Basle and Strasburgh, of which latter city he became syndic and chancellor. He died in 1520. He is the author, among other works, of a satire called the Ship of Fools, which has been translated into several languages.

BRANDT, GERARD, a poet and divine, was born at Amsterdam in 1626, and died there in 1685. He was pastor of a congregation of Remonstrants. His most important works are, a History of the Reformation in the Low Countries, four volumes quarto; a Life of De Ruyter; and Latin Poems.

BRANDT, a noted half-blooded Indian Chief of the Mohawk tribe, was educated by Dr. Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, and made very considerable attainments in knowledge. In the revolutionary war he attached himself to the British, and headed the party which destroyed the beautiful village of Wyoming. He resided in Canada after the war, and died there in 1807.

BRANTOME, so called from an abbey which he possessed, but whose name was PETER DE BOURDEILLES, was born in Perigord, in 1527, served in the army with reputation, was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles IX. and Henry III. of France, and died in 1614, at his castle of Richemont. His Memoirs of his Contemporaries, which have been repeatedly printed, together with the supplement, form fifteen volumes. It is truly observed of Brantome, by M. de Barante, that he is one of the most attractive and useful of modern historians, his narratives being a living and animated picture of the whole age in which he lived.

BRATHWAYTE, RICHARD, a poet, was born at Warcop, in Westmoreland, in 1588, educated at Oxford and Cambridge, became a captain, justice, and deputy lieutenant for Westmoreland, and died in 1673. His works are numerous: among them are the Golden Fleece; the Poet's Willow; the Prodigal's Tears; and Spiritual Spicery. The best known of them is Itinerarium Barnabii, or Drunken Barnaby's Journal.

BRAY, Sir REGINALD, a statesman and architect, the second son of Sir Richard Bray, was a favourite of Henry VII., who conferred on him many honours and important offices. He died in 1503, with the character of a virtuous, charitable, and able man. His architectural skill is proved by Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel at Windsor, the former of which was built, and the latter completed, under his direction.

BRAY, THOMAS, D. D., was born at Marton, in Shropshire, in 1656, and died in 1730, rector of St. Botolph's Aldgate

His whole life was spent in efforts to promote religion and works of utility and charity. He was the originator of parochial libraries for the clergy, and mainly contributed to the establishment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

BREBEUF, WILLIAM DE, a poet, born at Thorigny, in Normandy, in 1618, was disappointed of the promised patronage of Cardinal Mazarin, and retired to Venoix, near Caen, where he died in 1661, after having for more than twenty years been the victim of continual fever. Brebeuf was a pious, gentle, and modest man, of no mean talents His principal works are a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia; a Satirical Travesty on the first book of Lucan; and Miscellaneous Poems.

BREGUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS, one of the most eminent watch and chronometer makers in Europe, was born in Switzerland, in 1747, and settled at Paris, after having served his apprenticeship at Versailles. At his outset in life he had severe pecuniary difficulties to contend with, but he surmounted them by perseverance and talent, and established the most celebrated manufactory on the continent. His improvements in watches and time pieces were numerous and highly important. He died in 1823. His business and his talents are inherited by his son.

BREITKOPF, JOHN GOTTLIEB EMMANUEL, one of the most eminent of German printers and letter-founders, was born at Leipsic, in 1719, and died there in 1794. The whole of his life was spent in improving typography and the art of casting types. He gave elegance to the German letter, rendered types twice as durable as usual, and invented musical types and moveable characters for printing Chinese. Breitkopf is the author of an Essay on the Invention of Printing; and an Essay on the Origin of Playing Cards.

BRENNUS, a general of the Gauls, who invaded Italy, about 391 years B. C., defeated the Romans at the battle of Allia, and captured and ransomed Rome, but was at length expelled from Italy by Camillus.—Another BRENNUS invaded Greece, at the head of one hundred and seventy-five thousand Gauls, about 125 years B. C. After having committed great ravages, he was completely defeated, and, in consequence, put an end to his own existence by poison.

BRERewood, EDWARD, a mathematician, was born at Chester, in 1565, studied at Oxford, was appointed, in 1596, the first astronomical professor at Gresham College, and died in 1613. He is the author of De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum Nummorum; Inquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religions; and various other works.

BRETON, NICHOLAS, a poet who enjoyed considerable reputation, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a writer of pastorals and madrigals, was a native of Staffordshire. His ballad of Phillis and Corydon, in Percy's collection, is a pleasing specimen of his talents.

BREUGHEL. There were four eminent painters of this name. PETER, commonly known as Old Breughel, from his being the father of Peter the younger, and the Droll, from his choice of subjects, was born near Breda, in 1510, excelled in landscape and ludicrous pictures, and died in 1570. JOHN, his son, called, from his dress, Velvet Breughel, was born at Brussels, in 1560, attained high reputation, and died in 1625. He sometimes painted in conjunction with Rubens. PETER, the younger, another son of the elder, denominated Hellish Breughel, from his love of the horrible, died in 1642. ABRAHAM, a native of Antwerp, surnamed the Neapolitan, was born in 1672, excelled in fruit and flowers, and died at Naples.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatic writer, of the reign of James I. Though he enjoyed great reputation, nothing is known of his life. Six of his pieces are extant. By acting at Cambridge in one of these, named Lingua, or the Five Senses, the dormant ambition of Cromwell is said to have been first awakened. This story, however, is exceedingly apocryphal.

BRIDAINE, JAMES, a French ecclesiastic, born near Uzes, in 1701, was celebrated for his eloquence, and for his indefatigable zeal in travelling to almost every part of France to preach. In the course of his life he undertook two hundred and fifty-six journeys through the kingdom, and there was scarcely a village where he did not display his powers. His Spiritual Songs have gone through forty-seven editions. He died in 1767.

BRIDEL, SAMUEL DE, a poet and botanist, was born, in 1761, at Crassier, in the Pays de Vaud, became tutor to the princes of Saxe Gotha, was subsequently employed in negotiations by the duke of Saxe Gotha, and died in 1828. He is the author of Poetical Recreations; a collection of Miscellaneous Poems; Muscologia Recentiorum, six volumes quarto; Bryologia Univ., two volumes octavo; and other works.—His brother JOHN LOUIS, born in 1759, and died in 1821, was also a man of talent.

BRIDGEMAN, Sir ORLANDO, the son of the bishop of Chester, was, after the restoration of Charles II., successively made chief baron of the exchequer, chief justice of the common pleas, and lord keeper. Of the latter office he was deprived in 1672. The period of his death is uncertain. He is the author of Convey-

ances; being Select Precedents of deeds and instruments.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, Duke of, who deserves to be commemorated as the individual who first demonstrated to his country the benefits of canal navigation, was born in 1736, and succeeded to the title in 1748. Seconded by the genius of Brindley, he expended large sums in forming canals, and was at length amply repaid. His first canal, from Worsley to Manchester, was opened in 1760. He died in 1803.

BRIDPORT, Alexander Hood, Admiral Lord, the youngest brother of Viscount Hood, like his relative, entered the navy early, and, like him, distinguished himself on many occasions, as an able and gallant seaman. He bore a part in the action of the first of June, 1794, and, in June, 1795, defeated a French squadron, and captured three sail of the line. He was created an Irish peer in 1794, an English peer in 1796, and died in 1814.

BRIGGS, Henry, a mathematician, born near Halifax, in 1536, was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and was first professor of geometry at Gresham College, and afterwards at Oxford. He resided at Oxford till his decease, in 1630. Briggs was a friend of Lord Napier, and mainly contributed to improve and diffuse the valuable invention of logarithms. To him also, in fact, belongs the discovery of the binomial theorem, the differential method, and other things, which have been attributed to a later period. Among his works are, Arithmetica Logarithmica; Trigonometria Britanniea (completed by Gellibrand); and Tables for the Improvement of Navigation.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Anthelme, was born at Belley, on the Savoy frontier of France, in 1755, and at the time of his death, in 1826, filled a place in one of the higher French tribunals. He produced various works; but is best known by his Physiology of Taste, or Meditations of transcendental Gastronomy, which has passed through several editions.

BRINDLEY, James, born in 1716, at Tunsted, in Derbyshire, received but a slender education, and was originally a millwright. His mechanical genius, however, soon manifested itself, and he commenced business as an engineer, in which he acquired considerable practice and reputation. But the circumstance which first raised him into eminence was his being employed by the duke of Bridgewater, in 1759, to form the canal from Worsley to Manchester. When Brindley first proposed to carry this canal over the navigable river Irwell, by means of an aqueduct, an eminent engineer sneeringly remarked, that "he had before heard of castles in the air, but had never till then been shown where one was to be built." The bold projector, however, was completely successful. Thenceforth he was fully occupied in canals and other hydraulic works. Among these canals may be mentioned the Grand Trunk, Birmingham, Droitwich, and Chesterfield. Brindley died in 1772. So impressed was he with the superiority of canals over rivers, that he is said to have told a committee of the house of commons, that the latter were created only for the purpose of feeding the former.

BRINVILLIERS, Mary Margaret, Marchioness de, a woman whose crimes have gained her a niche in the temple of infamy, was the wife of the marquis de Brinvilliers, whom she married in 1651. Having entered into an illicit connexion with St. Croix, a young Gascon officer, who had been taught the art of compounding the most subtle poisons by the celebrated Italian Exili, she became a determined poisoner, and her father, sister, two brothers, and many other persons, fell victims to her diabolical skill. She was at length detected, put to the torture, beheaded, and burned, in 1676. At her execution she displayed extraordinary courage, and the stupid mob afterwards sought for her bones, in the belief that she was a saint!

BRIOT, Nicholas, a French engraver of the mint, under the reign of Louis XIII., for whom his countrymen claim the invention of the balance press, which superseded the hammer in coining. That machine, however, appears to have been invented, long before, by Bruchet, and to have been used, both in England and France; though it had, undoubtedly, fallen into disuse, till reintroduced by Briot, first in England, and next in his own country.

BRISSON, Mathurin James, a French naturalist, was born at Fontenay le Compte, in 1723, and died in 1806. Among his numerous works, which possess considerable merit, are his Ornithology; Specific Gravity of Bodies; and Physico-Chemical Elements or Principles.

BRISSOT, John Peter, one of the most active of the French revolutionists, and from whom a faction was denominated, was born near Chartres, in 1757, and was originally brought up to the law. He, however, abandoned that pursuit, and became a literary character, and editor of the Courier de l'Europe. His first works of any importance were a Theory of Criminal Law, and a Philosophical Library of Criminal Law. After having visited England, he returned to Paris, was patronised by the duke of Orleans, and was sent to the Bastile for an alleged libel. A second time he was on the point of being imprisoned, but he made his escape. In

1788 he went to America; but he did not long remain there. He came back to France in 1789, published his Travels, and became an active political writer, particularly in the journal called the French Patriot. To royalty he was decidedly hostile. In 1791 he was elected a member of the legislative assembly, and he bore a prominent part in it, as well as in its successor, the convention. The war between France and Austria and Great Britain was brought about chiefly by his exertions and intrigues. After the death of Louis XVI. the jacobin faction gained the ascendancy, and Brissot was at length sent to the scaffold, on the 31st of October, 1793.

BRITTON, Thomas, a native of Higham Ferrers, was born in 1654, and, from his trade and his musical taste, was known as "the musical small coal man." Though he cried his small coal about the streets, he gave concerts at his humble dwelling, at which some of the most eminent professors and persons of fashion attended. He was also a proficient in chemistry, and a collector of books and curiosities. Britton was at last frightened to death, in 1714, by a brutal ventriloquist, who predicted to him his approaching end. The terrified votary of music took to his bed, and died in a few days.

BROCKLESBY, Richard, a physician, was born at Minehead, in 1722, took his degree at Leyden, in 1745, and, after having been physician to the army in Germany, settled in London, where he became popular. He died in 1797. Brocklesby was a liberal minded man, and was in habits of friendship with the most eminent of his contemporaries. Some medical tracts, and a Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients, are his only productions.

BROGLIE, Victor Francis, Duke de, a French general, was born in 1718, and bore, with considerable reputation, a part in the wars carried on by his country during the last century, between 1734, and 1761. From 1759 to 1761, he commanded in chief in Germany. In 1789 he emigrated, and in 1792 he was at the head of a corps of emigrants in Champaigne. He died, in 1804, at Munster.

BROME, Richard, a dramatist, who died in 1652, was originally a servant of Ben Jonson, but nothing further is known of his life. His plays, which are fifteen in number, possess considerable merit. The Jovial Crew was revived with applause at Covent Garden, in the middle of the last century.

BROME, Alexander, who was born in 1620, and died in 1666, was a spirited and fertile writer of satires, songs, and epigrams against the parliament party, during the struggle between the people and the crown. He also wrote the Cunning Lovers, a comedy; translated part of Horace; and published an edition of ten of Richard Brome's plays. His own compositions form an octavo volume.

BROMFIELD, William, an eminent surgeon, the pupil of Ranby, was born at London, in 1712. In conjunction with the Rev. M. Madan, he founded the Lock Hospital, of which he became first surgeon. He was also surgeon to the St. George's Hospital, and to the queen's household He died in 1792. His principal work is Chirurgical Cases and Observations, 2 vols. octavo.

BRONGNIART, Augustus Louis, apothecary to Louis XVI., was one of those who earliest and most sedulously contributed, by his lectures, to diffuse a knowledge of physics and chemistry in France. He died at Paris, in 1804. Besides many scientific essays, he is the author of an Analytical Description of the Combinations and Decompositions of various Substances.

BROOKE, Henry, a writer of considerable merit, was born in 1706, at Rantavan, in Ireland, and was bred to the bar. In his youth he was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom is said to have assisted him in his poem called Universal Beauty, which appeared in 1732. Darwin appears to have made the versification of this poem the model of his own. Brooke's next production was the tragedy of Gustavus Vasa, which, in consequence of its supposed political tendency, the licenser would not allow to be acted. The author, however, published it by subscription, and gained a thousand pounds. Returning to Ireland, he obtained the post of barrack master, and resided in his native land till his decease, in 1783. In his latter days, his intellectual faculties were much weakened. One of the most popular of his works is the Fool of Quality, in five volumes. His dramatic and miscellaneous works form four volumes octavo.

BROOKE, Frances, whose maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of a clergyman. The time of her birth is unknown; she died in 1789. Her first literary production was a periodical work, called the Old Maid, which came out in 1755 and 1756. She wrote the tragedies of Virginia and the Siege of Sinope; the musical dramas of Rosina and Marian; the novels of Lady Julia Mandeville, Emily Montague, the Excursion, and the Memoirs of the Marquis de St. Forlaix; and translated Lady Catesby's Letters, and Millot's History of England.

BROOKS, John, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, in the year 1752. After receiving a common school education, he was placed with Dr. Tufts to study the profes

sion of medicine. On completing his studies, he commenced practice in the neighbouring town of Reading, a short time before the commencement of the revolution. When this event occurred, he was appointed to command a company of minute men, and was soon after raised to the rank of major in the continental service. He was distinguished for his knowledge of military tactics, and acquired the confidence of Washington. In 1777, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. On the disbanding of the army, Colonel Brooks resumed the practice of medicine in Medford and the vicinity, and was soon after elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was for many years major-general of the militia of his county, and his division rendered efficient service to the government in the insurrection of 1786. General Brooks also represented his town in the general court, and was a delegate to the State convention for the adoption of the federal constitution. In the late war with England, he was the adjutant-general of governor Strong, whom, on his retirement from office, he was chosen to succeed. He discharged the duties of chief-magistrate with much ability for seven successive years, when he retired to private life. His remaining years were passed in the town of Medford, where he died in 1825.

BROOME, William, was the son of humble parents in Cheshire, and received his education at Eton and Cambridge. Pope employed him in making notes from Eustathius, for the Iliad, and, afterwards, made him one of his associates in translating the Odyssey. Broome complained of his scanty remuneration, and Pope, in revenge, gave him a place in the Dunciad. He died vicar of Eye, in Suffolk, in 1745. Besides his share in the Odyssey, he produced a volume of poems, and translated part of Anacreon.

BROSSES, Charles de, born in 1709, died in 1779, was first president of the parliament of Burgundy; but devoted his leisure hours to literature. He was the schoolfellow, and, through life, the attached friend of Buffon. Of his works the principal are Letters on Herculaneum; History of Voyages to the Southern Regions; and a History of Rome, partly from Sallust. He was also a liberal contributor to the Encyclopedia.

BROTIER, Gabriel, a French jesuit, born at Tannay, in 1723, was librarian to the college of Lewis the Great; and, after his order was suppressed, he spent the last twenty-six years of his life with a friend. He died at Paris, in 1789. Brotier was an excellent classical scholar, and published editions of various classics, among which his Tacitus stands preeminent.

BROTIER, Andrew Charles, a nephew of Gabriel, was born at Tannay, in 1751, and became professor of mathematics at the Paris military school In 1797, he was deeply implicated in a royalist conspiracy, for which he was transported to Guiana, where he died in 1798. He published some posthumous works of his uncle, and translated Aristophanes and Plautus.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, a divine and literary character, was born in London, in 1704, studied at Eton and Cambridge, and died, vicar of Bedminster, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and a prebendary of Salisbury, in 1774. He was one of the principal contributors to the Biographia Britannica; and also wrote several works, among which is a Dictionary of all Religions, two volumes folio.

BROUSSONET, Peter Augustus Maria, a French naturalist, was born at Montpelier, in 1761, became a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Society, consul at Teneriffe, and, lastly, professor of botany at his native place, where he died in 1807. Among his principal works are his Ichthyologia; and a kind of Farmer's Journal, which extended to eight volumes quarto. Broussonet was the first who introduced merino sheep and Angora goats into France. During the last months of his life, in consequence of a fall, he entirely lost the power of remembering proper names and nouns; while, on the contrary, French and Latin adjectives crowded into his memory, and he used them to designate those objects of which he wished to speak.

BROWN, Robert, the founder of the sect of Brownists, was born at Northampton, and was related to Lord Burleigh. He pursued his studies at Cambridge. About 1580, he began to attack the government and liturgy of the church, had many followers, and was soon imprisoned by the ecclesiastical commissions, but was liberated by the interest of Lord Burleigh. He then settled at Middleburgh, in Holland, collected a congregation, and wrote a book, intitled a Treatise of Reformation without tarrying for any Man. In 1585, however, he returned to England, became engaged in contests with the bishops, was disowned by his father, and was, at length, excommunicated. Conviction, or, perhaps, policy, now induced him to conform, and, in 1590, he obtained a living in Northamptonshire. His end was in unison with his life. At the age of more than eighty, he was committed to gaol, for striking a constable and abusing a magistrate, and he died, in 1630, shortly after

his committal. He used to boast, "that he had been incarcerated in thirty-two prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noonday." His sect long survived him. In the civil wars it bore the name of the Independents.

BROWN, THOMAS, a writer of talent and of considerable though coarse wit, was the son of a farmer at Shifnal, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but quitted college on account of his irregularities. For a while he was a school-master at Kingston, in Surrey. Quitting this situation, however, he settled in London, as an author by profession, and gained notoriety by his lampoons, his humour, and his conversational powers. He died in 1704. His works form 4 vols. 12 mo.

BROWN, ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN, an Austrian field-marshal, the son of an expatriated Irish officer, was born at Basil, in 1705; served with distinction against the Turks, and at the battles of Parma and Guastalla; was made field-marshal in 1739; signalized his talents in Italy, from 1744 to 1746, particularly at the battle of Placentia; and died in the Bohemian capital in 1757, of the wounds which he received at the battle of Prague.

BROWN, JOHN, D. D., a man of multifarious talents, some of whose works once enjoyed great popularity, was born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, in 1715, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took orders, but in the year 1745, he acted with much spirit as a volunteer against the rebels. In the church he obtained considerable preferment, and he was indefatigable as a writer. He put an end to his existence, in a fit of insanity, in 1766. His poems and tragedies have merit. But the work by which he most attracted public notice was his Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, published in 1757, in which his countrymen are represented as being sunk into a state of utter degeneracy. It ran through seven editions in one year. Splendid British victories soon, however, proved the falsehood of its assertions. Of his other productions, one of the best is, Essays on Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics.

BROWN, LANCELOT, a landscape gardener (commonly known by the designation of Capability Brown, from his frequent use of the phrase "this spot has great capabilities"), was born at Kirharle, in Northumberland, in 1715; attained high reputation in laying out grounds; made a large fortune, and was high sheriff for Huntingdonshire; and died in 1782.

BROWN, JOHN, a self educated Scotch divine, was born, in 1722, at Kerpoo, in Perthshire, became a minister and schoolmaster, and died in 1787. His principal works are, the Self Interpreting Bible, 2 vols. 4to.; and a Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo.

BROWN, JOHN, celebrated as the parent of the Brunonian system of medicine, was born, in 1735, at Buncle, in Berwickshire, and originally studied with a view to the church, but afterwards commenced the study of physic. For a while he was patronised by Dr. Cullen. He, however, quarrelled with that gentleman, and became his active opponent. After many struggles and vicissitudes he settled in London, in 1786, and died there in October, 1788, leaving a numerous family in want. His misfortunes principally arose from his habits of intemperance. His medical system is developed in his Elementa Medicinæ, and has, at least, the merit of simplicity, as it classes all diseases under two heads—those of deficient and those of redundant excitement.

BROWN, JOHN, an eminent landscape engraver, was a fellow pupil of Woollet, and for some time worked in conjunction with him. Their teacher's name was Tinney. Brown acquired considerable reputation for the taste and spirit of his burin, and became an associate of the Royal Academy. He died, at the age of sixty, in October, 1801.

BROWN, WILLIAM, a celebrated gem engraver, was born, in 1748. At the commencement of his career he was patronised by Catherine of Russia, and subsequently by Louis XVI. The French revolution drove him from Paris, and he settled in London, where he produced many excellent works. He died in 1825.

BROWN, JOHN, a painter, was born at Edinburgh, in 1752, resided ten years in Italy, and acquired there a knowledge of all the elegant arts. On his return, he settled at Edinburgh, in which city he died in 1787. He was the intimate friend of Lord Monboddo, to whom he addressed his Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera. They were published by the learned judge in 1789.

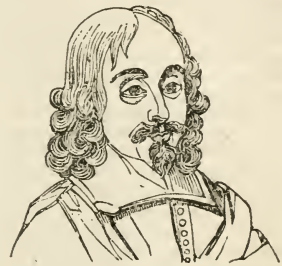
BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, an American novelist and man of letters, was born in Philadelphia in January 1771. After a good school education, he commenced the study of the law in the office of an eminent member of the bar. During the preparatory term, his mind was much engaged in literary pursuits, and when the time approached for his admission into the courts, he resolved to abandon the profession altogether. His passion for letters, and the weakness of his physical constitution, disqualified him for the bustle of business. His first publication was Alcuin, a Dialogue on the Rights of Women, written in the autumn and winter

of 1797. The first of his novels, issued in 1798, was Wieland, a powerful and original romance, which soon acquired reputation. After this, followed Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, Edgar Huntley and Clara Howard, in rapid succession, the last being published in 1801. The last of his novels, Jane Talbot, was originally published in London, in 1804, and is much inferior to its predecessors. In 1799, Brown published the first number of the Monthly Magazine and American Review; a work which he continued for about a year and a half with much industry and ability. In 1805 he commenced another journal with the title of the Literary Magazine and American Register; and in this undertaking he persevered for five years. During the same interval he found time to write three large political pamphlets, on the Cession of Louisiana, on the British Treaty, and on Commercial Restrictions. In 1806, he commenced a semi-annual American Register, five volumes of which he lived to complete and publish, and which must long be consulted as a valuable body of annals. Besides these works, and many miscellaneous pieces published in different periodicals, he left in manuscript an unfinished system of geography, which has been represented to possess uncommon merit. He died of consumption in 1810.

BROWN, John, was born, in 1736, in Providence, Rhode Island, and was a leader of the party which, in 1772, destroyed the British Sloop of War Gasper in Narraganset Bay. He became an enterprising and wealthy merchant, and was the first in his native state who traded with the East Indies and China. He was chosen a member of Congress, and was a generous patron of literature, and a great projector of works of public utility. He died in 1803.

BROWN, Dr. Thomas, a man eminent as a metaphysician, moral philosopher, and poet, was born at Kirkmabreck, in Scotland, in 1777, and displayed an early acuteness and thirst for knowledge. His first education was received in the vicinity of London, and was completed at the university of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty, he wrote a masterly answer to Darwin's Zoonomia. In 1810, he succeeded Mr. Stewart, at Edinburgh, as professor of moral philosophy, and soon gained universal admiration as a lecturer, by his eloquence and talents, and affection by his kindness to the students. His brilliant career was unfortunately cut short, by consumption, on the 2d of April, 1820. As a philosopher, his reputation is established by his inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect; Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind; and Physiology of the Mind: as a poet, by his poems, in two volumes; Agnes; the Wanderer of Norway; and the Paradise of Coquettes.

BROWN, William, a poet, born in 1590, was a native of Tavistock, and was educated at Oxford. In 1624, he became tutor to the earl of Caernarvon, who fell at the battle of Newbury, and he subsequently resided in the family of the earl of Pembroke. His death is supposed to have taken place about 1645. His Britannia's Pastorals, which were published in his twenty-third year, and his Shepherd's Pipe, have great merit. Discursiveness and an occasional quaintness are the faults of his poetry, but they are redeemed by a lively fancy, much power of description, and flowing numbers.



BROWNE, Sir Thomas, a physician and eminent writer, was born in London, in 1605, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. He took his degree at Leyden, and settled at Norwich, where he gained extensive practice. His Religio Medici having been surreptitiously published, he gave to the world a correct edition in 1642, which was soon translated into several languages, and repeatedly reprinted. It was attacked by many writers, some of whom, with equal absurdity and injustice, accused the author of being an infidel, and even an atheist. This work was followed by his celebrated Treatise on Vulgar Errors; and Hydriotaphia, or a Treatise on Urn Burial, published together with the Garden of Cyrus. He died in 1682. Browne was a man of great benevolence, and of extensive erudition. His style is singular and pedantic, but has generally strength, and often felicity of expression. —His son Edward, who was born about 1642, and died in 1708, was president of the College of Physicians, and is the author of an Account, in 2 vols. 4to., of his own Travels in Austria, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy.

BROWNE, Simon, was born at Shepton Mallet, in 1680, and became a dissenting minister, first at Portsmouth, and next in the Old Jewry, in which latter situation he remained till 1723, when his reason was shaken by the loss of his wife and his

only son. The monomania which afflicted him was of an extraordinary kind. Though retaining the power of reasoning acutely, he believed that God "had annihilated in him the thinking substance," and that though he seemed to speak rationally, he had "no more notion of what he said than a parrot." Imagining himself no longer a moral agent, he refused to bear a part in any act of worship. While in this state, however, he continued to write forcibly, and, among other things, produced a Defence of the Religion of Nature, and the Christian Revelation, against Christianity as old as the Creation. To this he prefixed a dedication to Queen Caroline, in which he affectingly expatiated on his soulless state. His friends suppressed this melancholy proof of his singular insanity; but it is preserved in the Adventurer. He died in 1732. He is the author of hymns, sermons, and various controversial and theological pieces.

BROWNE, Sir William, a physician, an eccentric but amiable character, was born in 1692, studied at Cambridge, and settled at Lynn, whence he removed to London, where he died in 1774. In dress, style, and manners, he was a complete oddity; a circumstance which exposed him to the shafts of satire. He had, however, the good sense and dignity of mind to smile at such attacks. At Lynn, he nailed to his house door a pamphlet which was written against him; and when Foote caricatured him, in the Devil on Two Sticks, Browne sent him a note, praising the accuracy of the mimic's personation, and sending him his own muff, to complete the picture. Browne left three gold medals to be yearly given to Cambridge undergraduates, for Greek and Latin compositions; and founded a scholarship at Peterhouse, where he was educated. He translated Gregory's Elements of Dioptrics; and collected, under the title of Opuscula, his own light pieces.

BROWNE, George, Count de, an Irish catholic, born in 1698, entered into the Russian service. He saved the Empress Anna Ivanovna from the conspiracy of the guards, and served with distinction under Lascy, Munich, and Keith. On the banks of the Volga he stopped with only three thousand men the whole Turkish army. He was, however, taken prisoner by the Turks and sold as a slave, but escaped. In the seven years war, he distinguished himself at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Jaegendorf, and Zorndorff. His services were rewarded with the government of Livonia. After having held it thirty years, he wished to retire, but Catherine II. replied, "death alone shall part us." He died in 1792.

BROWNE, Moses, a divine and poet, was born in 1703, and was originally a pencutter; but, through the interest of Harvey, he obtained orders, and the living of Olney, in Buckinghamshire. He died in 1787, at Morden College, of which he was chaplain. He is the author of several works, the principal of which are Piscatory Eclogues; and Sunday Thoughts. Browne was a great lover of angling, and published an edition of Walton's Angler.

BROWNE, Isaac Hawkins, a native of Burton upon Trent, was born in 1706, studied at Westminster, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar; and became M. P. for Wenlock. Though a man of infinite wit, he was mute in parliament. He is the author of an excellent Latin poem, on the Immortality of the Soul, which has been more than once translated; and also of Poems. Of his minor poems, the Pipe of Tobacco, in which he admirably imitates six poets of that period, is the best known, and is deservedly popular. He died in 1766.

BROWNE, Patrick, a botanist and physician, was born at Crossboyne, in Ireland, in 1720, and studied physic at Paris and Leyden. He then went to the West Indies, which he had visited in his youth, and finally took up his abode at Jamaica. Returning at length to Ireland, he died in 1720, at Rusbrook, in the county of Mayo. His chief work is the Civil and Natural History of Jamaica.

BROWNE, William George, an English traveller, a man of fortune, who penetrated into the interior of Africa, and was the first who gave an account of the African kingdoms of Darfur and Bornou. His Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria, from 1792 to 1798, were published in 1799. About the year 1814 he was murdered, in Persia, while on his way to explore the regions south of the Caspian.

BRUCE, Robert, the deliverer of Scotland from the English yoke, was a descendant, by the female side, from David, brother of William I. Like his father, who was a competitor for the crown with Baliol, he at first fought under the English banners. He, however, at length, asserted his right to the sovereignty, and was crowned at Scone, in 1306. After many reverses, he totally defeated Edward II., in 1314, at Bannockburn, and thus established himself firmly on the throne. He died in 1329. Tradition says that, after one of the defeats which he sustained at the outset of his career, when Bruce was hiding from his enemies, and almost disposed to relinquish his enterprise in despair, he was animated to perseverance by the example of a spider, which he saw foiled in nine attempts to reach a certain point, but which persisted, and succeeded in the tenth.

BRUCE, James, a celebrated traveller, was born in 1730, at Kinnaird House, in Stirlingshire. He was educated at Harrow and Edinburgh. After having been, for a short time, in the wine trade, he relinquished it, and, in 1763, was appointed consul at Algiers. While holding this office, he explored a part of Northern Africa, proceeded to Cyprus, Syria, and Asia Minor, and made drawings of Palmyra and Balbeck. In 1768, he began his famous expedition to Abyssinia, to discover the sources of the Nile, and he reached the Abyssinian capital in February, 1770, where he soon acquired considerable influence at court, by his manners, courage, multifarious knowledge, and personal appearance. That he reached what some have considered as the source of the Nile is certain; but it is at least doubtful whether the springs which he visited form the real head of the Nile. He did not return to his native country till 1778, and the narrative of his Travels did not appear till 1790, when it came forth in four quarto volumes. That narrative excited infinite criticism and cavil, and has, in fact, been treated with disgraceful illiberality. Bruce was killed by a fall down stairs, in April, 1794.

BRUCE, Michael, a poet, born at Kinneswood, in Scotland, in 1746, was a village schoolmaster, and died at the early age of twenty-one, after having long contended with poverty and sickness. His poems have much merit. One of them, on his approaching end, is truly pathetic.

BRUCKER, John James, a learned Lutheran clergyman, was born at Augsburg, in 1696, and died minister of Saint Ulric's, in his native city, in 1770. Of his works, the most valuable and the best known is the History of Philosophy, in 6 vols. 4to., of which Dr. Enfield published an English abridgment. Brucker was nearly fifty years employed on it; and it displays a degree of erudition, judgment, and impartiality, which is highly honourable to its author.

BRUEYS, David Augustin, a French dramatic writer, was born at Aix, in 1640, and died at Montpelier, in 1723. The comedies of Brueys, two of which were written in conjunction with Palaprat, are full of comic spirit. He also wrote three tragedies. At his outset in life he was a protestant, but was converted by Bossuet, and obtained ecclesiastical preferments. Like most apostates, he became violently hostile to the church which he had deserted.

BRUEYS, Francis Paul, a French naval officer, born about 1750, became an admiral during the revolution, and was entrusted with the command of the squadron which conveyed the army of Bonaparte to Egypt. He was killed at the battle of the Nile, in 1798. When mortally wounded, he refused to go below. "A French Admiral," said he, "ought to die on his quarter deck."

BRUGNATELLI, Louis, a chemist and physician, was born at Pavia, in 1761, was medical and chemical professor in that university, and died in 1818. Science is indebted to him for numerous experiments, and also for discoveries with respect to the gastric juice and to combustion. He is the author of Elements of Chemistry; and was the editor of several scientific journals.

BRUMOY, Peter, a jesuit and author, was born at Rouen, in 1688; distinguished himself as a theologian, critic, and teacher of mathematics; and died in 1742. He continued the History of the Gallican Church, and produced other works; but his reputation chiefly rests on his Greek Theatre, in 3 vols. 4to. His Latin Poems, especially those on the Passions and on Glass Making, are much above mediocrity.

BRUNCK, Richard Francis Frederick, an eminent critic, was born at Strasburg, in 1729, and died there in 1803. The learned world is indebted to him for the Greek Anthology, and for excellent editions of Apollonius Rhodius, Aristophanes, Sophocles, Virgil, Plautus, and Terence. His latter days were clouded with pecuniary difficulties, which compelled him to sell a considerable part of his library.

BRUNE, William Mary Ann, a French marshal, was born at Brive la Gaillarde, in 1763; espoused warmly the cause of the revolution; and, after having been a printer and an editor of a paper, he entered the army in 1793. In 1796 and 1797 he served under Bonaparte, and his distinguished merit gained him rapid promotion. In 1799, he was commander in chief of the united French and Dutch forces, and displayed high military talents in the defence of North Holland against the duke of York, whom he reduced to a mortifying capitulation. Under the consular government, he had a prominent share in the pacification of the royalist provinces. From 1803 to 1805, he was ambassador to Constantinople; and, during his absence, was made a marshal. Having, in 1807, been appointed governor of the Hanseatic cities, he gave dissatisfaction to Napoleon, who, during the remainder of his first reign, did not employ him. Brune submitted to the Bourbons; but, being slighted by them, he joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, who gave him a command in the south of France. After the second abdication of the emperor, Brune was assassinated at Avignon, August 2, 1815, by a band of royalist murderers, who were allowed to remain unpunished.

BRUNELLESCHI, PHILIP, the son of a notary, was born at Florence, in 1377, and was originally apprentice to a goldsmith; but a journey to Rome inspired him with a love of architecture. He sedulously studied the principles of the art, and became the classical restorer of it in Italy. He erected many grand structures; particularly the admirable dome of the cathedral, the churches of the Holy Ghost and of St. Lorenzo, and the Pitti Palace, at Florence, and the monastery of Ficsole. Brunelleschi was also a sculptor, an engineer, and a poet. He died in 1444.

BRUNO, ST., the founder of the Carthusian order, was born at Cologne, in 1030; established the first house of his order, in 1084, at the Chartreuse, in Dauphiné; was invited into Italy, by Pope Urban II.; refused the archbishopric of Reggio; founded a second monastery in the mountains of Calabria; died in 1101; and was canonized in 1514.

BRUNO, JORDANO, was born at Nola, in the kingdom of Naples, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was originally a Dominican, but quitted his convent, fled to Geneva, and embraced the protestant religion. Beza and Calvin, however, expelled him from that city. After having visited France, England, and Germany, he settled at Padua. There he was arrested, and was sent to Rome, where, after two years imprisonment, he was burnt, in 1600. Of his numerous philosophical works the most celebrated is the Demolition of the Triumphant Beast, a satire on superstition, which has unjustly been charged with atheistical principles.

BRUNSWICK, FERDINAND, Duke of, was born in 1721, and, after his return from his travels, entered into the Prussian service, and distinguished himself in the Silesian war. In the seven years' war, he was placed at the head of the combined British and Hanoverian forces, manifested talents of the first order, and defeated the French on many occasions, especially at Creveldt and Minden. The peace of 1763 terminated his military career; and he died at Brunswick, July 3, 1792.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG, CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, Duke of, nephew of Ferdinand, was born in 1735, studied the art of war under his uncle and Frederic of Prussia, and gained great reputation in the seven years' war, and in the war of 1778 with Austria. In 1780, he succeeded to the duchy, and proved himself the friend of internal improvement and of literature. He resumed his military career in 1787, when, at the head of the Prussian army, he restored the authority of the stadtholder in Holland. In his next enterprise he was unsuccessful. Having invaded France, at the head of a powerful Austrian and Prussian force, and published a violent and impolitic manifesto, he was compelled to retreat, by an inferior army under Dumourier. In 1794 he resigned the command. Till 1806, he was occupied with the peaceful labours of government; but in that year he was appointed leader of the Prussian army, and was mortally wounded at the fatal battle of Auerstadt. He expired at Altona, on the 10th of December.

BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL OELS, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, Prince of, a younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1740, and gained applause as a general officer in the Prussian service; but his highest fame is derived from his literary talents. He is the author of several works, among which are, Critical Remarks on the Character of Alexander the Great; and a Military Life of Prince Frederic Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburg. He died at Weimar, in 1805.

BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, MAXIMILIAN JULIUS LEOPOLD, Prince of, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1751, and commanded a regiment in garrison at Frankfort on the Oder, where he was universally beloved for his benevolence, and his charity to the poor. In 1785, a terrible inundation of the Oder spread destruction in the neighbourhood of Frankfort. To save the life of a family surrounded by the waters, the prince heroically put off in a boat, but he was swept away by the torrent, and perished, to the deep regret of every friend of humanity.

BRUNTON, MARY, the daughter of Colonel Balfour, was born in Barra island, one of the Orkneys, in 1776, married a minister of the Scotch church in 1796, and died in 1818, equally admired for her talents and beloved for her disposition and virtues. She is the author of Discipline, and of Self Control, two excellent novels; and she left an unfinished tale called Emmeline, and some minor pieces, which her husband published.

BRUTUS, LUCIUS JUNIUS, the founder of the republican government in Rome, was a grandson of Tarquin the Elder, by Tarquinia. His father and elder brother having been murdered by Tarquin the Proud, Brutus, for several years, simulated insanity to save his own life; but, on the violation of Lucretia, by Tarquin, he threw off the mask, and animated the Romans to become free. His sons having conspired against the republic, he himself sentenced them to death. He was slain B. C. 505, in a single combat with Aruns, who also fell at the same moment.

BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, a descendant of Lucius Junius, and nephew of Cato, espoused the cause of Pompey; but, after the battle of Pharsalia, he was received into favour by the conqueror, en-

trusted with the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and made prætor of Rome. He, nevertheless, joined in the conspiracy of Cassius and others, and assisted in putting Cæsar to death. Being finally vanquished, at the battle of Philippi, B. C. 42, he terminated his own existence, in the forty-third year of his age. Of all the conspirators, Brutus alone is believed to have been actuated by purely patriotic motives.

BRUYERE, JOHN DE LA, a celebrated French writer, was born, in 1644, at Donrdan, in the Isle of France; was appointed historical tutor to the duke of Burgundy, who subsequently pensioned and retained him about his person; was admitted into the French Academy, in 1693; and died, of apoplexy, in 1697. His admirable Characters appeared in 1687. Delille justly observes, that "he who would describe La Bruyere ought to possess his genius, and that inimitable talent which comprises so much sense in a phrase, so many ideas in a word, and expresses in so novel a manner that which has before been said, and in so pointed a manner that which has never been said before." La Bruyere also translated the Characters of Theophrastus; and wrote Dialogues on Quietism.

BRUYN, CORNELIUS LE, a native of the Hague, where he was born in 1652, acquired reputation both as a painter and a traveller; but particularly in the latter capacity. In two voyages, which lasted several years, he visited Italy, Asia Minor, Egypt, the Archipelago, Russia, Persia, and the Indian continent and isles. He returned to his native country in 1708. The time of his death is unknown. His Voyages form 2 vols. folio.

BRUYN, NICHOLAS, a Dutch poet, who was born at Amsterdam, in 1671, is the author of seven tragedies, and of many poems, which have been collected in eleven volumes. His tragedies still keep possession of the stage. Among his best poems are three descriptive pieces, illustrative of the beauties of North and South Holland, and of the river Vecht.

BRUYS, PETER DE, a native of Dauphiné, who was burnt, as a heretic, at St. Gilles, in Languedoc, in 1130, was the founder of a sect called Petrobrussians. He opposed transubstantiation, infant baptism, and the use of churches, crucifixes, and prayers for the dead.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, an eminent connoisseur in the fine arts, who was at one period a picture dealer, was born in 1757, and died in 1821. He is the author of a valuable Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 2 vols. 4to.

BRYANT, JACOB, a philologist and antiquary, was born at Plymouth, in 1715, and received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. The duke of Marlborough, to whom he had been tutor, gave him a place in the ordnance department. He settled at Cypenham, in Berkshire, and died November 14, 1804, of a mortification in the leg, occasioned by bruising the skin against a chair. Bryant was an indefatigable and a learned writer, but fond of paradox. He wrote one work to maintain the authenticity of the pseudo Rowley's poems, and another to prove that Troy never existed. His principal production is a New System or Analysis of Ancient Mythology, in three volumes quarto, which was published in 1774 and 1776. It is ingenious and erudite; but often fanciful and erroneous. Among his other compositions are, Observations relative to Ancient History; a Treatise on the authenticity of the Scriptures; Observations on the Plagues of Egypt; and Dissertations on the Prophecy of Balaam, &c.

BRYDONE, PATRICK, a native of Scotland, was born in 1741, and travelled in Italy, as companion to Mr. Beckford and other gentlemen. He was appointed comptroller of the stamp office, which situation he held till his decease, in 1819. The publication of his Travels in Sicily and Malta, gained him admission to the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which body he contributed several papers. The narrative of his travels is well written; but much dissatisfaction was excited by some of his statements, which militate against the Mosaic account of the creation.

BUACHE, PHILIP, a geographer, the pupil and son in law of William Delisle, was born at Paris, in 1700, and died in 1773. Buache published many charts and maps, and some geographical works. He maintained the existence of a southern continent, and framed a system of physical and natural geography, which has been overturned by subsequent discoveries.

BUAT NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL, Count du, a learned French writer, was born at Livarot, in Normandy, in 1732, was a pupil of Folard, became envoy at Dresden and Ratisbon, and died in 1787. His principal works are, the Ancient History of the European nations; the Origins, or the Ancient Government of France, Germany, &c.; and the Maxims of Monarchical Government.

BUC, GEORGE, an historian and antiquary, a native of Lincolnshire, was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James I., who made him master of the revels, and knighted him. He wrote the Art of Revels; the Third Universitie of England; and a Life of Richard III. The latter, in which he vindicates the character of that monarch, is the best known of his works Malone attributes it to Sir

George's son, but Ritson maintains the claim of the father.

BUCER, Martin, one of the fathers of the Reformation, was born, in 1491, at Schlestadt, in Alsace. He was a Dominican, but was converted to protestantism by Luther. The new doctrines were introduced by him at Strasburgh, where he was minister and professor of theology for twenty years. Bucer laboured, but in vain, to reconcile the disputes of Luther and Zuingle. In 1548 he went to Augsburgh to sign the Interim; after which he was invited to England by Cranmer. He died, in 1551, at Cambridge, where he was theological professor. During the reign of the persecuting Mary, his bones were disinterred and committed to the flames. His works are numerous.

BUCHAN, William, a Scotch physician, was born at Ancram, in 1729, educated at Edinburgh, and became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, in Yorkshire. He afterwards practised in London with tolerable success. Buchan, however, was too fond of society to attend diligently to his profession. He was first brought into repute by his Domestic Medicine, which was published in 1770, and acquired extensive popularity. His book, though it is creditable to the author's talent and knowledge, has done no small mischief, by its effect on the hypocondriacal, and by its inducing many ignorant persons to tamper with their maladies. Buchan died in 1805. Besides his Domestic Medicine, he wrote a Treatise on Lues; and Advice to Mothers.

BUCHAN, Elizabeth, a Scotch fanatic, the wife of a maker of delft at Glasgow, began, about 1779, to prophecy the approaching end of the world, and to exhort her hearers to abandon worldly connections and pursuits, in order to be ready to receive Christ. This insane woman gained a considerable number of followers, who were called Buchanists. She died in 1791; and on her deathbed is said to have declared herself to be the Virgin Mary, and promised to return to life.

BUCHANAN, George, one of the boasts of Scottish literature, was born, in 1506, at Killairn, in Dumbartonshire, and, after having pursued his studies at Paris and St. Andrew's, and served for a while in the army, he was appointed tutor to the earl of Cassilis, with whom he remained in France during five years. Returning from Paris with the earl, he was made tutor to the natural son of James V. Two satires which he wrote on the monks soon drew down their vengeance upon him, and he was imprisoned, but was fortunate enough to escape. Once more visiting the continent, he successively taught at Paris, at Bordeaux, and at Coimbra, at which latter city the freedom of his opinions again caused his imprisonment. He next

spent four years at Paris, as tutor to the marshal de Brissac's son. During this continental residence, he composed his Baptistes and Jepthes, translated the Medea and Alcestes of Euripides, and began his Latin version of the Psalms. In 1560 he returned to his native land, and embraced protestantism. Yet he had the favour of the court, obtained a pension from Mary, was made principal of St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrew's, and was chosen as preceptor to James VI. When subsequently reproached with having made his royal pupil a pedant, Buchanan is said to have replied, that "It was the best he could make of him." After having accompanied Murray to England, to prefer charges against the unfortunate Mary, he published, in 1571, his virulent Detectio Mariæ Regni. The prevailing faction made him one of the lords of the council, and lord privy seal, and Elizabeth gave him an annual pension of one hundred pounds. In 1579, however, he forfeited all royal favour, by his bold and masterly work, De Jure Regni, which asserts the rights of the people. The closing years of his life were spent in the composition of his History of Scotland; a work of which the style, but not the matter, is worthy of praise. Buchanan died poor, in 1582. As a Latin poet, he ranks among the highest of the moderns; as an historian he is elegant and vigorous, but partial and deficient in judgment; as a man he was unamiable; and as a politician, he was unscrupulous and violent.

BUCHANAN, Claudius, D. D., a divine, was born, in 1766, at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, and, after having been a tutor, and an attorney's clerk in London, was patronised by Mr. Thornton, who enabled him to complete his education at Cambridge. He was appointed one of the East Indian company's chaplains in Bengal; and was the first vice-provost and classical professor of the college at Fort William. During his vice-provostship, he gave prizes to the Oxford, Cambridge,

and Glasgow universities, for sermons and essays, on the propagation of religion in the east. He returned to England in 1806, and died in 1815, while superintending an edition of the Syriac Testament, for the use of eastern christians. He is the author of Christian Researches in Asia; and of various works connected with the same subject.

BUCHOZ, P. JOSEPH, a naturalist and botanist, one of the most industrious and multifarious of compilers, was born at Metz, in 1737, and died at Paris, in 1807. His labours form more than three hundred volumes, of which ninety-five are folios; and, as may well be expected, they are crude, and disfigured by many errors. Among them are, a History of the Plants of Lorraine, in 13 vols.; a Natural History of France, in 14 vols.; and a Universal History of the Vegetable Kingdom, with more than one thousand two hundred plates.

BUCKHOLD, or BOCCOLD, JOHN, known as John of Leyden, from the place of his birth, was a fanatic of the sixteenth century. Headed by Buckhold, and by Matthias, a baker, the anabaptists made themselves masters of Munster; in which city, however, they were soon besieged by the bishop. Matthias being killed in a sally, Buckhold succeeded him, assumed the titles of king and prophet, married fourteen wives, and committed numerous enormities. After the surrender of the city, in 1536, he was put to death by the most horrible torments, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

BUCKINCK, ARNOLD, a German, the places and dates of whose birth and death are unknown, was the first person who engraved maps upon copper; and he at once brought the art to considerable perfection. The only work which he appears to have illustrated is an edition of Ptolemy, published at Rome, in 1478.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of, the unworthy favourite of James I. and Charles I., was born, in 1592, at Brookesby, in Leicestershire, and was the son of Sir George Villiers. Having attracted the notice of James I. in 1615, that monarch appointed him his cupbearer, became his tutor, and rapidly and successively raised him to be gentleman of the bedchamber, lord admiral of England, warden of the cinque ports, master of the horse, baron, earl, marquis, and duke. More a sovereign than the sovereign himself, the dispensation of all graces and favours was in his hand, and his insolence and tyranny excited general disgust in the nation. His strange expedition to Madrid, and his conduct there, is said to have weakened the infatuation of James I. for him, and had that monarch lived, Villiers might, perhaps, have lost his power. But the accession of Charles I., in 1625, rendered the favourite still more potent. In vain the parliament attacked him; it was dissolved, and he enjoyed a complete triumph. He next plunged the nation into a war with France; and being entrusted with the command of an army, he lost the flower of it in an ill conducted attack on the isle of Rhé. He returned to England to refit his shattered armament, and was again about to sail when he was assassinated at Portsmouth, on the 23d of August, 1628, by a lieutenant by the name of Felton.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of, son of the preceding duke, was born in 1627, studied at Cambridge, served the king zealously in the civil wars, and was present at the battle of Worcester. By marrying a daughter of Lord Fairfax, he recovered a considerable part of his forfeited estates; and, at the Restoration, he was made a lord of the bedchamber, master of the horse, and lord lieutenant of Yorkshire. These honours, however, he lost in 1666, for being engaged in a conspiracy against the king; but he recovered the royal favour, was once more "the life of pleasure and the soul of whim" at court, and was employed as ambassador to France. Villiers was one of the most versatile, projecting, and profligate of mankind. Dryden has drawn his character admirably, under the name of Zimri. This witty and unprincipled nobleman died, at Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, April 16, 1688, of a fever caught in foxhunting. Of his works, the most celebrated is the comedy of the Rehearsal, which, undoubtedly, affords a decisive proof that his talents were of a superior order.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of, the son of the earl of Mulgrave, was born in 1649; served under Turenne; relieved Tangier; took a part in the revolution of 1688; was created marquis of Normandy and duke of Buckinghamshire; and died in 1720. Buckingham House was erected by him. His poetical and prose works form two volumes.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, a celebrated pulpit orator, was born in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in 1784. His male ancestors, on both sides, for several generations, were clergymen, and some of them of considerable eminence. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1800, with much distinction; and spent the ensuing four years in the study of theology and general literature. He was ordained minister over the church in Brattle-street, Boston, in January, 1805. In the ensuing year he embarked for Europe with the hopes of repairing his constitution, which had suffered much from attacks of epilepsy

He returned in the autumn of 1807, and resumed the exercise of his profession; his sermons placing him in the first rank of popular preachers. In 1810 he superintended an American edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament, and wrote much in vindication of this author's erudition, fidelity and accuracy. In 1811, he was appointed the first lecturer on Biblical Criticism at the university of Cambridge, on the foundation established by Samuel Dexter. He immediately began a course of laborious and extensive preparation for the duties of this office, but was interrupted by a violent attack of his old disease, which prostrated his intellect, and gave a shock to his frame which he survived but a few days. He died in 1812, at the completion of his twenty-eighth year. Two volumes of his sermons have been collected and published since his decease; one in 1814, the other in 1829. The first was prefaced with a well-written biographical sketch.

BUCQUOI, Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, Count de, an eminent general, was born in 1551, entered early into the Spanish service, and signalized his valour in the Low Countries. In 1620, in conjunction with the Duke of Bavaria, he entirely defeated the protestant army near Prague; but he stained his laurels by his subsequent cruelties. After having reduced Moravia, he was killed, in 1621, at the siege of Neuhausel.

BUDE, or BUDÆUS, William, born at Paris, in 1467, where he died in 1540, spent a youth of dissipation, but at length applied himself so closely to study, that his classical acquirements gained for him the title of the Prodigy of France. He was employed on embassies by Louis XII. and Francis I., to the latter of whom he was secretary and librarian. Budé translated some treatises from Plutarch, and wrote several works, the chief of which are, his Tractatus de Asse; and Commentarii Linguæ Græcæ.

BUDGELL, Eustace, was born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, about 1685, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Addison, who was related to him, took him to Ireland, as one of his clerks, and in that country Budgell rose to offices of great trust and profit, and to be a member of the Irish parliament. While filling those offices with diligence and honour, he contributed to the Spectator and Guardian, translated the Characters of Theophrastus, and wrote various pieces in verse. The tide of fortune, however, at length turned against him. He was dismissed from his office of accomptant and comptroller general in Ireland, for satirizing the lord lieutenant, who had treated him ill; he lost twenty thousand pounds in the South Sea bubble; he spent five thousand pounds more in vain attempts to obtain a seat in the house of commons; and at last he became involved in lawsuits and embarrassments. The finishing stroke was put to his fate, by the setting aside the will of Dr. Matthew Tindall, in which appeared a bequest of two thousand pounds to Budgell. His difficulties, and the disgrace of having a forgery attributed to him, stung him to the heart, and he ended his existence by throwing himself into the Thames, May 4, 1737. Besides the works already mentioned, he established a periodical called the Bee; assisted in the Craftsman; and wrote the History of Cleomenes; and Memoirs of the Family of the Boyles.

BUFFIER, Claude, a jesuit, was born in Poland, of French parents, in 1661, and studied at the college of Rouen, where he afterwards held the situation of theological professor. He died in 1737. Buffier was employed in the Mémoires de Trevoux, and likewise produced a great number of theological, metaphysical, biographical, and geographical works. Several of them were collected in a folio volume, with the title of a Course of Sciences on new and simple Principles. Though sometimes superficial, he is, on the whole, an elegant and instructive writer.

BUFFON, George Louis le Clerc, Count de, the Pliny of France, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, and was born September 7, 1707, at Montbard, in Burgundy. He studied the law at Dijon, but never practised it; his inclinations leading him to mathematical and physical science, and Euclid being his constant pocket companion. After having travelled into Italy and England, he succeeded to his paternal estate at Montbard, between which and Paris his time was spent. In 1739 he was appointed keeper of the royal garden and cabinet at Paris, the treasures of which he greatly increased. His patent of nobility he obtained in 1771. He was also a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences. Buffon died April the 16th, 1788. As a man, he was fond of dress and display, lax in his morals, and

immeasurably vain. Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and himself, were the only persons whom he would allow to be great geniuses! His first literary works were, Translations of Hales's Vegetable Statics, and Newton's Fluxions. But for his fame he is indebted to his Natural History, in thirty-six volumes, which has been naturalized in almost every European language. Though always immethodical, though often inaccurate, and though full of the wildest theories, it is undoubtedly an astonishing work, whether we consider the extent of its information, the spirit of its descriptions, or the eloquence of its style.

BULL, JOHN, a doctor of music, was born in Somersetshire, about 1563, and died at Lubeck, in 1622. He was organist to Queen Elizabeth, the first musical professor at Gresham College, and chamber musician to James I. More than two hundred pieces, chiefly for the organ and virginals, were composed by him; and it seems to be now fully established, that we are indebted to him for the national anthem of God save the King.

BULL, GEORGE, an eminent prelate and theologian, born at the city of Wells, in 1634, was educated at Tiverton and Oxford, and was ordained at the age of twenty-one. Having passed through the minor dignities of the church, he was made bishop of St. David's in 1705, and died in 1709. His Harmonia Apostolica was published in 1669, to the great annoyance of the Calvinists; his main work, Defensio Fidei Nicenæ, appeared in 1685; and his Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicum, in 1694. For the latter production he received the thanks of Bossuet and various French divines. He likewise produced other pieces of less note, and many sermons.

BULL, WILLIAM, M. D. was the first white person born in South Carolina, and is supposed to be the first American who obtained a degree in medicine. He was a pupil of the great Boerhaave, and acquired some literary and professional distinction. In 1734 he defended and published at the university of Leyden, his inaugural thesis De Colica Pictonum. After returning from Europe to his native state, he was successively a member of the Council, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Lieutenant Governor. When the British troops removed from South Carolina in 1782, he accompanied them to England, and died in London, in 1791, in the eighty-second year of his age.

BULLET, PETER, an eminent French architect, the pupil of F. Blondel, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and constructed several magnificent edifices, particularly the gate of St. Martin, and the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, at Paris. He also wrote a Treatise on Practical Architecture; a Treatise on Levelling; and other works. The date of his death is not recorded.

BULLET, JOHN BAPTIST, born in 1699, at Besançon, was professor of theology in the university of that city, and died in 1775. He is the author of several theological works, among which is a History of the Establishment of Christianity; but his principal production is Memoirs on the Celtic Language, in 3 vols. folio.

BULLIARD, PETER, a native of the Barrois, in France, where he was born about 1742, combined the talent of an artist with that of an eminent botanist. He himself designed and engraved the plates which embellish his works. He died in 1703. He is the author of a Parisian Flora; a History of the Poisonous Plants of France; a History of French Champignons; and other productions.

BULLINGER, HENRY, one of the early reformers, was born in the canton of Zurich, at Baumgarten, in 1504. The works of Melancthon converted him to protestantism, and he became closely connected with Zuingle, to whom he succeeded as pastor of Zurich. He was one of the authors of the Helvetic Confession, and assisted Calvin in drawing up the Formulary of 1549. Bullinger was a moderate and conscientious man; and it is much to his honour that, on the ground of it being inconsistent with christianity for any one to hire himself out to slaughter those who had never injured him, he successfully opposed a treaty for supplying France with a body of Swiss mercenaries. He died in 1575. His printed works form ten folio volumes.

BULOW, HENRY WILLIAM, a native of Prussia, born at Falkenberg, adopted the military profession, and bore a part in the ephemeral insurrection of the Netherlands against the Emperor Joseph; after which he visited America on an abortive commercial speculation; and next became a Swedenborgian preacher in that country. On his return to Europe, he resorted to his pen for subsistence, and wrote various military works. Of these, the most celebrated is, Principles of Modern War, in which he proposes a new strategetical system, that has excited much controversy. His History of the Campaign of 1805 having given offence to Russia, he was incarcerated, and he died in prison, at Riga, in July, 1807.

BUNYAN, JOHN, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, an admirable allegory, which enjoys an unexampled but deserved popularity, was of humble birth, being the son of a travelling tinker, and was born, in 1628, at Elstow, in Bedfordshire. For some time he followed his father's occupation, and led a wandering dissipated life,

after which he served in the parliament army, and was at the siege of Leicester.

Religion having now made an impression on his mind, he joined the anabaptists, and, about 1655, became a teacher among them at Bedford. Subsequent to the restoration, his preaching brought him within the gripe of the law, and he was for nearly thirteen years immured in Bedford gaol, where he supported himself and his family by tagging laces. His leisure hours were spent in writing the Pilgrim's Progress, and other works, similar in kind, but inferior in merit. He was at last released, through the interposition of Bishop Barlow of Lincoln, and he resumed his ministry at Bedford. His death took place at London, in 1688. His works form two folio volumes. Bunyan had a talent for repartee. A quaker visited him in Bedford gaol, and declared that, by order of the Lord, he had sought for him in half the prisons of England. "If the Lord had sent you," replied Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much trouble to find me out; for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford gaol for the last twelve years."

BUONAMICI, Castruccio, a native of Lucca, born in 1710, at which city he died in 1761, after having been in the military service of the king of Naples, is considered as one of the most elegant of modern Latin writers. His principal work is, his Commentaries on the War in Italy: it gained him the title of count from the duke of Parma, and a present from the Genoese republic, and was translated into English and French.

BUONAROTTI, Michael Angelo, more generally known under the name of Michael Angelo, was at once preeminent as painter, sculptor, and architect, and was no mean poet. He was born at Arezzo, in 1474, of a noble but poor family, and his love of the arts is supposed to have been first inspired by his being nursed in a village which contained many carvers and sculptors in stone. Ghirlandaio was his tutor in painting; and while under that master, he amused himself with modelling figures in clay, from the antiques in the gardens of Lorenzo de Medicis. One of these productions obtained him the patronage of Lorenzo, who received him into his family. Here, among other works, he executed an admirable basso relievo, the Battle of the Centaurs. After the death of his patron, Buonarotti pursued his career at Bologna, and then again at Florence. In the latter city he sculptured his David and Goliath, and painted a battle piece for the ducal palace. His reputation now caused him to be invited to Rome by the pope, and that reputation was enhanced by the works he performed there, both in sculpture and painting; among them was the statue of Moses, the picture of the Holy Family, and the cartoon of the War of Pisa. Having taken umbrage at the manner in which he was treated by Julius II. he suddenly departed from Rome; but the pontiff, not without difficulty, induced him to return, and then employed him in casting his statue in bronze, and in painting the dome of the Sistine chapel. The latter task he accomplished in twenty months. It was not, however, till several years later, that he executed his noble composition of the Last Judgment, in the same chapel. Under the pontificate of Leo X. the talents of Michael Angelo were wasted in opening marble quarries and constructing roads. Under that of Adrian VI. he was chiefly occupied on the monument of Julius II. In the years 1529 and 1530, he was engaged in toils which have nothing in common with the fine arts. He was chosen engineer and superintendant of their fortifications by the Florentines, during their brief struggle for their liberty, and in this new capacity he acquitted himself with honour. After the restoration of peace, Clement VII. recalled him to Rome, and confided to him, on the death of San Gallo, the glorious labour of carrying on the building of St. Peter's. For seventeen years, till the time of his death, February 17, 1563, Michael Angelo continued his exertions to make that magnificent structure one of the wonders of the world; nor would he accept of any remuneration whatever. The other works which he executed during his last residence at Rome are too numerous to be described within our narrow limits. "Sublimity of conception, grandeur of form, and breadth of manner," says Fuseli, "are the elements of Michael Angelo's style; and by these principles he selected or rejected the objects of imitation. As painter, sculptor, or architect, he attempted, and beyond any other man succeeded, to unite magnificence of plan, and endless variety of subordinate parts, with the utmost simplicity and breadth." The poetry of this great man is stamped with the same features as the creations of his hand. His

personal character is well described by Quatremere de Quincy: "In his youth, he knew no other want than that of occupying his mind, no other pleasure than that of cultivating the arts. When at a more advanced age he became rich, he despised luxury, and was careless of even the conveniences of life. To sleep in his clothes, to live often upon bread and water alone, and to pass the nights in toil, or in solitary rambles, are among the least of the traits which may characterize his habits of living. Had he lived among the Greeks, he would have been admired as a philosopher before he had been praised as an artist; but, indisputably, he would have been of the sect of Zeno. Economy, frugality, disinterestedness, austerity of morals, inflexibility of purpose, contempt of fortune, and even of glory; such were the stoical virtues which he always professed. Michael Angelo was beloved and sought after by the great; but he shunned them." Yet with these severe virtues he was kind hearted, and was sometimes singularly indulgent to the weakness or vanity of others.

BUONAROTTI, Michael Angelo, *the Younger*, a nephew of the great Michael Angelo, was born at Florence, in 1558, and died in 1646. He was a patron of literature and the arts; a member of the Florentine and Crusca Academies; wrote two comedies, la Tancia, and la Fiera, and two mythological scenic representations; and published an edition of his uncle's poems. His comedy, as it is called, of la Fiera, is, in fact, a series of five comedies on the same subject.

BURCH, Edward, one of the most eminent of modern gem engravers, whose productions almost rival those of antiquity, was born about 1740; was chosen librarian of the Royal Academy on the death of Wilson; and held that situation till his death in 1814.

BURCHIELLO, an Italian poet, whose real name was Dominico, was born at Florence, in 1380, and died at Rome, in 1448. Burchiello was a barber, and his shop was the resort of all the wits of the city. Such celebrity did this humble abode obtain, that the representation of it was painted in the Medicis gallery. With much wit and elegance, his poems are in style the most eccentric, and often unintelligible, that can be imagined.

BURCKHARDT, John Charles, was born at Leipsic, in 1773, and began to study mathematics even in his childhood. Reading Lalande's works decided him to become an astronomer, and he learned almost all modern languages, to read astronomical books. His ardour for calculation was indefatigable. Baron Zach, with whom he resided for two years, recommended him to Lalande, who treated him like a son. Burckhardt was naturalized in France, in 1799; succeeded Lalande at the observatory of the Military School; and died in June, 1815. He wrote various scientific works, and translated Laplace's Celestial Mechanism into German.

BURCKHARDT, John Lewis, the son of a Swiss colonel, was born at Lausanne, in 1784, and studied at Leipsic and Gottingen. Being of an enterprising disposition, he offered his services to the African Association, to explore Africa. They were accepted; and, after he had acquired Arabic and a knowledge of physic and surgery at Cambridge, he sailed in 1809. In Syria he remained two years and a half, in the character of a mussulman, and learned the spoken Arabic dialects. His first journey included Nubia, the eastern coast of the Red Sea, Mecca, and Medina. He reached Cairo in 1815, and was preparing to penetrate to Timbuctoo, when he died of a dysentery.

BURDON, William, born at Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1764, was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and died in London, in May, 1818. He is the author of various works, the principal of which are, Materials for Thinking; a Life of Bonaparte; and Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature.

BURETTE, Peter John, a native of Paris, born in 1665, was the son of a surgeon who cultivated music. His delicate health prevented him from being sent to school, and he studied only music; which he acquired so perfectly that, in his eighth year, he played before Louis XIV. When he was eighteen, however, he resolved to become a physician; and, accordingly, he dedicated himself to learning, and rapidly obtained all the college degrees. In the oriental languages his knowledge was profound. After having been medical and surgical professor, royal censor, and a member of several academies, he died in 1747. For thirty-seven years he was one of the editors of the Journal des Savans, and he wrote numerous erudite papers in the Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions.

BURGER, Godfred Augustus, a poet, was born at Wolmerswende, in the principality of Halberstadt, in 1748, and displayed an early fondness for poetry, though he made but slow progress in his learning. He was originally intended for the church, but he never entered it. Burger was, indeed, for several years, too idle and dissipated to apply seriously to any regular occupation. In poetry, however, he acquired a splendid reputation, particularly in the ballad style. His Leonora, his Wild Huntsman, and some of his other compositions, have been translated into English, and become highly popular. Burger was thrice married; his first wife he

made unhappy; his third wife made him so, and he obtained a divorce; his second, the sister of his first, to whom he was madly attached, he lost soon after their union. In 1779, Burger obtained the editorship of the Almanack of the Muses; and in 1787 he was appointed professor of belles lettres at Gottingen He died in June, 1794, having for a considerable time previously languished in indigence, sickness, and sorrow. His works form four octavo volumes.

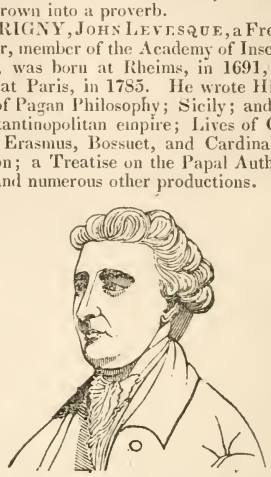
BURGESS, DANIEL, an able but eccentric dissenting divine, was born, in 1645, at Staines, in Middlesex; was educated at Westminster and Oxford; resided in Ireland, from 1667 to 1674, as chaplain and schoolmaster; was imprisoned, under the act of uniformity, after his return to England; became an exceedingly popular minister, for many years, in London; and died in 1713. His piety and learning were alloyed by too much of humour and drollery. In one sermon, he declared, that the reason why the descendants of Jacob were named Israelites was, that God would not have his chosen people called *Jacobites*. In another, he exclaimed, "if you want a cheap suit, you will go to Monmouth street; if a suit for life, you will go to the court of chancery; but for an eternally durable suit, you must go the Lord Jesus, and put on his robe of righteousness."

BURGH, JAMES, the author of the Dignity of Human Nature; Political Disquisitions; and other works of merit; was born, in 1714, at Madderty, in Perthshire, and was educated at St. Andrew's. After having been a linen draper, an assistant at a grammar school, and a corrector in Bowyer's printing office, he opened an academy at Stoke Newington, which he conducted for nineteen years. He died in 1775.

BURGOYNE, Lieut. Gen. JOHN, was a natural son of Lord Bingley; entered early into the army; and in 1762 displayed much talent and enterprise, in command of a party of the British troops in Portugal. In the American war, he led the army which was to penetrate from Canada into the revolted provinces. At first, he was successful; but, insuperable obstacles thickening round him, he was ultimately compelled to surrender at Saratoga. Disgusted by the conduct of the ministry after his return, he resigned all his employments. He died in August, 1792. Burgoyne wrote the dramas of the Heiress; the Maid of the Oaks, the Lord of the Manor, and Richard Cœur de Lion; some pamphlets in his own defence; and a Probationary Ode.

BURIDAN, JOHN, a native of Bethune, in Flanders, born in the fourteenth century, a nominalist philosopher, was rector of the university of Paris; and has, but erroneously, been deemed the founder of the university of Vienna. He is believed to have died about 1358. His memory has been perpetuated by his dilemma of the ass between two bundles of hay, which he used to illustrate the doctrine of free will, and which has grown into a proverb.

BURIGNY, JOHN LEVESQUE, a French writer, member of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Rheims, in 1691, and died at Paris, in 1785. He wrote Histories of Pagan Philosophy; Sicily; and the Constantinopolitan empire; Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Cardinal du Perron; a Treatise on the Papal Authority; and numerous other productions.



BURKE, EDMUND, whose name fills so large a space in our political and literary annals, was the son of an eminent attorney, and was born at Dublin, January 1, 1730. After having received his early education from Abraham Shackleton, a quaker schoolmaster of Ballytore, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, in 1746, where he remained three years, and pursued an extensive course of study, on a plan of his own. In 1753, he entered as a law student at the Temple, but applied himself almost wholly to literature; his unremitting attention to which at length injured his health. During his illness he became an inmate in the house of Dr. Nugent, a physician, to whose daughter he was afterwards united. This union he always described as the chief blessing of his life. His first acknowledged work, which was of course published anonymously, was his Vindication of Natural Society; an admirable imitation of Lord Bolingbroke's style and manner of reasoning, which deceived even some of the best judges. This was followed, in the ensuing year, by his Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful. It completely established his reputation as a man of genius and a fine writer, and brought him acquainted with some of the most eminent personages of the age. His political career did not commence till 1761, when he accompanied the Irish secretary, William Gerard Hamilton, to Ireland. Nor can he be said to have entered fully on that career till 1765, when he became the private secretary and friend

of the marquis of Rockingham, then the first lord of the treasury, who brought him into parliament, as member for Wendover. Thenceforth he took a prominent part in the debates of the house of commons. In 1774, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected for Bristol; but this seat he lost at the next election, in consequence of his having displayed too much liberality of principle, with respect to the catholics and to Ireland. He subsequently sat for Malton. In the mean while he gave to the public his Observations on Grenville's State of the Nation; a Short Account of a late short Administration; Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents; and his speeches on American Affairs. To the impolitic contest with America he made a strenuous and eloquent resistance as a senator. On the downfall of Lord North's ministry, Burke obtained the office of paymaster-general, and a seat in the council; and he availed himself of this opportunity to carry his celebrated reform bill, which he had previously brought forward in vain. The expulsion of the coalition ministry of course deprived him of his office. The prosecution of Mr. Hastings, and the opposition to Mr. Pitt's regency bill, were among his next and greatest parliamentary efforts. Though the former of these has drawn down upon him much censure, and even calumny, there can be no doubt that he undertook it as a sacred and imperative duty. This is irrefragably proved by his recently published letters to Dr. Lawrence. When the French revolution took place, he early foresaw the result, and, in 1790, he produced his celebrated Reflections on that event. A breach between him and Mr. Fox was also occasioned by their difference of opinion on this important subject. In 1794, he retired from parliament, and a pension of one thousand two hundred pounds a year was bestowed on him by the government. From the time when his Reflections were published, till his decease, his literary hostility to the doctrines of revolutionary France was continued with unabated vigour. The last work which he gave to the press was Two Letters on a Regicide Peace: the concluding two were posthumous. He died on the 8th of July, 1797. His compositions have been collected in sixteen volumes octavo. In private life Burke was amiable and benevolent; in public, indefatigable, ardent, and abhorrent of meanness and injustice. It was this latter quality which rendered him a persevering advocate of the Irish catholics. As an orator he ranks among the first of modern times; and as a writer, whether we consider the splendour of his diction, the richness and variety of his imagery, or the boundless stores of knowledge which he displays, it must be acknowledged that there are few who equal, and none who transcend him.

BURKITT, William, a divine, born in 1650, at Hitcham, in Suffolk, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and became vicar of Dedham, in Essex, in 1692, where he died in 1703. His Practical Exposition of the New Testament has gone through many editions, and still continues to be popular.

BURLAMAQUI, John James, born at Geneva, in 1694, and who died there in 1748, was at first professor of law in his native city; resided for some years at Hesse Cassel, with the prince, who had been his pupil; and then returned to Geneva, where he became a member of the sovereign council. His great works are, the Principles of Natural Law; the Principles of Political Law; and the Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations.

BURLEIGH, William CECIL, Lord, whom one of his early biographers characterizes as "the oldest, the gravest, and the greatest statesman in Christendom," was born, in 1520, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and studied the law at Gray's Inn. In the reign of Edward VI. he was patronised by the protector Somerset, was knighted, and became a privy counsellor, master of requests, and secretary. With Elizabeth he was in still higher favour, which, indeed, he earned by his political sagacity and his devotion to her. Leicester endeavoured, but in vain, to overthrow him, and is even said to have aimed against his life. In 1571, he was created Lord Burleigh, and, in the following year, he was appointed lord high treasurer, and received the order of the Garter. To Burleigh must, in a great measure, be attributed the sufferings and death of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He died in 1598. Burleigh, though not a man of genius, was a man of great parts and prudence, whose state policy was not always reconcilable with the principles of morality. Of literary merit he was, to say the least, no patron; and, accordingly, he is alluded to with much bitterness by many of his contemporary poets.

BURLINGTON and CORKE, Richard BOYLE, Earl of, was born in 1695, was made a knight of the garter, in 1730, and died in 1753, when the title of Burlington became extinct. Lord Burlington was a man of a liberal mind, and possessed an admirable taste in architecture. He was the first patron of bishop Berkeley, and Pope dedicated to him his fourth epistle. His residence at Chiswick, the dormitory at Westminster school, and other buildings, were designed by him, and he improved the mansion built, in Piccadilly, by his father.

BURMAN, PETER, an eminent critic, was born at Utrecht, in 1668, and was professor of history, eloquence, and Greek, first at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden. He subsequently became professor of history and chief librarian to the United Provinces. He died in 1741. Besides publishing valuable editions of many of the Latin classics, and an edition of Buchanan's works, he wrote Latin poems, and various critical and philological dissertations, discourses, and epistles.

BURMAN, JOHN, a physician and botanist, the pupil of Boerhaave, and nephew of the celebrated critic, was born in 1707, and died in 1780. He was professor of botany at Amsterdam. Burman, among other things, published a Catalogue of Ceylonian Plants, in which Linnæus assisted him; and Descriptions of rare African and American Plants; and translated into Latin Rumphius's Herbal of Amboyna.

BURMAN, PETER, brother of the botanist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1714, and was brought up by his uncle, whom he assisted in his critical labours, and of whom he was no unworthy rival in erudition. He was professor of eloquence at Franeker, and afterwards, professor of poetry, librarian, and keeper of the gymnasium, at Amsterdam, where he died of an apoplexy in 1778. He wrote a volume of Latin poems, and edited Aristophanes, Claudius, Propertius, and other classical writers. Like his uncle, he was irascible, and was frequently engaged in violent literary quarrels.

BURN, RICHARD, a native of Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, was educated at Oxford, and became vicar of Orton, in his native county, a magistrate, and chancellor of Carlisle. He died in 1789. He is the author of the useful book known as Burn's Justice; a similar work on Ecclesiastical Law; a History of the Poor Laws; and, in conjunction with Nicholson, a History of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

BURNET, GILBERT, the son of a Scotch lawyer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1643, and was educated at Aberdeen. After having travelled in Holland, and visited London, where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, he took orders, and was presented to the living of Saltoun. While he held this living, his honest zeal, in drawing up a memorial against the abuses committed by the Scottish bishops, excited the indignation of Archbishop Sharpe, who would fain have punished his boldness by depriving and excommunicating him. Between 1665 and 1673, Burnet was made professor of divinity at Glasgow, and chaplain in ordinary to the king; twice declined a Scottish bishopric; and wrote, among other productions, Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton, and a work, of which, no doubt, he soon repented, in defence of the regal prerogatives of the crown of Scotland. The court favour which he had thus gained, he, however, soon lost, by his opposition to popery, and he was struck out of the list of chaplains. Settling in London, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and lecturer of St. Clement's, and became popular. His literary labours were indefatigably continued. The most important of these was the History of the Reformation, the first volume of which came forth in 1679. For this he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. His known hostility to the designs of the court, his having attended Lord Russel on the scaffold, and having preached, on the 5th of November, an obnoxious sermon, at length occasioned him to be deprived of his lectureship and the office of preacher at the Rolls. On the death of Charles, Burnet travelled through France, Italy, and Switzerland, and, in 1687, settled at the Hague, where he was high in the confidence of the Prince of Orange, and assisted in forming the plans for the liberation of his country. A prosecution for treason was set on foot against him at home, and James required the States to deliver him up. But Burnet had now married a Dutch lady of fortune, and the States refused to give up one who was thus become a naturalized subject. In 1688 he attended the Prince of Orange to England as chaplain; and, in the following year, was made bishop of Salisbury. A Pastoral Letter, which he addressed to the clergy of his diocese, asserting the right of William and Mary to the crown by conquest, excited the anger of parliament, and was burnt by the common executioner. In 1698 he was appointed preceptor to the duke of Gloucester; in 1704 he had the satisfaction of seeing carried into effect his scheme for the augmentation of small livings; and in March, 1714-15, he died, in his seventy-second year. He left a History of his own Times, which was published by his son Thomas Burnet. Burnet's character has been the theme of invective and ridicule to tories;

but he was an honest, benevolent, and pious man, and a sincere friend to the liberties of his country.

BURNET, THOMAS, a philosopher and divine, born at Croft, in Yorkshire, about 1635, was educated at Cambridge; was travelling tutor to the sons of several noblemen; was appointed master of the Charterhouse, in 1685; became chaplain and clerk of the closet to King William; and died in 1715. As master of the Charterhouse, he distinguished himself by boldly resisting the attempts of James II. to make a Roman catholic a pensioner of the establishment. As a literary character, he acquired reputation by various works of merit, but particularly by his Telluris sacra Theoria, which he subsequently translated into English, with the title of the Sacred Theory of the Earth, and which, though its philosophy is radically defective, will always be admired, for the sublimity of its imagery and the eloquence of its style.

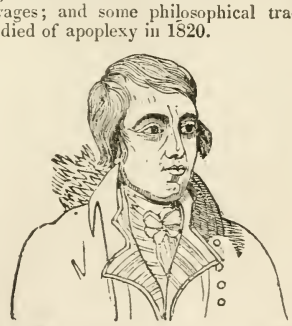
BURNET, WILLIAM, the son of Bishop Burnet, was born at the Hague in 1688. After having held the office of comptroller of the customs in England, he was in 1720 appointed governor of New-York and New-Jersey. In 1728 he was appointed to the government of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire; where his administration was rendered unpleasant by a controversy with the assembly. He died at Boston in 1729. He was a man of learning, and published several works on theological and philosophical subjects.

BURNET, JAMES. See MONBODDO.

BURNEY, CHARLES, a doctor of music, and literary character, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1726, and studied music under Dr Arne. In 1749, he produced, at Drury Lane, the musical pieces of Alfred, Robin Hood, and Queen Mab. He then settled at Lynn, where he resided nine years, during which period he was employed on his General History of Music, the first volume of which, however, he did not give to the press till 1776. In 1760 he returned to the capital, and in 1766 brought out, at Drury Lane, an English version of the Devin du Village. In 1770 and 1772, he travelled through France and Italy, and Germany and the Netherlands; of which tours he published interesting narratives. He became a member of the Royal Society after his second return, and contributed to their Transactions an Account of young Crotch. He died in 1814, at Chelsea Hospital, of which he was organist. Besides the productions already mentioned, and many musical compositions, he produced several works, one of the chief of which is, a Life of Metastasio, in three volumes.

BURNEY, CHARLES, second son of the musical composer, was born at Lynn, in 1757, and educated at the Charter House, Caius College, Cambridge, and Aberdeen. After having been an assistant to an academy at Highgate, and, afterwards, to Dr. Rose, of Chiswick, whose daughter he married, he established a school at Hammersmith, which at a subsequent period he removed to Greenwich. He obtained the livings of Deptford and of Cliffe, and a prebend at Lincoln, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains. He died December 28, 1817. Dr. Burney was one of the most consummate Greek scholars in Europe. His classical acquirements were first displayed in his criticisms in the Monthly Review. He published an Appendix to Scapula; an edition of the Choral Odes of Æschylus; and other erudite works. His valuable library was purchased for the British Museum.

BURNEY, Rear Admiral JAMES, a son of the historian of music, was born in 1739; accompanied Captain Cook in two of his voyages; was much beloved by Johnson; and displayed a respectable portion of the literary talent of his family, in a History of Voyages of Discovery, 5 vols. 4to; an Account of the Russian Eastern Voyages; and some philosophical tracts. He died of apoplexy in 1820.



BURNS, ROBERT, a poet of whom Scotland has reason to be proud, though her scanty patronage of him ought to make her blush, was the son of a small farmer and gardener, and was born near Ayr, in 1759. Some education he received, and he acquired the French language and practical mathematics. Reading was his delight, and every leisure moment was devoted to it. The perusal of some of the best English poets gave him a taste for poetry, and love inspired him to pour forth his feelings in verse. At his outset in life, Burns was engaged in the labours of agriculture. He then became a flax dresser, at Irvine; but his premises were destroyed by fire. In conjunction with his younger brother, he next took a small farm, and in this also he was unsuccessful. Fortune now seemed resolved to thwart all his wishes; for a female whom he loved, and who

was pregnant by him, was refused to him by her parents, and he was at once in danger from the kirk and the magistrate. In this situation, he resolved to print his poems, for the purpose of raising some money, and then to seek his fortune in the West Indies, as an assistant overseer. His passage was actually engaged when a letter from Dr. Blacklock, recommending a visit to Edinburgh, put an end to his scheme of emigration. In the Scottish capital his poems had excited universal admiration. Brighter prospects thus opened upon him. For more than twelve months he remained in Edinburgh, invited, feasted, praised, and caressed, by the fair and the great: at length, with the sum of five hundred pounds, the produce of his poems, he withdrew to the country, married the object of his affection, took a farm, and also obtained the office of an exciseman. Of all the offices which could have been given to him, this was the most unpoetical and the most unsuitable. It is marvellous that none of his professing and powerful friends saw the disgrace and ridicule of suffering their favourite bard to be thus degraded. Among the numerous places, either sinecures or of little labour, which are so lavishly distributed, one might surely have been conferred on him whom the Scotch delighted to honour! No effort, however, appears to have been made in his behalf. For three years and a half he strove to derive a subsistence from his farm. But his confirmed habits of intemperate conviviality, and other circumstances, forbad success; and he was at length compelled to give up his lease, remove to Dumfries, and depend upon his profession of an exciseman. While he was occupied in watching stills and hunting smugglers, and, at the same time, labouring under disease and dejection, he wrote his admirable songs, for Thompson's Collection. Worn out with vexation, and the consequences of his love of inebriating liquors, he died on the 26th of July, 1796, leaving his wife and family in an unprovided state. A subscription made by his friends, and the profits arising from an edition of his works, raised his family above want; and a splendid monument has, within these few years, been erected to his memory. Humour, pathos, vivid imagery, energy, and no small share of elegance, distinguish the poems of Burns. His prose, though sometimes overstrained, is flowing and full of spirit. In conversation, too, which is not always the case with men of genius, he fully sustained the character which he had acquired by his writings.

BURRILL, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1772, and received his education at Brown university, where he graduated in 1788. He studied the profession of law, and soon acquired high reputation in its practice. In 1797 he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and continued to discharge the duties of this office for over sixteen years, with uncommon ability. In 1813 the decline of his health induced him to retire from the bar. He was immediately elected to a seat in the state legislature, and in the following year was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In 1816 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and in the next year was elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Of this body he continued a conspicuous and highly esteemed member till his death in 1820.

BURROUGHS, GEORGE, who suffered death for the alleged crime of witchcraft, during the mournful delusion on that subject, was a graduate of Harvard college, and settled in the ministry at Salem in 1681. In 1692 he was arraigned at Salem for having, by the arts of witchcraft, "tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented" one Mary Wolcott, and also for having performed several feats which required wonderful strength. He was convicted upon these accusations, and executed on the nineteenth of August.

BURROW, Sir JAMES, a lawyer, master of the crown office, was appointed pro tempore, president of the Royal Society, in 1772, on the death of Mr. West. He died in 1782. His works consist of four volumes of Reports; a volume of King's Bench Decisions; an Essay on Punctuation; and Anecdotes of Cromwell and his Family.

BURROW, REUBEN, a mathematician, born at Hoberly, in Yorkshire, was originally a clerk to a merchant, then an usher, and next a schoolmaster. He was employed by Dr. Maskelyne in the observations on Schehallien, and was made drawing master at the Tower; after which he went to Bengal, where he died, in 1791, while engaged in a trigonometrical survey. He was a member of the Asiatic Society. While in England, he edited the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries. His chief work is a Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations.

BURTON, ROBERT, an original and learned writer, was born at Lindley, in Leicestershire, in 1576, and received his education at Brazenose and Christ Church Colleges, Oxford; after which he obtained the living of St. Thomas, Oxford, and, subsequently, that of Segrave, in Leicestershire. He died in 1639-40. Burton was subject to fits of hypochondria, and is said to have written his celebrated Anatomy of Melancholy with the view of diverting

his mind from his besetting malady. His work has great and diversified merit; and later writers, especially Sterne, have been indebted to it for much that has been admired in their volumes.

BURTON, Henry, born at Birdsall, in Yorkshire, about 1579, was educated at Oxford; was clerk of the closet to Prince Henry; and, afterwards, rector of Saint Matthew's, Friday Street. Two sermons, in a coarse and puritanical style, reflecting on the bishops, which, in 1636, he preached to his parishioners, drew on him the vengeance of the detestable star chamber. Every principle of justice was violated in the course of the proceedings against him; and he was condemned to pay a fine of five thousand pounds, to be degraded from the ministry and from his degrees, to have his ears cut off in the pillory, and to be perpetually imprisoned, without the use of pen, ink, and paper, and without seeing any one but his keeper. The mutilation of his ears, which was executed with extraordinary cruelty, he bore with the utmost fortitude. In 1640 he was liberated by the parliament, and he died in 1648. He wrote many theological tracts, which have sunk into oblivion.

BUSBECQ, or BUSBEQUIUS, Augier Ghislen, a natural son of the lord of Busbecq, was born at Commines, in Flanders, in 1522; received letters of legitimation on account of his genius; and was employed on various embassies, particularly on a mission to the Emperor Soliman II., during which he remained several years at Constantinople. Maximilian II. entrusted to him the education of his sons. Busbecq died in France, in 1592. Among other works, he wrote an Account of his Travels in the East.

BUSBY, Dr. Richard, was born at Lutton, in Leicestershire, in 1606, and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1640, he was appointed master of Westminster school; which situation he retained more than fifty-five years, till his decease in 1695. He also held various church preferments. Busby was an excellent classical teacher, but a severe disciplinarian. None of his pupils were spoiled by a sparing use of the rod.

BUSCH, John George, a native of Luneburg, who was born in 1728, and died in 1800, was director of the Commercial Academy at Hamburgh, and is the author of several standard works on commerce and political economy. Among them may be mentioned, the Theory of Commerce; Essays on Commerce; on Banks; and on the Circulation of Money. Busche understood all the European languages; was versed in the mathematics; and was a truly patriotic citizen. His Encyclopædia of Mathematics proves his scientific knowledge.

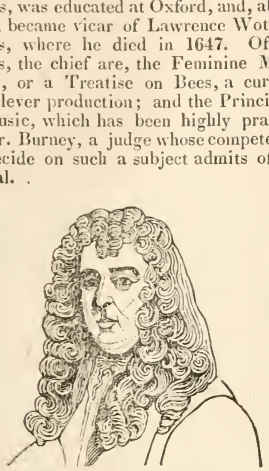
BUSCHING, Anthony Frederic, one of the creators of statistics and modern geography, was born, in 1724, at Stadthagen, in Westphalia, and studied at Halle. After having been tutor to the son of Count Lynar, he settled for a while at Copenhagen, where he commenced his geographical labours. In 1754, he was chosen extraordinary professor of philosophy at Gottingen; and, in 1761, he was invited to Petersburgh, to be pastor of the German Lutheran church. At Petersburgh he established a public school, which soon became one of the most flourishing in the north; but the persecution which he experienced from Marshal Munich, to whom he would not implicitly submit, compelled him to quit Russia. He finally settled at Berlin, where he was patronised and highly esteemed by the king and the royal family, and where he died in 1793. His works, philosophical and geographical, extend to more than a hundred volumes. Two of the principal are, a System of Geography, 6 vols. 4to.; and an Historical and Geographical Magazine of modern Times, 22 vols. 4to.

BUSSY-RABUTIN, Roger, Count de, a French writer and courtier, was born in 1618, and served with reputation in the army for some years. He shone as a courtier till his scandalous chronicle, called the Amorous History of the Gauls, and his lampoons on the king's connection with Mademoiselle de la Valiere, occasioned him to be imprisoned in the Bastile for twelve months, and banished from court for fifteen years. By dint of mean solicitations he was recalled; but was so coldly treated by the monarch, that he again withdrew to his estate, where he died in 1693. He had wit, courage, and personal accomplishments; but was inordinately vain, splenetic, and malignant. Besides the work already mentioned, he is the author of Letters; Memoirs; and an Abridged History of Louis the Great.

BUTE, John STUART, Earl of, of an ancient Scotch family, was born early in the eighteenth century, and, in 1738, was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales, the father of George III. He possessed the entire confidence of the princess of Wales, and is said to have exercised a prejudicial influence in the political education of the future sovereign, of whom, however, he became a favourite. On his accession, George III. made him groom of the stole, and one of the privy council, and, in 1761, appointed him one of the secretaries of state, in the room of Lord Holderness. In the following year Bute became first lord of the treasury. Under his auspices,

a treaty, which disappointed the hopes of the nation, was concluded with France and Spain. He, soon after, apparently retired from public business; but he is believed to have long influenced the measures of the monarch. He died in 1792. In his private life, Bute was an amiable and worthy man, and a lover of science. To botany he was particularly partial, and had an extensive knowledge of it.

BUTLER, Charles, an English divine, born in 1559, at High Wycombe, Bucks, was educated at Oxford, and, about 1600, became vicar of Lawrence Wotton, Hants, where he died in 1647. Of his works, the chief are, the Feminine Monarchy, or a Treatise on Bees, a curious and clever production; and the Principles of Music, which has been highly praised by Dr. Burney, a judge whose competence to decide on such a subject admits of no appeal.



BUTLER, Samuel, the wittiest of English poets, was born in 1612, and was the son of a farmer at Strensham, in Worcestershire. The first part of his education he obtained at Worcester school; but whether he completed it at Oxford or Cambridge is a point in dispute, though the weight of evidence and opinion is in favour of the latter university. After he left college, he was successively clerk to a justice of peace named Jeffreys, and an inmate in the families of the countess of Kent, and of Sir Samuel Luke, a Bedfordshire gentleman, who was a commander under Cromwell. While he was in this last situation he is believed to have written his Hudibras, the hero of which is Sir Samuel Luke himself. The first part of Hudibras was published in 1663, and immediately became popular. Lord Dorset called the attention of the court to it, but the author benefited little by this circumstance. A gratuity of three hundred pounds is said to have been the only reward which was bestowed on him by the worthless sovereign. By the earl of Carbery he was appointed steward of Ludlow Castle; and he married Mrs. Herbert, a woman of some fortune; which fortune, however, is affirmed to have been lost, by being put out upon bad security. The second and third parts of Hudibras appeared in 1664 and 1678. The remainder of his works was not given to the world till long after his decease. The poet died, in comparative obscurity, in 1680, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. In originality, wit, and felicity of illustration and allusion, Hudibras remains without a rival, and seems likely to remain so. Even the change of customs and habits, which time has produced, has not destroyed its attractions; and no poem in our language, perhaps, affords so fertile or so frequent a source of ludicrous quotation.

BUTLER, Joseph, an eminent prelate and theological writer, was born, in 1692, at Wantage, in Berkshire, and was originally a dissenter, but conformed to the church, and studied at Oriel College, Oxford. He was successively preacher at the Rolls College, rector of Houghton and of Stanhope, a prebend of Rochester, and clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. In 1736 he published his celebrated Analogy of Religion; in 1738 he was made bishop of Bristol; and in 1750 bishop of Durham He died in 1752. Besides the Analogy, he printed a volume of Sermons, and a Charge to his Clergy, on the subject of external religion.

BUTLER, Alban, a catholic divine, of great learning, was born at Appletree, in Northamptonshire, in 1710; was educated at Douay; became tutor to the duke of Norfolk's nephew; and died, in 1773, president of the English College at St. Omers. Of his works, the principal is, the Lives of the Saints, in 5 vols. 4to.

BUTLER. See Ormond.

BUTTNER, Christian William, a German naturalist and philologist, born at Wolfenbuttle, in 1716, was originally an apothecary, but relinquished that profession to study the primitive history of nations, and the filiation of their languages. In pursuit of this object, and of natural history, he restricted himself to what was barely necessary to support life, making only one frugal meal a day, and expending his savings upon books. For a quarter of a century he was professor at Gottingen, and contributed greatly to spread a love of philological studies. He died in 1801. His published works are, unfortunately, few in number: among them is, Comparative Tables of the Alphabets of Ancient and Modern Nations. He left in MS. a Prodromus Linguarum.

BUTTON, Sir Thomas, a navigator, who was in the service of Prince Henry, son of James I. In 1612, he sailed with two vessels, to follow up the discoveries of Henry Hudson. He wintered in Nelson's river, which was discovered by him;

and returned to England in the autumn of 1613. Button was the first who, on the western side of Hudson's Bay, reached the eastern coast of America. In this expedition he displayed much ability and sound sense

BUXBAUM, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a German botanist, born at Merseburg, in 1694, was one of the foreigners whom the Czar Peter invited into Russia. He formed the botanic garden at Petersburgh; was professor of the imperial college in that city; and was sent to travel, for botanical purposes, in Turkey, in Siberia, and on the Persian frontier. His chief work is one on the plants of Turkey. Linnæus gave the name of Buxbaumia to one division of the family of the mosses.

BUXTON, JEDADIAH, an extraordinary calculator, was born at Elmton, in Derbyshire, about 1704; and, though the son of a schoolmaster, he received no education whatever He possessed, however, uncommon powers of calculation and abstraction—for, in the midst of a crowd, he could solve the most difficult arithmetical questions. But he had no ideas beyond the mental use of figures. In 1754, he walked to London, and was presented to the Royal Society. While he was in the metropolis, he was taken to the theatre, where he employed himself solely in counting the steps of the dancers, and the words which Garrick uttered. He died at the age of about seventy.

BUXTORF, JOHN, the first of a family, the members of which, during two centuries, were famous for a profound knowledge of Hebrew and Chaldee, was born at Camen, in Westphalia, in 1564, and became professor at Basil, where he died in 1629. Among his works are, a Chaldaic, Talmudic, and Rabbinic Lexicon; a Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary; and a Hebrew Bible, with the Rabbinical and Chaldaic Paraphrases.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a son of the preceding, was born at Basil, in 1599; succeeded his father, as professor, in 1630; and died in 1664. He compiled a Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon; translated Maimonides into Latin; and produced several philological and other works. At the early age of four years, he is said to have been able to read German, Latin, and Hebrew. —JOHN, his son, and JOHN, his nephew, were also consummate Hebraists.

BYLES, MATHER, a congregational minister, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1706. He was educated at Harvard university, and after completing his theological studies, was ordained the first pastor of the church in Hollis street, Boston, in 1732. Byles contributed many essays to the New England Weekly Journal, and wrote several occasional poems, which were afterwards collected in a volume. He obtained considerable literary reputation, and corresponded with Pope, Lansdowne, and Watts. Though in his day a popular preacher, and a poet of some merit, he is now chiefly remembered by his reputation for a ready and powerful wit. In 1776 his connection with his congregation was dissolved on account of his toryism, and in the following year he was denounced publicly as an enemy to his country, and afterwards tried before a special court. He passed the last twelve years of his life in retirement, and died in 1788.

BYNG, the Hon. JOHN, fourth son of Viscount Torrington, was born in 1704; and, having manifested an early inclination to the sea service, he, at the age of thirteen, accompanied his father. During the war which ended in 1748, he acquired the reputation of a good officer, and rose to be vice-admiral of the red. In 1756, he was sent, with an inadequate force, to relieve Minorca, in which he failed. His indecisive engagement with the French excited public clamour, and a despicable ministry resolved to save themselves by making him the victim. He was sentenced to be shot, a sentence which, in utter contempt of justice, was executed on the 14th of March, 1757. He met death with a firmness which amply refuted the calumnies of his persecutors.

BYNG. See TORRINGTON.

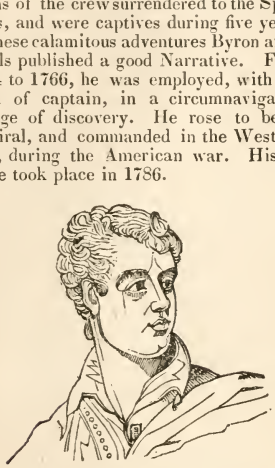
BYNKERSHOEK, CORNELIUS VAN, a celebrated publicist, was born at Middleburgh, in Zealand, in 1673, and died, at the Hague, in 1743, at which period he was president of the council in Holland. In 1699 he established the Hague New Mercury, which was soon suppressed as being too satirical. His observations on the Roman Laws, and other works of the same kind, are of high authority.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, was born at London, in 1742, and was originally an engraver of ciphers and arms; but, displaying superior talents, he was sent to Paris, to study the higher branches of the art, under Aliamet and Wille. On his return to England he soon acquired reputation. Among his principal works are, the Antiquities of Britain, and Smith's Italian Scenery. He died in 1805.

BYROM, JOHN, a poet, and the inventor of an excellent system of stenography, was born, in 1691, at Kersall, near Manchester, and educated at Merchant Tailors' School and Cambridge. His pastoral of Colin and Phœbe, and Essays on Dreaming, printed in the Spectator, gained him the patronage of Dr. Bentley, through whose interest he obtained a fellowship This, of course, he forfeited by his marriage; and he then taught short hand for a subsistence, till he came into possession

of the family estate by the decease of his elder brother. Byrom was a member of the Royal Society. He died in 1763. His metrical compositions have been admitted into the British Poets.

BYRON, the Hon. JOHN, grandfather of the celebrated peer, was born at Newstead Abbey, in 1723; entered the navy at an early age; and was wrecked, on a desert island near Chiloe, in the Wager, one of the squadron which Anson led to the South Seas. After suffering in the most dreadful manner by famine, the remains of the crew surrendered to the Spaniards, and were captives during five years. Of these calamitous adventures Byron afterwards published a good Narrative. From 1764 to 1766, he was employed, with the rank of captain, in a circumnavigatory voyage of discovery. He rose to be an admiral, and commanded in the West Indies, during the American war. His decease took place in 1786.



BYRON, GEORGE GORDON, Lord Byron, the son of Captain Byron, who was notorious for his dissipated conduct, and of Miss Gordon, was born at Dover, January the 23d, 1788. Deserted by her husband, who had squandered her fortune, and who died not long after his desertion of her, Mrs. Byron retired with her son to Aberdeen, where, possessed of a very confined income, she lived in perfect seclusion. The youthful Byron was of delicate health, in consequence of which his studies were often interrupted, and he was treated with an indulgence that, perhaps, went beyond the bounds of prudence. By the death of his great uncle in 1798, he succeeded to the family title and estates, and became a ward of his relative, the earl of Carlisle, by whom he was placed at Harrow School. At the age of sixteen he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. At neither of these seminaries did he particularly distinguish himself; and his contempt of academic rules often exposed him to animadversion. It was at this period of his life that he contracted an ardent attachment to Miss Chaworth, and a lasting wound was inflicted on his heart by her ultimate preference of an older suitor. In his nineteenth year he quitted the university, and took up his residence at the family seat of Newstead. It was during his residence at Newstead that he published his first work, with the title of Hours of Idleness. This volume gave undoubted indications of talent; but the Edinburgh Reviewers pounced upon it with a rabid violence that was thoroughly disgusting. They soon found, however, to their cost, that they had made a wrong selection of their victim. His lordship retorted upon them in English Bards and Scottish Reviewers, one of the most pungent satires of modern times, and thus rendered them objects of public laughter. In consequence of his having become the friend of several of the individuals satirised, he suppressed this satire after it had reached a fourth edition. On his coming of age, Byron took his seat in the house of peers; but in that house he never delivered more than three speeches. He was now engaged in a career of dissipation which was injurious alike to his fortune and to his health. Breaking, however, through the Circean snares that beset him, he proceeded on his travels, with his friend Mr. Hobhouse, and visited Spain, Portugal, and Greece; in which latter country, the land of his idolatry, he continued for a considerable time. In 1811 he returned to England, and, a few months afterwards, he gave to the world the first two cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, which at once placed him on the foremost rank of British poets. This work was rapidly succeeded by the Giaour; the Bride of Abydos; the Corsair; Lara; and an Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte; all of which, with the exception of the latter, acquired unbounded popularity. Byron was, in fact, the poetical idol of the day. On the 2d of January, 1815, he married Miss Milbanke. This ill starred union terminated in a final separation, after the birth of a daughter. After having given to the public his Hebrew Melodies; the Siege of Corinth; and Parasina; he quitted England, to which country he was destined never to return. For a while he lived on the borders of the Lake of Geneva, whence he removed to Italy, where he fixed himself, first at Venice, and subsequently at Pisa. During this period his mind was incessantly active; and, in rapid succession, he produced the last two cantos of Childe Harold; the dramas of Manfred, Marino Falieri, Sardanapalus, the Two Foscari, and Cain; the poems of the Prisoner of Chillon, Monody on Sheridan, the Lament of Tasso, the Prophecy of Dante, Mazeppa, Beppo, and Don Juan; a controversy with Mr. Bowles, respecting the merits of Pope; and a large portion of a publication which bore the title of the Lib-

eral. Greece was now struggling for her freedom, and her struggles could not be viewed by Byron with indifference. Relinquishing the tranquillity of private life, he resolved to devote to her cause his fortune, his pen, and his sword. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1823, he joined the Greeks, and had already made himself venerated by his personal exertions and his generous pecuniary aid, when he was attacked by a fever, which terminated fatally on the 20th of April, 1824. He expired at Missolonghi, at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving behind him a name that will be as imperishable as language itself. His loss was mourned by the Greeks as that of a public benefactor, and almost regal honours were ordered by the provisional government, to be paid to his memory and his remains. Of the poetry of Byron little need be said: it is of the highest order. Few have ever called from the lyre, with equal skill, such varied and seemingly incompatible tones. He is by turns sublime, pathetic, tender, satirical, and sportive; and in each of these dissimilar styles, he displays an equal degree of excellence.

BZOVIUS, or BZOVSKI, ABRAHAM, a Polish dominican, was born at Proszczovie, in 1567, and settled at Rome, where he died in 1637. He wrote various works, of which the principal is, a Continuation, in nine volumes, of the Annals of Baronius. Bzovius having, in this production, spoken unfavourably of the Emperor Louis IV. of Bavaria, several Bavarian writers drew their pens against him, and the elector instituted a suit, the result of which was, that Bzovius was compelled to retract his assertions.

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CABANIS, PETER JOHN GEORGE, a French physician and literary character, the son of an agriculturist of talent, was born at Conac, in 1757, and in early life visited Poland, where the political servility and corruption, which he witnessed on a great occasion, inspired him, as he tells us, with a precocious contempt of mankind, and a disposition to melancholy. This, however, did not prevent him from manifesting infinite kindness and benevolence in his subsequent career. On his return to his native country, he chose the medical profession, and attained high reputation. In politics he also bore a part. He was the bosom friend of Mirabeau, and sat in the council of five hundred, and in the senate of Napoleon. He died in 1807. His collected medical and other works have been published in seven octavo volumes.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM, a Provençal troubadour of the thirteenth century, is celebrated for his talents and misfortunes. A lady, of whom he was enamoured, rendered him insane by a love potion; and after he recovered his senses a severer fate awaited him. Cabestan having entered into the service of the wife of Raymond de Seillans, Raymond became jealous of him, put him to death, about 1213, and served up the heart of the poet, dressed, to his wife, who died of grief on hearing what she had eaten, or, as some say, threw herself from a window. Some of Cabestan's poems are still in existence.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, a celebrated navigator (the son of John Cabot a Venetian, who was also eminent for nautical knowledge), was born at Bristol, in 1477. In 1497, the Cabot family being then in the service of Henry VII., he bore a part in the voyages in which his father discovered Newfoundland and the American continent. In 1517 Sebastian made a fruitless attempt to reach the East Indies by a new track. He soon after entered into the Spanish service, in which he remained for some years, and explored the Rio de la Plata and part of the coast of South America. Under the reign of Edward VI. however, he returned to this country, and was pensioned, made grand pilot of England, and consulted on all maritime and commercial affairs. He died in 1557. Sebastian Cabot was the first who noticed the variation of the compass. He published an account of his Voyages in the Northern Regions.

CABOT, GEORGE, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1752, and spent the early part of his life in the employment of a shipmaster. He possessed a vigorous and inquisitive mind, and took advantage of every opportunity of improvement and acquisition, even amid the restlessness and danger of a seafaring life. Before he was twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of the provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which met with the visionary project of establishing a maximum in the prices of provision. There he displayed that sound sense, and that acquaintance with the true principles of political economy, for which he afterwards became so much distinguished. Mr. Cabot was a member of the State Convention assembled to deliberate on the adoption of the federal constitution, and in 1790 was elected to a seat in the senate of the United

States. Of this body he became one of the most distinguished members, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence and friendship of Hamilton and Washington. In 1808 he became a member of the council of Massachusetts, and in 1814 was appointed a delegate to the convention which met at Hartford, and was chosen to preside over its deliberations. He died at Boston in 1823, at the age of 72 years. He possessed a mind of great energy and penetration, and in private life was much loved and esteemed. As a public man he was pure and disinterested, on high sagacity and persuasive eloquence. His favourite studies were political economy and the science of government.

CABRAL, Pedro Alvarez, a Portuguese, commanded a fleet which, in 1500, was fitted out for the East Indies, by Emanuel of Portugal. To avoid the calms of the African coast, Cabral steered so far westward that he reached the American shore, where he discovered Brazil: so that the new world would have been revealed even had Columbus not succeeded in his attempt. Cabral afterwards sailed to the East; reduced the Zamorin of Calicut to sue for peace; and, in 1501, returned home richly laden. He died in Portugal. His Account of his Voyage was translated and published at Venice.

CACAULT, Francis, a French diplomatist and literary character, was born at Nantz, in 1742, and became mathematical professor of the military school; after which he travelled in Italy for six years, whence he returned in 1775. In 1785, he was appointed secretary of embassy at Naples, and he subsequently was ambassador at Rome and Genoa. He signed the treaty of Tolentino, and opened the negotiation for the Concordat. In France, he was thrice one of the representatives of the people. He died a senator in 1805. Cacault translated the Lyric Poems of Ramler, and the Dramaturgia of Lessing.

CADALSO, Jose, one of the late writers of Spain, was born of a noble family, at Cadiz, in 1741. He was educated in Paris, where he obtained an acquaintance with the principal languages of modern Europe, and afterwards travelled through England, France, Portugal, Germany and Italy. At the age of 20 he returned home and joined the army, where he remained till his death, attentive to his military duties, though devoted to literature. He was killed at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782. He is the author of Cartas Marruecas, a series of letters possessing much merit; a satire called Eruditos á la Violeta; a tragedy; and several poetical pieces under the title of Ocios de mi Juventud.

CADAMOSTA, Louis da, a Venetian navigator, who, in 1454, was taken into the service of Prince Henry of Portugal; and, in the following year, explored the African coast as far as the Gambia. In 1456, he discovered the Cape Verd islands. Cadamosta returned to Venice on the death of Prince Henry, and drew up an excellent Narrative of his Voyages, which was published at Vicenza, in 1507.

CADET DE VAUX, Anthony Alexis, the son of a chemist and apothecary of considerable talent, was born, in 1743, at Paris, and died in 1828. He was a member of various learned societies; established the Journal de Paris; edited and contributed to some other journals; and wrote various works of merit, chiefly on agriculture, among which are Treatises on the Cultivation of Potatoes and Tobacco, and the Manufacture of Wine.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, Charles Louis, (brother of Cadet de Vaux), was born at Paris, in 1769, and, after the death of his father in 1799, quitted the bar to devote himself to chemistry and philosophy. He died in 1821. His works, in various departments, are numerous and meritorious. Among them may be mentioned his Dictionary of Chemistry, in 4 vols.; Travels in Austria, Moravia, and Bavaria; Letters on London and the English Nation; Travels in Normandy, and the Supper of Moliere. He likewise was a liberal contributor to all the scientific journals.

CADOGAN, William, first earl of Cadogan, was the son of a counsellor, and entered the army early in life. In 1703 he was made a brigadier-general, and next year he distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim. He was the friend of Marlborough, and the companion of that great general in all his victories; and was also employed as plenipotentiary in the Low Countries and at the Hague. In 1716, he was created a baron, and in 1718 an earl, and he succeeded Marlborough as commander in chief and master general of the ordnance. He died in 1727.

CADWALADER, John, was born in Philadelphia, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the American army during the revolutionary war. He was a man of inflexible courage, and possessed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of Washington. In 1778, he was appointed by Congress general of cavalry, an appointment which he declined on the score of being more useful in the situation he then occupied. After the war he was a member of the assembly of Maryland, and died in 1786, in the 44th year of his age.

CÆCILIUS STATIUS, a native of Milan, who died at Rome, B. C. 168, was originally a slave, but was emancipated in consequence of his talent as a dramatic writer He wrote forty comedies, of which

only a few fragments remain Cæcilius has the rare merit of having been generous to a rival. When Terence was young, and as yet unknown, his first piece was liberally praised, and recommended to public notice, by Cæcilius.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, a Latin physician, the founder, or at least the first writer, of the medical sect of the Methodists, is said by some to have been born at Aria in Asia, and by others, at Sicca in Numidia. Some fix his existence in the fifth century; while others make him a contemporary of Galen. Two of his works, on acute and chronic disorders, are still extant, and possess considerable merit. The system of the Methodists seems to have given rise to that of Brown.

CÆSALPINUS, ANDREW, an Italian physician and botanist, was born at Arezzo, in 1519; became chief physician to Pope Clement VIII.; and died at Rome in 1603. Cæsalpinus appears to have had an idea of the circulation of the blood, and was the first who invented a regular system of plants. He is the author of an excellent Latin Treatise on Plants, and of various medical and philosophical works.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, the first Roman emperor, the son of Lucius Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta, was born at Rome, B. C. 100, and lost his father at the age of sixteen. Being connected, by his own marriage and that of his aunt, with the faction of Marius, his destruction was resolved upon by Sylla. By the intercession of friends, however, the dictator was induced to spare him; but he at the same time told the intercessors that they would repent of their interference, for that in the youth who was the object of their solicitude he foresaw many Mariuses. After having made a campaign in Asia Minor, and attended the lectures of Apollonius Molo at Rhodes, Cæsar returned to Rome, and let slip no opportunity of winning the affection of the people. He filled the offices of chief pontiff and prætor, and then obtained the government of Spain, in which he acquired money sufficient to pay his debts, though they amounted to the enormous sum of one million six hundred thousand pounds. It was while he was passing through a poor village in the Alps, on his way to Spain, that he uttered the speech which is so characteristic of his towering ambition: "I had rather be the *first* man in this place, than the *second* at Rome." On his return to the Roman capital, he formed the first triumvirate, with Pompey and Crassus, and became consul, B. C. 59. When his consulship was expired, he received the command in Gaul, for five years, with four legions; and his commission was subsequently extended to another five years. While he was in Gaul, he reduced that country to complete subjection, defeated the German tribes, and twice invaded Britain. In the course of his Gallic wars, there fell a million of men; eight hundred cities and towns were taken by him, and three hundred tribes subdued. A wider sphere of action, however, and more uncontrolled power, now awaited him. Jealous of Cæsar's influence, or envious of his renown, Pompey was become his enemy, and he induced the senate to strip him of his command; while he himself was allowed to retain his own. Cæsar refused to obey, passed the sacred boundary of the Rubicon with his army, put Pompey to flight, and in sixty days was master of Italy. Thence he hastened into Spain, and overthrew the partisans of Pompey. Revisiting Rome, he was declared dictator, and then consul; after which he led his forces into Greece, and gave Pompey a decisive defeat at Pharsalia, B. C. 48. He followed the defeated leader into Egypt; but though, before his arrival, Pompey was no more, Cæsar had a perilous struggle with the Egyptians. They were, however, vanquished. Pharnaces, king of Pontus, was next rapidly subdued. "Veni, vidi, vici,—I came, I saw, I conquered," was the language of Cæsar to a friend, with respect to the war in Pontus. After a brief stay at Rome, he proceeded to Africa, where he overcame the partisans of Pompey, who were headed by Scipio and Cato. For these achievements he was honoured with four several triumphs. The sons of Pompey, meanwhile, had gathered a formidable army in Spain. Cæsar pursued them, and put an end to the hopes of the Pompeian faction by the battle of Munda; in which, however, his fortune seemed for a moment on the point of deserting him. The world was now his own. He was created perpetual dictator, and was offered, but declined to accept, the title of king. The power which he had gained by so many struggles he did not long enjoy. A conspiracy was formed against him by Brutus, Cassius, and others, and he fell a victim to it, in the senate house, being pierced with twenty-three wounds, on the 15th of

March, B. C. 44. Transcendent as were his military talents, Cæsar was not eminent for military talents alone. He was a consummate orator, and an admirable writer. Unfortunately, of his compositions, only his Commentaries are extant. Science is also indebted to him for the reformation of the calendar. His placability and clemency, rare virtues as they are in an ambitious man and a conqueror, are entitled to no scanty share of praise. To subvert the liberties of our country is, indisputably, a crime of the deepest dye, and of this Cæsar is accused; but it may, perhaps, admit of a doubt, whether, at the period in which he lived, liberty, in the true sense of the word, had any existence at Rome, and whether the interests of the human race would have been benefited by the triumph of Pompey over his illustrious antagonist.

CÆSIUS BASSUS, a Roman lyric poet and grammarian, of the reign of Nero, was buried in his country house by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79. Quintilian and Pliny praise his lyric poetry, and Persius addressed one of his satires to him; but, with the exception of a few fragments, his works have perished.

CAGLIARI, or CALIARI, PAUL, a celebrated painter, generally known by the name of PAUL VERONESE, was born at Verona, in 1532, and was instructed in painting by his uncle Badile. Having accompanied an embassy to Rome, he profited from studying the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael. His pictures are numerous, and in high estimation. The Marriage of Cana is the finest of them. Cagliari excels in colouring and composition; but is defective in drawing and costume. He died at Venice, in 1588. His sons, CARLETTO and GABRIEL, and his brother BENEDICT, were all painters

CAGLIOSTRO, Count ALEXANDER, an adventurer, whose real name is said to have been JOSEPH BALSAMO, was born at Palermo, in 1743. Under various names, and ostensibly in the character of a chemist and physician, but, as some affirm, really in that of a swindler, he wandered through Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and other countries. In 1780, he visited France, where he lived in a style of great splendour, and was much admired for his medical skill, and his liberality. He was, however, involved with the cardinal de Rohan, in the mysterious affair of the diamond necklace, and confined in the Bastile; but was finally pronounced innocent. He was tried at Rome, in 1789, as being guilty of freemasonry, and he died, in 1795, a prisoner in the castle of Saint Angelo.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA, a French mathematician and astronomer, was born, in 1713, at Rumigny, and began by studying theology; but soon devoted himself to astronomy. Cassini obtained for him a place in the observatory; and he assisted the younger Cassini in verifying the meridian throughout France. Being appointed professor of mathematics at the Mazarine college, he delivered there a series of highly valuable lectures. In 1750 he went to the Cape, to examine the stars of the southern hemisphere; and, during his residence there of two years, he ascertained the position of nine thousand eight hundred. Astronomy also owes to him many other important services. He died in 1762. Besides his Elementary Lessons, the substance of his lectures, he published Elements of Optics, and various other works.

CAILLET, WILLIAM, a French peasant, born at Mello, in the Beauvaisis, was the leader of the famous insurrection called the Jacquerie, which broke out in the north of France, in 1358, extended its ravages to several provinces, and caused the slaughter of many noblemen and gentlemen, and the burning of more than two hundred castles. The insurgents were at length subdued, and Caillet was beheaded in 1359.

CAILLY, JAMES DE, a French poet, better known under the name of d'Aceilly, was born at Orleans, in 1604; and died in 1673, one of the king's household. He is the author of a great number of epigrams, many of which are pointed and witty.

CAIUS, or KAYE, JOHN, a physician, was born in 1510, at Norwich; was educated at Gonville Hall, Cambridge; took his degree at Bologna; and became successively physician to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He endowed Gonville Hall with several estates, and converted it into a college, by the name of Caius College, of which he was the first master, and where he died in 1573. His epitaph is truly laconic. "Fui Caius." He wrote various works on medicine and natural philosophy; and a History of Cambridge.

CAJETAN, Cardinal, so denominated from Cajeta, or Gaeta, where he was born in 1469, but whose real name was THOMAS DE VIO, was sent by Leo X. into Germany, to incite the emperor against the Turks, and to stop the progress of Luther's doctrines. By his haughtiness to the reformer, however, in the conferences which he held with him, he only augmented the evil. He died in 1534. Though all his life he was actively engaged in public affairs, he never failed to devote some hours daily to study. He wrote various works, of which the chief are, Commentaries on the Bible; and a Treatise on the Papal Authority.

CALABER, QUINTUS, or QUINTUS

SMYRNÆUS, a Greek poet, is supposed to have been a native of Smyrna, in the third century. He wrote a supplement to the Iliad, which, in the fifteenth century, was discovered in a Calabrian monastery, by Cardinal Bessarion. This supplement is in fourteen books, and possesses much poetical merit. The best edition is that of Tychsen, published in 1807.

CALAMY, EDMUND, a celebrated nonconformist divine, was born at London, in 1600, and studied at Cambridge. Having embraced presbyterianism, he took an active part in the religious disputes of the age, and was one of the authors of the treatise which bore the title of Smectymnus, and was directed against episcopacy. He was a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster; but he strenuously opposed the trial of the king, and the usurpation of Cromwell, and had a share in effecting the restoration of Charles the Second. The restored monarch offered him the bishopric of Litchfield, but he refused it, and he was subsequently expelled from his living by the act of uniformity. Such was his grief in consequence of the fire of London, that he is said to have died of it, in 1666. He produced many sermons and controversial writings.

CALAMY, EDMUND, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1671, succeeded Mr. Alsop, in Westminster, as presbyterian preacher, and died in 1732. He abridged Baxter's Life and Times; published some tracts and sermons; and wrote An Historical Account of my own Life, with some reflections on the Times I have lived in, which has recently been printed.

CALANUS, an Indian philosopher, of the sect of gymnosophists, accompanied Alexander in his Indian expedition. He was then in his eighty-third year; and being taken sick, he voluntarily burned himself to death on a pile, B. C. 325, in presence of the whole Greek army.

CALAS, JOHN, an unfortunate merchant of Toulouse, of the protestant religion. When his son, Marc Antoine, who had embraced the tenets of the catholics, had strangled himself in a fit of melancholy, the father was seized by the suspicious government, as guilty of the murder. No proof could be offered against him, and self-evident as it was that a weak old man could not execute such a deed of violence on a youth full of strength, in a house where the family was then resident, even if the feelings of a parent were put out of the question, yet he was condemned and broken upon the wheel in 1762, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The family of the unhappy man retired to Geneva, and Voltaire subsequently undertook to defend his memory. He succeeded in drawing public attention towards the circumstances of the case, and a revision of the trial was granted. Fifty judges once more examined the facts, and declared Calas altogether innocent.

CALASIO, MARIUS, a Franciscan friar, was born at Calasio, near Aquila, in the Neapolitan territory, about 1550. He died in 1620, just as he was on the point of publishing his Concordance of the Bible, in four folio volumes; an excellent work, which forms a complete Hebrew Lexicon, and on which he had spent forty years of incessant labour. Hebrew was as familiar to Calasio as his native language. His Concordance appeared in 1621, and was republished by Romaine, in 1747.

CALDARA, POLIDORE, a celebrated painter, called also CARAVAGGIO, from his native place, in the Milanese, was born in 1495, and went to Rome as a common labourer. From observing Giovanni da Udina and other painters, while they were employed on their productions, he acquired, however, such a knowledge of painting, that Raphael gave him lessons, and entrusted him to paint the friezes for his works in the Vatican. Caldara resided for many years in Naples and in Sicily, where his works were much esteemed. Most of his compositions were in fresco; and, unfortunately, many of them have perished. He was murdered in his bed, by his servant, in 1543.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, DON PEDRO, one of the most famous of the Spanish dramatists, was born in 1600, and produced his first piece at the age of fourteen. Like Cervantes, he became a soldier, and he served several campaigns in Italy and the Netherlands. Philip IV., however, who was fond of the theatre, invited him to Madrid, knighted, and patronised him. In 1652 Calderon took orders, and became a canon of Toledo. He died in 1687. His printed plays form ten quarto volumes; but he is said to have produced the astonishing number of more than fifteen hundred pieces. It may easily be imagined that, though displaying brilliant talent, his dramas are often disfigured by absurdity and extravagance.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born in 1575, and strenuously opposed the plan of James VI. to establish conformity between the English and Scotch churches; for which opposition he was banished. Retiring to Holland, he published, in 1625, his work entitled Altare Damascenum; a severe attack on episcopacy. He returned to Scotland; contributed greatly to the establishment of presbyterianism; and died in 1651. Calderwood left a voluminous History of the Church of Scotland, of which only a portion has been printed.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, AM-

BROSE, an Augustine friar, was born at Calepio, near Bergamo, in Italy, in 1435, and died blind in 1511. He is the compiler of a Lexicon in eleven languages, which has been repeatedly enlarged and reprinted.

CALIDASA, an Indian dramatic poet, is supposed by Sir William Jones to have flourished a century B. C.; but Bentley fixes the period of his existence as late as the tenth century. He is considered to be the principal of the nine poets who bear the title of the Nine Pearls. His drama of Sacontala has been translated by Sir William Jones. Other works of his are extant.

CALIGULA, CAIUS CÆSAR, so called from his wearing the caliga, was a Roman emperor, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina; succeeded Tiberius, A. D. 37; and for some months reigned worthily. He soon, however, gave way to all kinds of debauchery, cruelty, and tyranny; acted on many occasions as if insane; and was at last assassinated, after a reign of three years and ten months.

CALIPPUS, a Greek astronomer and mathematician, a native of Cyzicus, who flourished about 330 years B. C., is the inventor of a new cycle of seventy-six years, called the Calippic period, formed to remedy the incorrectness of the cycle invented by Meton.

CALIXTUS, GEORGE, a Lutheran theologian, was born, in 1586, at Medelbui, in Holstein; became professor of divinity at Helmstadt; and bore a prominent part in the conference at Thorn, which was convoked in 1645. Calixtus strove, with all his eloquence and zeal, to bring about a union between the Lutherans and the other protestant sects; but his well intended efforts were repaid only by reproach and calumny from all parties. The few who espoused his opinions were called Syncretists and Calixtins; and, as well as their leader, were considered as little if at all better than heretics. Bossuet, however, denominates him "the most able Lutheran of our times, and the one who has written the most learnedly against us." Calixtus died in 1656. His theological works are numerous.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, Doctor of Music, was born at Kensington, in 1766. He was intended for the medical profession; but, having been disgusted by witnessing an operation, he turned his attention to music. At the same time he acquired a considerable knowledge of classical and oriental literature. He assisted Dr. Arnold in forming the Glee Club; in which club, and in the Nobleman's Catch Club, of which he was an honorary member, he obtained numerous prizes. He died in 1826, after having long been in a melancholy state of intellect. He is the author of a Musical Grammar. The most celebrated of his admirable catches, glees, and canons have been published, in two volumes, by his son in law Mr. Horsley.

CALLICRATES, a Greek architect, who lived at Athens in the eighty-fourth Olympiad, was, in conjunction with Ictinus, the artist who constructed the famous Parthenon, of which the sculptures and decorations were the work of Phidias.

CALLIMACHUS, a native of Corinth, flourished about the year B. C. 540, and was celebrated as an architect, sculptor, and painter. To him is ascribed the invention of the Corinthian order; the idea of which is said to have been suggested to him by seeing the foliage of an acanthus encircling a basket, on the top of which was a tile.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet, a native of Cyrene, flourished at Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote many works, but only his Hymns, which have twice been translated into English, are extant. Apollonius Rhodius was his pupil, and having acted ungratefully towards him, Callimachus avenged himself by a satirical poem, which was entitled Ibis.

CALLINICUS, an architect, was born at Heliopolis, in Egypt, in the seventh century, and discovered the Greek fire, which was so long one of the most effective defences of the eastern empire. With this powerful means of attack, he destroyed the whole of the Saracen fleet off Cyzicus.

CALLINUS, or CALLINOUS, a Greek poet and orator, a native of Ephesus, flourished in the eighth century B. C. The invention of elegiac poetry is attributed to him. A few fragments, preserved in Brunck's Analecta, are all that time has spared of his works.

CALLISTHENES, a Greek philosopher and historian, who, recommended by his friend and master Aristotle, accompanied Alexander on his expedition. Too honest to flatter, he refused to pay divine honours to the monarch. For this, he was accused of conspiracy, mutilated, and suspended in an iron cage, till Lysimachus, in pity, gave him poison to end his torments, B. C. 328. None of his works are extant.

CALLOT, JAMES, an eminent engraver, born at Nancy, in Lorraine, in 1593, was taught drawing at Rome by Parigi, and engraving by Thomassin. On the artist's return to Lorraine, the duke became his patron, and gave him a pension. In this happy situation, Callot worked with indefatigable ardour, and executed no less than one thousand six hundred plates. When Louis XIII. conquered Lorraine, he wished

to employ Callot to perpetuate his triumph; but the artist nobly replied, "I will sooner cut off my thumb than do any thing derogatory to the honour of my prince and my country." He died in 1635. The engravings of Callot are remarkable for spirit, and his drawings are even more so.

CALMET, AUGUSTINE, an erudite divine and critic, and a monk of the Benedictine order, was born near Commercy, in Lorraine, in 1672; became abbot of St. Leopold near Nancy, and, afterwards, of Senones; and died in 1757. Calmet is a voluminous author, and his works abound in information, but they are exceedingly prolix, and written in an ungraceful style. The most popular of his numerous productions is, a Commentary on the Bible, in twenty-six volumes quarto, which, in a compressed form, has been naturalized in the English and other languages.

CALOGERA, ANGELO, a learned native of Padua, and a Camaldulian monk, was born in 1699, and commenced, in 1729, an Italian scientific and philological periodical, which he continued to the extent of nearly sixty volumes. He also published eighteen volumes of a kind of review; contributed to the Minerva; and translated Telemachus into Italian. He died in 1768.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDER DE, a French minister of state, was born at Douay, in 1734; was brought up to the bar, and, after having filled several important offices, was raised, in 1783, to be comptroller general of the finances. The finances, however, were in such a shattered state, that it was impossible to restore them. In order to obtain the means of filling up the deficiency, Calonne advised the king to convoke the notables; and to that body he proposed measures which would have obliged the privileged orders to bear a part of the public burthens. These orders were immediately in arms against him, and, in 1787, they succeeded in having him exiled to Lorraine. He emigrated in 1791; and for four years his fortune and all his faculties were devoted to the supporting of the royal cause. In 1796, however, he retired from public life, and he resided in England till 1802, when he returned to France, where he died, in the October of the same year. Calonne was an elegant and animated writer, and produced several works, the most remarkable of which is an octavo volume, on the Present and Future State of France. His taste in the fine arts was also conspicuous.

CALPRENEDE, GAUTIER DE COSTES, Sieur de la, one of the gentlemen of the king of France's bedchamber, was born at Toulgon, in Perigord, in 1612, and obtained high favour at court for his pleasantry and talent. He was killed, in 1663, by a kick from a horse. Calprenede wrote tragedies and romances, the latter of which, though prolix beyond measure, and full of bad taste, were in that age universally read and admired. His Cleopatra occupies twenty-three octavo volumes, and his Cassandra ten. The whole of his works are now completely forgotten.

CALPURNIUS, or CALPHURNIUS, TITUS JULIUS, a pastoral poet, a native of Sicily, is supposed to have been born in the reign of Diocletian. He was a contemporary of Nemesianus, to whom he dedicated his eleven Eclogues, seven of which are extant.

CALVERT, GEORGE, descended from a noble family, was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, 1585. He was educated at Oxford, and after his return from the tour of Europe, he became secretary to Robert Cecil. In 1605 he attended James I. on his visit to the university of Oxford, and was there made M. A., and afterwards he was made clerk to the privy council, was knighted by the king in 1617, in 1619 made secretary of state, and the next year honoured with a pension of £.1,000 out of the customs. He was created Lord Baltimore in 1625. He twice visited Newfoundland, where the king had granted him a large tract of land, but abandoned his property in this part for the neighbourhood of Virginia, when Charles I. granted him a patent for Maryland. He died at London in 1632. His son, who inherited his enterprising spirit, planted in Maryland a colony of about two hundred families, which bore the name of Baltimore.

CALVERT, FREDERIC, Baron of Baltimore, and proprietor of Maryland, succeeded Charles, lord Baltimore, in 1751. He corresponded with Linnæus, was a man of learning and talent, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He published a Tour in the East, and a volume of prose and poetical works, entitled Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica lingua Composita He died at Naples in 1771.

CALVIN, JOHN, one of the apostles of the reformation, and the founder of the sect of the Calvinists, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, in 1509. His family name

was Cauvin, which he latinized into Calvinus. He was first intended for the church, and, subsequently, for the profession of civil law. Having embraced the principles of protestantism, he was under the necessity of quitting France; and he settled at Basil, where he published his celebrated Institutions of the Christian Religion. After having visited Italy, he was returning by the way of Geneva, in 1536, when Farel and other reformers induced him to take up his abode in that city. He was chosen one of the ministers of the gospel, and professor of divinity. A dispute with the city authorities soon compelled him to leave Geneva, and he withdrew to Strasburg; whence he was recalled in 1541. From the time of his recall, he possessed almost absolute power at Geneva; and he exerted himself vigorously in establishing the presbyterian form of church government. He died in 1564. The most remarkable of his tenets is, that of predestination to eternal happiness or misery by the absolute decree of God! Calvin was a learned and pious man, of eminent talents, but of an arrogant and persecuting spirit; and his conduct to Servetus, whom he brought to the stake, has fixed an indelible stain upon his character. The theological and controversial works of Calvin form nine volumes folio.

CALVO, John Sauveur de, known by the name of the brave Calvo, was born at Barcelona, in 1625; entered the service of Louis XIV.; and was made governor of Mastrecht, which he successfully defended against the prince of Orange. When pressed by his engineers to capitulate, on the ground of the place being no longer tenable, he replied, "Gentlemen, I know nothing of the regular mode of defending a fortress; all I know is, that I will not surrender." He was made a lieutenant general; distinguished himself in Catalonia in 1688 and 1689; and died in 1690.

CAMBACERES, John James Regis, one of those individuals whom the French revolution raised to high station, was born at Montpellier, in 1753, and brought up to the law; and, in 1791, was appointed president of the criminal tribunal of the department of the Herault. As a member of the convention, he gave a modified vote for the death of the king; bore a prominent part in all judicial questions in the committees; and, after the downfall of Robespierre, had for awhile the management of foreign affairs. He was also a member of the council of five hundred. Subsequently he was minister of justice; and was next chosen by Bonaparte to be second consul. When Napoleon became emperor, he created him arch-chancellor, grand officer of the legion of honour, a prince, and duke of Parma, and confided to him the organization of the judicial system. He joined Napoleon after his return from Elba; was banished by Louis, but soon recalled; and died in 1824.

CAMBIASO, Lucas, sometimes incorrectly called Cangiangi, an eminent painter, was born at Genoa, in 1527; was employed by Pope Gregory XIII. and by Philip II. of Spain; and died in 1585. He painted with great rapidity, and equally well with both hands.

CAMBRIDGE, Richard Owen, the son of an opulent Turkey merchant was born at London, in 1717, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Oxford. He studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; but his fortune placed him above the necessity of practising it. He died in 1802. Cambridge is the author of the Scribleriad, a poem of great merit; a History of the War on the Coromandel Coast; and twenty-one papers in the World. "You look very serious, my dear," said his wife to him one day. "Well I may," replied he, "for I am thinking upon *the next world.*"

CAMDEN, William, an eminent antiquary and historian, was born in London, in 1551, and educated at Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, and Oxford. In 1575, he was appointed second master of Westminster School; in 1593, head master; and, in 1597, Clarencieux king at arms. The first edition of his Britannia, an octavo volume, appeared in 1586. It was subsequently enlarged to a quarto, from information which he had obtained by travelling in Wales and the west of England. He died, November the 9th, 1623. Among his other works, the most celebrated is, the Annals of Queen Elizabeth. Camden founded a professorship of history at Oxford.

CAMDEN. See Pratt.

CAMERARIUS, Rodolph James, a physician and botanist, was born at Tubingen, in Germany, in 1665, and became professor of botany and medicine in his native place, where he died in 1721. He was one of the earliest assertors of the existence of sexes in plants.—His son, Alexander, who was born in 1695, and died in 1736, was also an eminent botanist.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, a distinguished Roman, of the Furii family, who flourished in the fourth century of Rome. He was five times dictator, and enjoyed four triumphs. He overcame the Hernici, Volsci, Latini, Etruscans, and other tribes, and compelled Veii to surrender. His ungrateful countrymen, however, banished him, on an accusation of having embezzled some of the spoils of Veii; but they were compelled to recall him to make head against Brennus. He died, aged eighty, B. C. 365.

CAMOENS, Louis, the most celebrated

of the Portuguese poets, a man who may be considered as at once "the glory and the shame" of Portugal, was of a noble family, and was born at Lisbon. By some, the time of his birth is fixed in 1517; by others, about 1524. His education he received at Coimbra. By his poetical talent and his gallantries he soon made himself conspicuous at court; and the latter occasioned his exile to Santarem. Weary of inactivity, he served as a volunteer in the fleet which was sent to succour Ceuta, and in this service he lost an eye by a musket shot. On his return to court, he found that neither his courage nor his genius could procure his advancement; and, in disgust, he left his country, in 1553, and sailed to India. In the East, his life was chequered by numerous adventures. He bore a part in an expedition to Cochin; made a voyage to the Red Sea; and was banished from Goa to Macao, in consequence of his having written a satire on the viceroy's maladministration. At Macao he resided for five years, and there he finished the Lusiad. At length, he was recalled to Goa; but, on his way thither, he was shipwrecked off the mouth of the Mecon. The Lusiad alone he saved, by holding it above the waves as he swam ashore. New persecutions assailed him at Goa. He was charged with malversation at Macao, and when cleared of that charge, was arrested for debt. As soon as he was liberated, he accompanied Pedro de Barreto as a volunteer to Sofala. But he now began to languish for his native land; and, accordingly, in 1569, he returned to Lisbon. The Lusiad came forth in 1572, and was universally applauded. The laurel of Camoens was, however, a barren one. King Sebastian accepted the dedication, but rewarded the poet with such a contemptible pension that it was utterly inadequate to furnish him with the means of subsistence. Even this despicable pittance was withdrawn by the inglorious Henry, who succeeded Sebastian; and Camoens was reduced to exist on the alms which were nightly begged for him in the streets, by a faithful slave whom he had brought from India. Worn out by poverty and sorrow, he expired in an almshouse, in 1579; fortunate, at least, in not living to see the subjugation of his country, which so speedily followed his death. A splendid monument was erected to him fifteen years after his decease. The minor poems of Camoens are animated and harmonious. It is, however, on the Lusiad that his fame principally rests. In spite of some incongruities, this epic will always delight the lover of true poetry. The truth and spirit of its descriptions, the grandeur of some of its personifications, and the melody of its verse, must command admiration. With respect to his English translators, the fate of Camoens is somewhat curious. The version by Fanshaw hardly reaches mediocrity. Mickle has given a paraphrase—beautiful, indeed, but still a paraphrase—of the Lusiad; and several of the smaller poems of the Portuguese bard have undergone a similar transformation under the hands of Lord Strangford.

CAMPANELLA, Thomas, a Dominican monk, born at Stillo, in Calabria, in 1568, is celebrated for his talents and misfortunes. Having, in his Philosophia Sensibus demonstrata, published at Naples in 1591, attacked the philosophy of Aristotle, he became an object of inveterate hatred to all the Aristotelians. An old professor, whom he had overcome in a dispute, accused him of magic, and he was compelled to fly. Returning, however, to his native country, he was arrested on the charge of intending to make himself king of Calabria. He was seven times put to the torture, and was imprisoned for twenty-seven years. Pope Urban VIII. at length obtained his release, and he retired into France, where he was pensioned by Louis XIII. He died at Paris, in 1639. His works are numerous. Campanella is said to have possessed the extraordinary power of abstracting his attention from bodily suffering, and that to such a degree, as to be able to endure the rack without feeling much pain.

CAMPBELL, Colin, an eminent architect, who flourished early in the last century, built various edifices, among which was Wanstead House, which was pulled down a few years since. He also published, in three folio volumes, in 1715, 1717, and 1725, Vitruvius Britannicus, a collection of architectural designs, which has since been completed by Gandon and Wolfe.

CAMPBELL, the Hon. Archibald, of the Argyle family, a nonjuror, was elected bishop of Aberdeen, in 1721; resigned that office three years afterwards; and died in 1744. He is the author of a learned and curious work, called the Doctrine of the Middle State between Death and the Resurrection.

CAMPBELL, George, a learned Scotch divine, was born at Aberdeen in 1709; he studied at Marischal College; and was articled to an attorney, but relinquished law for divinity. He became one of the ministers of his native city. In 1759, he was appointed principal of Marischal College; and, in 1771, professor of divinity. The professorship, however, he resigned some years before his death, and received a pension from the king. He died in 1796. His Dissertation on Miracles; Philosophy of Rhetoric; Translation of the Gospels; and other works, are deservedly held in high estimation.

CAMPBELL, John, D. D., a multifa-

rious writer, was a native of Edinburgh, born in 1709, and came to England at the age of five years. He was brought up to the law, but relinquished it for literature. His first work was the Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, in two folio volumes; and it was so successful, that he was thenceforth constantly employed by the booksellers. Among his numerous works are, a considerable part of the Universal History; four volumes of the first edition of the Biographia Britannica; the Lives of the Admirals; Hermippus Redivivus; and a Political Survey of Great Britain. A pamphlet which he wrote, in defence of the peace of Paris, was rewarded by Lord Bute with the agency of the colony of Georgia. Campbell was a worthy and amiable character; he was industrious, extensively informed, and possessed of respectable talent; but his judgment is sometimes questionable, and his style is never elegant.

CAMPER, Peter, an eminent naturalist and physician, born at Leyden, in 1722, was a pupil of Boerhaave, and successively filled professorships of the medical sciences at Franeker, Amsterdam, and Groningen. Being appointed a member of the council of state, he removed to the Hague, where he died in 1789. His principal works are, Demonstrationum Anatomico-pathologicarum, two volumes folio; a Treatise on the Difference of Human Features; and a Dissertation on the Varieties of the Human Race. His writings have been collected in eight octavo volumes.

CAMPISTRON, John Gualbert de, a French dramatist, and member of the Academy, was born at Toulouse, in 1656, of a good family, and was so fortunate as to enjoy the friendship and dramatic instruction of Racine, who also introduced him to the duke of Vendôme. Vendôme made him his secretary, obtained for him an Italian marquisate, and was accompanied by him in all his campaigns. Campistron was indolent, and especially detested letter writing. "He is answering his correspondents," said the duke, who, one day, saw him throw into the fire several unopened epistles. He died, of apoplexy, in 1723. His dramas, principally tragic, form three volumes. The most popular of his tragedies were, Virginia, Andronicus, Alcibiades, and Tiridates.

CAMPOMANES, Pedro Rodriguez, Count de, a learned and enlightened Spanish statesman, was born in the Asturias, in 1710; entered the council of Castile in 1765; and, in 1788, became minister of state. His administration was beneficial to his country, but it was short; for he was deprived of all his offices when Florida Blanca became prime minister. He retired, without repining, into private life, and died early in the nineteenth century. His works on political economy, history, antiquities, and other subjects are numerous. He also wrote a Complete History of the Spanish Marine, which remains unpublished.

CAMUS, John Peter, a French prelate, was born at Paris, in 1582, and was made bishop of Belley by Henry IV. After having held his see for twenty years, he resigned it to live in retirement; but his virtues and piety soon occasioned him to be drawn from his retreat. He was appointed vicar-general to the archbishop of Rouen; and, subsequently, bishop of Arras. He died in his seventieth year, when on the point of going to his new diocese. His works, which are said to amount to more than two hundred volumes, have fallen into oblivion. Of the mendicant monks he was a determined and persevering enemy, and he incessantly attacked them with the keenest raillery and satire.

CAMUS, Cardinal Stephen le, born at Paris, in 1632, was in his youth one of the most dissipated personages of the Court; but, at length, he gave up the pursuit of pleasure, and, in 1671, was appointed bishop of Grenoble. In his new character he distinguished himself by his unaffected piety, charity, and self denial. He was, in truth, the father of his flock, and his memory is still venerated in the diocese. He died, at Grenoble, in 1707; bequeathing his property to the poor. He is the author of some theological works.

CAMUS, Armand Gaston, born at Paris, in 1740, was brought up to the law. He was one of the deputies from Paris to the States General in 1789; bore a prominent part in the labours of the constituent assembly; and was elected a member of the convention, in which capacity he voted for the death of the king. Camus was one of the conventional commissioners, whom Dumourier put into the hands of the Austrians, when they came to arrest him. After his liberation, he became a member of the council of five hundred, and he opposed the establishment of the consular government. He was, nevertheless, confirmed by Bonaparte, in his office of archivist, which he had held for some years. He died in 1804. Camus produced many works. Among them are, the Matrimonial Code; Travels in the recently united Departments; and translations of Aristotle's Animals and the Manual of Epictetus.

CANALETTO, CANALETTI, or CANALI, Anthony, a Venetian painter, was born at Venice, in 1697. His father was a scene painter, and brought him up to that branch of the arts. After having studied at Rome, however, Canaletto dedicated himself to landscape, in which he attained a high degree of excellence. His views in

Venice are admirable works. In 1746, he visited England, and, during a residence of two years, produced many fine pictures. Canaletto was the first who made the camera obscura useful in painting. He died in 1768.

CANANI, or CANNANI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian anatomist, of the sixteenth century, was born at Ferrara, in the university of which city he became professor of medicine and anatomy. He died in 1578. The discovery of the valves in the veins is attributed to him. He is the author of a scarce book, with plates, the Description of the Muscles.

CANDIAC, JOHN LOUIS DE MONTCALM, a child of wonderfully precocious talents, was a brother of the Marquis de Montcalm, who was killed at the battle of Quebec. He was born in 1719, and died of hydrocephalus, in 1726; but in the brief space of seven years he learned French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, arithmetic, heraldry, geography, and much of fabulous, and sacred and profane history. At three years old he read French and Latin fluently. His extraordinary acquirements were a theme of panegyric to many literary characters of the age.

CANGE, CHARLES DUFRESNE, Sieur Du, a justly celebrated glossarist and historian, was born at Amiens, in 1610. After having been at the bar for some years, he retired from it, to devote himself to his historical studies. He died in 1688. Du Cange was one of the most indefatigable of writers. Rocquefort observes, that in the productions of Du Cange are combined the qualities of a consummate historian, an accurate geographer, a profound civilian, an enlightened genealogist, and a learned antiquary, thoroughly versed in the knowledge of medals and inscriptions. Among his many works may be noticed, a History of the Empire of Constantinople, folio; a Glossary of lower Latinity, 3 vols. folio; and a Glossary of the Greek Language of the Middle Age, 2 vols. folio. He also left many valuable manuscripts.

CANNING, the Right Hon. GEORGE, born in London, April 11, 1770, was the son of an Irish barrister, who was a man of talent and a poet, but who died in such embarrassed circumstances that he left his family wholly unprovided for. The future prime minister was placed at Eton by his father's relations, at which seminary he distinguished himself as a classical scholar, and one of the principal authors of the Microcosm. From Eton he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained several prizes; after which, he entered himself a member of Lincoln's Inn, intending to make the law his profession. The exhortations of his friend Sheridan, however, induced him to relinquish that intention, and to enter on the career of politics. In 1793, therefore, he obtained a seat in the house of commons, as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and in 1796 he was appointed under secretary of state, and returned for the treasury borough of Wendover. In 1798 he contributed some brilliant satirical pieces, among which are New Morality, and parodies on Darwin and Southey, to the Anti-Jacobin weekly paper. In 1799, he married Miss Scott, the sister of the duchess of Portland, and this marriage put him in possession of an ample fortune. He resigned with Mr. Pitt; proved a severe scourge to the Addington administration; returned again to office with Mr. Pitt, as treasurer of the navy; and held that situation till the death of the premier. After having been once more in opposition for a short time, he again formed a part of the ministry, as secretary of state for foreign affairs. But, in 1809, the Walcheren expedition produced a quarrel between him and Lord Castlereagh. The result was a duel, in which he was severely wounded in the thigh, and his resignation of the secretaryship. In 1812, he was elected one of the members for Liverpool, and was subsequently thrice returned, though never without a strenuous contest. In 1816, he was sent ambassador to Lisbon, and on his return, in 1818, he became president of the board of controul; but he relinquished that place, and went abroad, in order to avoid taking part in the proceedings against the queen. He was appointed governor general of India, in 1822, and was on the point of embarking, when the death of Lord Londonderry opened to him the post of secretary for foreign affairs. This he held till the sudden illness of the earl of Liverpool broke up the cabinet, when he was raised to the dignity of prime minister. He did not, however, long retain this splendid prize of his talents and exertions; for, worn out by mental and bodily toil, he died on the 8th of August, 1827, to the deep regret of the majority of his countrymen, who had hailed with gratitude and delight the energy and liberal spirit which he displayed in his system of government

As an orator, Canning has never been excelled for finished elegance, classical taste and allusions, and the powers of wit, sarcasm, and satire. His writings are characterised by the same qualities. As a statesman, especially in the latter period of his existence, he ranks among the most distinguished which his country has produced.

CANO, JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, was dispatched to the East Indies, in 1484, by King John of Portugal; discovered, on his passage, the kingdom of Congo; and returned to give an account of his discovery. He was sent back, on an embassy to the chiefs of the newly found country, and he explored the coast for two hundred leagues beyond the Zaire. He died about the close of the fifteenth century.

CANO, JOHN SEBASTIAN DEL, a native of Biscay, born at Guetaria, late in the fifteenth century, is commemorated as the first circumnavigator of the globe. He sailed with Magellan, and, after the death of that officer, he conducted the expedition to a successful end. His ship, the Victory, was long preserved with care by the Spaniards. He died in 1526, while on a voyage to the South Sea.

CANO, ALONZO, a painter, considered as the Michael Angelo of Spain, from his excelling in painting, sculpture, and architecture, was born at Grenada, in 1600. Architecture he learned from his father, painting from Pacheco and Juan del Castillo, and sculpture he acquired without a master. Removing to Madrid, he was patronised by the duke of Olivarez, and appointed king's painter and architect. His good fortune was, however, soon clouded. Being suspected of having murdered his wife, he was put to the torture; his right arm being exempted, in consideration of his talent. As no confession could be extorted from him, he obtained his release. He now entered into orders, and was admitted one of the chapter of Grenada; but he still continued in the sedulous practice of his art. He died in 1676. Many of his pictures are in the churches of Grenada and Malaga; and one of the finest of them, a weeping Magdalen, adorns a church at Madrid.

CANOVA, ANTONIO, one of the greatest of modern sculptors, was born, in 1757, at Passagno, a village in the Venetian states. The first indication of his talent he is said to have given when he was twelve years old, by modelling a lion in butter, to be sent up to the table of Falieri, the seigneur of the village. Struck with the genius that was thus displayed, Falieri took him under his protection, and committed him to the tuition of Torretti. At the age of seventeen, he produced his statue of Eurydice. On the death of Torretti, Canova commenced sculptor on his own account at Venice. In 1779, he

was invited to Rome, by the Venetian ambassador to the pope, and there Sir William Hamilton introduced him to all his friends. The pontiff and the nobility also vied in finding occupation for him. Pius VII. knighted him, and appointed him inspector general of the fine arts. In 1802, at the desire of the first consul, he visited Paris, was received with respect, and chosen a foreign associate of the Institute. When, however, he next went to Paris, in 1815, his presence excited only feelings of anger and hatred. He then appeared as ambassador from the pope, to superintend the sending back to Italy its plundered works of art. Sarcasms and witticisms were lavished on him; and it was said that he ought to be called the pope's packer instead of his ambassador For this, however, he was amply indemnified by his reception in England, where he was treated as a brother by all lovers of art, and was presented with a brilliant snuff box by the prince regent. On his return to Rome, the Academy of St. Luke went in a body to meet him; and the pope gave him a pension of three thousand crowns, created him Marquis of Ischia, and inscribed his name in the Book of the Capitol. The pension Canova dedicated entirely to the benefit of the arts and artists. Nor was he a scanty dispenser of his private fortune. He established prizes, endowed academies, and relieved the aged and unfortunate. He died at Venice, October 22, 1822. Exquisite grace is one of the most distinguishing characteristics of Canova's sculpture. Among his principal works are, several sepulchral monuments; and statues and groups of Psyche, Cupid and Pysche, Venus and Adonis, a repentant Magdalen, Perseus, Hebe, the Graces, several Venuses, and a crowned Religion of colossal size. The last of these statues is erected in a church built by Canova at his birthplace.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, an emperor of the east in the fourteenth century. He originally held one of the highest offices

of the court, and distinguished himself as a statesman and a warrior. Andronicus III. left him regent, during the minority of John Paleologus; but he was persecuted by the empress queen and her party, and was ultimately compelled, by the nobles and the army, to assume the purple in self defence. He reigned eight years in conjunction with John Paleologus; and then, to prevent a civil war, voluntarily abdicated, and retired into a monastery, where he died in 1410, at the age of more than a hundred. In his retreat, he wrote various works, among which are a Byzantine History, from 1320 to 1357; Four Apologies for the Christian Religion; and Four Discourses against Mahometanism. Cantacuzenus was one of the most eminent characters that lived during the decline of the eastern empire.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, son of the vaiwode of Moldavia, was born at Jassy, in 1673; and, after having in the first instance been disappointed by a rival, was raised to the government of the principality. With the hope of transmitting Moldavia in sovereignty to his descendants, he revolted to the czar Peter, in 1710; and was consequently obliged to take refuge in Russia, where he was created a prince. He died in 1723. Cantemir was a man of learning, understood eleven languages, and wrote several works. His principal production is, a History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire.

CANTEMIR, Constantine Demetrius (or, according to some biographers, Antiochus), the youngest son of Demetrius, was born at Constantinople, in 1707; was Russian ambassador at the courts of England and France; and died at Paris, in 1744. Like his father, he was highly informed and accomplished, and attached to literary pursuits. He produced the Petreid, a poem, Satires, Odes, Fables, and other poems, in Russian; and translations from Anacreon, Horace, Montesquieu, Fontenelle, and Algarotti.

CANTON, John, a native of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, born in 1718, was the son of a cloth weaver; devoted his leisure moments to mathematics; and first manifested his talent, and obtained patronage, by cutting out a sundial upon stone with a common knife. He was sent to London, and articled to the master of an academy in Spital Square, of whom he became the partner, and ultimately the successor. His experiments on the Leyden phial made him a member of the Royal Society, and obtained for him their gold medal. His communications to the Transactions were many and important. Among them is a valuable paper on the making of artificial magnets. He died in 1772.

CAPEL, Arthur, Lord, the son of Sir Henry Capel, was elected knight of the shire for Hertford, in 1640, and at first voted with the reforming party; but, finding that they were going farther than he deemed proper, he espoused the cause of the king, and was created Lord Capel. During the civil war, he fought for Charles; and, in 1649, conjointly with Lucas and Lisle, he gallantly defended Colchester against Fairfax. He was beheaded the same year. He is the author of Daily Observations, or Meditations; and of some beautiful verses, written while he was in the Tower.

CAPELL, Edward, a dramatic critic, was born in 1713, at Troston, near Bury, in Suffolk; obtained the office of deputy licenser of plays; and died in 1781. He published an edition of Shakspeare, in ten volumes; the notes and various readings to which, were given to the world after his decease. He also edited a volume of ancient poetry, under the title of Prolusions; and adapted Antony and Cleopatra to the stage.

CAPELLO, Bianca, a Venetian lady, who, after marrying a person of inferior rank, retired to Florence, where she became the mistress of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo. After the death of her husband, she artfully prevailed upon her lover to marry her, and she was formally recognized, in consequence of an embassy to the Venetian states, as a true daughter of Venice. Though possessed of a powerful mind, and much energy of character, she showed herself odious and tyrannical at Florence, so that her memory is still held there in abhorrence. The sudden death of her husband and of herself, within a few days of each other, in October, 1587, was attributed to poison administered, it is said, by cardinal Ferdinand, their brother.

CAPMANY, Don Antonio, a celebrated Spanish writer, was born in Catalonia, in 1754, and died in Andalusia, in 1810. He is the author of several esteemed works, among which are, the Philosophy of Eloquence, 8vo.; History of the Marine, Commerce, and Arts of Barcelona, 4 vols. 4to.; and Historical and Critical Theatre of Spanish Eloquence, 5 vols. 4to.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, John, Count of, president of Greece, the son of a physician of Corfu, was born in 1780, and studied medicine at Venice. He entered into the service of the Russian government, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna. In 1812 he conducted the diplomatic affairs of the army of the Danube, and subsequently of the whole Russian army, under the immediate direction of the emperor who admitted him to his entire confidence. Soon afterwards, he was engaged in public

negociations of the highest importance, was appointed secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, and received several orders of nobility. In 1813, he was Russian ambassador to Switzerland, and in the ensuing year he was present as Russian plenipotentiary at the congress of Vienna. The downfall of Napoleon recalled him to the head-quarters of the allies at Paris, where he subscribed the treaty of November 20, 1815, and returned with his monarch to St. Petersburg. Here he for some years took an active part in the affairs of the council of state; and in 1819 visited his native island and formed a connection with the Hetaria. In 1822, when the Russian minister returned from Constantinople, Count D'Istria left the Russian service and retired as a private man to Germany and Switzerland, where he resided till 1827, when he was appointed to the presidency of the Greek republic. In this station, he remained till his assassination in October, 1831.

CAPRARA, Albert, a Count of the Roman empire, and nephew of the celebrated Piccolomini, was born at Bologna, in 1631, and died in 1707. He served with distinction in forty-four campaigns; was one of the negociators at the congress of Nimeguen; and was twice Austrian ambassador to the Porte. Even amidst the din of arms, he found time for literary pursuits. He translated various works from the Latin, Spanish, and French; and wrote some miscellaneous pieces.

CARACALLA, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor, the son of Septimus Severus, was born at Lyons, A. D. 188; and, in conjunction with his brother Geta, succeeded his father in the year 211. He was a monster of cruelty—stabbed his brother in their mother's arms; slaughtered thousands of the Alexandrians for having offended him by a jest; and committed various other enormities; but was at length assassinated, A. D. 217.

CARACCI, Louis, the founder of the school of the Caracci, was born at Bologna, in 1555, and was a pupil of Fontana and Tintoretto. On his first initiation into the art of painting, he made so little progress that his teachers despaired of him, and his fellow students nicknamed him the Ox. He soon, however, displayed talents of the first order, and though envy and ignorance carped at his novel style, his productions were widely sought for and admired. He died, at his native place, in 1619. Louis Caracci was no less amiable as a man than eminent as an artist, and was entirely free from that jealous spirit with which the character of men of genius has too often been blemished.

CARACCI, Augustin, a cousin of Louis, was born at Bologna, in 1558, and was intended to be a goldsmith, but became a pupil of Louis and of Fontana, and speedily proved himself an admirable painter. He also excelled in engraving, his principal master in which, was Cornelius Cort. Augustin assisted Annibal in the Farnese Gallery, but the jealousy which the latter felt of his brother's talents soon produced a separation. He died in 1602.

CARACCI, Annibal, a brother of Augustin, was born at Bologna, in 1560. In early life he worked with his father, who was a tailor; but he was taken as a pupil by his cousin Louis, and made a rapid progress. His reputation induced Cardinal Farnese to invite him to Rome to paint the gallery of the Farnese palace. This admirable work cost Annibal the labour of eight years, and his mean employer rewarded him with the beggarly sum of five hundred golden crowns. Vexation at being thus treated, threw him into a desponding state, which, aided by an irregular course of life, brought him to the grave, in 1609. He was buried by the side of Raphael. Of all the Caracci, Annibal was the most largely endowed with genius. In his private character he was the least amiable of them. His pupil Anthony, a natural son of Augustin, born at Venice, in 1583, was strongly attached to his master, and was a painter of high talent. One of his most celebrated productions is a picture of the Deluge. He died at Rome, in 1618.

CARACCIOLI, Louis Anthony, a native of Paris, was born in 1721, and died in the French capital, in 1803. Of his many works, the best known is, Letters of Clement XIV., which were long believed to be really the composition of that pontiff.

CARACTACUS, whose real name was Caradog, was a British prince of the Silures, who for a while resisted the Roman power, but was at length defeated by Ostorius, A. D. 75. Cartismundua, queen of the Brigantes, with whom he had sought an asylum, treacherously gave him up, and he was sent a prisoner to Rome. His firm and dignified behaviour, however, produced such an effect on Claudius, that he set him at liberty. Mason has made Caractacus the subject of a drama.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, John, a Spanish theologian, was born at Madrid, in 1606, and studied at Salamanca and Alcala. He was successively abbot of Melrose and of Discmburg, and bishop of Missy, Koningsgratz, Campana, and Vigevano. The sword, however, seems to have had in his eyes at least equal claims with the crosier; for he fought in the Netherlands, and assisted in defending Prague against the Swedes. He died in 1682. Caramuel wrote nearly three hundred

works on a variety of subjects. It was said of him, that he had eight parts of genius, five of eloquence, and only two of judgment.

CARAUSIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a native of Belgic Gaul, born in the third century, was entrusted by Maximian with a fleet for the defence of the Armorican and British coasts. The emperor, however, became jealous of his wealth, and meditated his death; upon which Carausius landed in Britain, and, in A. D. 287, assumed the imperial title. The Romans were obliged to acknowledge his independence, and he reigned till A. D. 293, when he was assassinated by Allectus, one of his domestics.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGI DE, a native of Caravaggio, in the Milanese, the son of a mason, was born in 1569; acquired the art of painting without a master; and rose to high excellence. He died in 1609. In his private character Caravaggio deserved little praise. He was quarrelsome, envious, and unjust. His paintings are true to nature, and striking in effect, but are deficient in grace and dignity.

CARDAN, JEROM, a philosopher, mathematician, and physician, born at Pavia, in 1501, was the illegitimate son of a physician and civilian of Milan, and his mother endeavoured to destroy him before his entrance into the world. He was carefully educated by his father at Milan, and completed his studies at Pavia. His medical skill was in such high repute, that he was invited to Scotland, to restore to health the archbishop of St. Andrew's. He visited London, on his way homeward, and was introduced to Edward VI. Cardan predicted length of days to the young sovereign, who, however, died in the following year. This was not the only occasion on which the predictions of Cardan were falsified; yet he obstinately persisted in maintaining the truth of astrology. He died, in 1576, at Rome, where he was a member of the college of physicians, and had a pension from the pope. It is said by some, that he starved himself, in order that he might not belie his astrological calculation relative to the period of his own death. Cardan was unfortunate in his offspring; both of his sons having proved thoroughly worthless, and one of them being a murderer. He was himself, even from his own showing, in his autobiography, an unamiable and unprincipled character. He has absurdly been accused of atheism, but he was, in truth, weakly superstitious. His talents and erudition were of a high order. In algebra he made some discoveries, which have indissolubly connected his name with that science. His works form ten folio volumes.

CARDON, ANTHONY, an engraver, was born at Brussels, in 1772; came over to England, in 1792; and died, in London, in 1813. Cardon was an artist of much taste and talent. His Woman taken in Adultery, after Rubens, and his Marriage of Catherine of France with Henry V. are among his most prominent works.

CARDONNE, DENNIS DOMINIC, an eminent orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1720, and at nine years of age went to Constantinople, where he remained twenty years, and acquired a thorough knowledge of oriental languages, customs, and manners. After his return home, he became interpreting secretary to the king, royal censor and librarian, and professor of the Persian and Turkish languages at the Royal College. He died in 1783. Cardonne published, a History of Africa and Spain under the Arabian dominion; and Miscellanies of Oriental Literature; and continued the translation, which Galland began, of Ancient Tales and Fables, from Bidpay.

CAREW, RICHARD, an antiquary, was born at Anthony, in Cornwall, in 1555, and educated at Oxford and the Temple. After having travelled, he settled in Cornwall, and was high sheriff in 1596. He died in 1620. He translated Tasso's Jerusalem and Huarte's Examination of Men's Wits; but is principally known by his Survey of Cornwall.

CAREW, THOMAS, a poet, supposed to have been born in 1589, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and, after returning from his travels, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and sewer in ordinary to Charles I. His early life was dissipated; but he became thoroughly reformed before his death in 1639. As a poet, he has all the elegance of Waller, with less affectation, and powers of a higher order. His Masque, intitled Cœlum Britannicum, contains many fine passages; and his epitaph on Lady Mary Villiers, has a degree of simplicity and pathos which is almost unrivalled in English Epitaphs.

CAREY, HENRY, Earl of Monmouth, was born in 1596; educated at Exeter College, Oxford; and died in 1661. In the number of his translations he rivalled the untirable Philemon Holland. He translated Bentivoglio's United Provinces; Boccalini's Parnassus; Paruta's Venice; Biondi's Civil Wars of England; and several other works; and died while engaged upon a version of Priorato's History of France.

CAREY, HENRY, a composer and poet, the period of whose birth is unknown, was an illegitimate son of the marquis of Halifax. His poems were printed by subscription in 1737, and his dramatic works in 1743. In the latter year he put an end to his own existence. Of his dra-

mas, Chronothonthologos, the Contrivances, Thomas and Sally, and the Dragon of Wantley, are best known. Of his musical compositions, Sally in our Alley, the words of which are also his own, deservedly continues popular. Carey was an amiable man, and is said to have been the projector of the Musical Fund.—His son, GEORGE SAVILE, gained a livelihood by his lectures on heads, and similar entertainments; wrote some farces; and died in 1807.

CAREY, FELIX, son of Dr. William Carey, the missionary, was born in 1786; assisted his father in his pious labours in Bengal; and died at Serampore, in 1822. Among his works are, a Grammar and Dictionary of the Burman Language; a Pali Grammar; and other philological productions.

CARINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, succeeded his father Carus, A. D. 283, conjointly with Numerian, his brother. Effeminate, cruel, and coarse minded, before his accession, he displayed his vices still more prominently on the throne. While engaged in a contest for empire with Diocletian, he was assassinated A D. 285, by a tribune, whose wife he had seduced.

CARISSIMI, JAMES, a celebrated Italian composer, considered as the reformer of music in Italy, was born at Venice, in 1600. He was chapel master to the pope, and to the German college at Rome; and was living in 1672, but the year of his death is unknown. His Motets and Cantatas are much esteemed; particularly the cantatas of Jeptha's Sacrifice, and the Judgment of Solomon.

CARLETON, Sir GUY, Earl of Dorchester, was born, in 1724, at Strabane, in Ireland; distinguished himself at the sieges of Quebec and the Havannah; was made governor of Quebec in 1772; successfully defended Canada against the Americans; succeeded Clinton, in 1781, as commander in chief; was, in 1786, created a peer, and appointed governor of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada; and died in 1808.

CARLI, JOHN RINALDO, Count de, an Italian writer on political economy and antiquities, was born at Capo d'Istria, in 1720; became president of the council of commerce and finance at Milan; and died in 1795. His excellent Treatise on Italian Coinage and money extends to six volumes; and his American Letters, in which he refutes Pauw, form three volumes. His Italian Antiquities are in five volumes quarto, and are highly esteemed.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACRE, a divine and poet, was born at Carlisle, in 1759, and educated at Cambridge, at which university he became Arabic professor in 1794. He accompanied Lord Elgin on his embassy to Constantinople; visited many parts of the Levant; and, at his return, obtained the rectory of Newcastle upon Tyne. He died in 1804. His productions are, Specimens of Arabian Poetry; Poems suggested by scenes in Asia Minor, &c.; and a Latin translation of Jemaleddin's Egyptian Annals.

CARMATH, HAMDAN, was, in the ninth century, the founder of an Arabian sect, which was hostile to Mahometanism; and, indeed, to the existence of society itself. He taught a community of property and of women; rejected revelation, prayer, fasting, and alms; and allowed free scope to the exercise of the worst passions. The time and mode of his death are unknown: but the former is supposed to have been about A. D. 900.

CARMONTELLE, M., a French writer, born at Paris, in 1717, where he died in 1806, is the author of various works, but is celebrated for his Dramatic Proverbs, short pieces, which have great comic merit. Carmontelle also painted with the same facility that he wrote; and had a particular talent for drawing transparencies, which contained a series of scenes, and were from one hundred to one hundred and sixty feet in length.

CARNEADES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of Cyrene, supposed to have been born about B. C. 218, was the founder of the third or new Academy. His doctrine was a mitigated pyrrhonism. The Athenians sent him to Rome, with Diogenes and Critolaus, to obtain the remission of a fine; during which embassy Carneades displayed such eloquence in maintaining both sides of a question, that he captivated the people, and Cato the censor induced the senate to send back the philosophers, to prevent the morals of the Roman youth from being injured. He died at the age of ninety; yet had incessantly complained of the brevity of life.

CARNOT, LAZARUS NICHOLAS, one of the most prominent actors in the French revolution, was born in Burgundy, in 1753; entered the engineer corps at the age of eighteen; and became so distinguished for

talent that Prince Henry invited him, but in vain, into the Prussian service. In 1791, the department of the Pas de Calais chose him one of its representatives to the legislative assembly; by which assembly he was nominated a member of the military committee. In both capacities he was active, and his principles were decidedly republican. He was reelected to the convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Of the too celebrated committee of public safety he was a member. The military operations of the French armies were under his superintendence, and, though Napoleon depreciates his abilities, there can be little doubt that the plans of Carnot contributed largely to the triumph of France. When the directorial government was established, he was chosen one of the five directors; but, in September, 1797, he was proscribed with his colleague Barthelemy, and nearly seventy members of the councils, as a royalist, and he took refuge in Germany, to avoid transportation. When Bonaparte became first consul, he recalled him, and made him war minister; an office, however, which Carnot retained only for a few months. Thoroughly republican in his feelings, he saw with infinite displeasure the strides which Bonaparte was making towards the throne; and, as a member of the tribunate, he entered his protest against the establishment of the imperial government. He lived in retirement, and in somewhat narrow circumstances, for several years after the accession of Napoleon, but at length a pension was given to him. In 1813, when the star of the French emperor was on the wane, Carnot came forward to offer his services; he was entrusted with the defence of Antwerp; and he amply justified the confidence which was reposed in him. Disgusted with the impolitic conduct of the Bourbons, he drew up, early in 1815, a Memorial to the King, which became public, and produced an extraordinary effect. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he appointed him minister of the home department, and gave him the title of count; and, after the downfall of the emperor, Carnot was chosen one of the temporary government, in which character he laboured strenuously to prevent a sovereign from being forced upon his country by the allies. He was exiled in 1816, and died at Magdeburgh in August, 1823. Notwithstanding he had held so many high offices, he lived and died poor; for he was rigidly disinterested and incorrupt. He is the author of various mathematical and military works, among which are the Geometry of Position; and a volume on the Defence of Fortresses.

CARO, Annibal, a distinguished literary Italian, was born, in 1507, at Citta Nova, in the March of Ancona. After having been secretary to Prince Pico Louis Farnese, and to cardinals Ranuccio and Alexander Farnese, by whom he was liberally rewarded, he died in 1566. Of his works, several of which are translations, the principal are a version of the Eneid, in blank verse; a volume of Poems; and a comedy.

CARPI, Hugh di, a designer and engraver on wood, born at Rome, about 1486, was one of the first who introduced into Italy the use of three plates to produce one print; one for the outline, another for the half-tints, and the third for the shadows The invention itself is of German origin.

CARPOCRATES, a heresiarch of the second century, was a native of Alexandria, and lived under the reign of Adrian He believed Jesus Christ to have been merely the son of Joseph and Mary, but more richly endowed by the Creator than other men. He is also accused of having denied the resurrection, and of having taught various doctrines subversive of morality.

CARR, John, was born at Muggleswick, in the county of Durham, in 1732; was educated at St. Paul's School; became usher and subsequently master of Hertford School; received the degree of doctor of laws from Marischal College; and died in 1807. He translated Lucian, in 5 vols. 8vo.; and wrote some poems.

CARR, Sir John, a native of Devonshire, was brought up to the law; but seems to have abandoned his profession, to become a tourist. His first work was the Stranger in France, published in 1803. It was succeeded by a Tour round the Baltic; and that was followed by others in Holland, Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. His Stranger in Ireland procured for him the honour of knighthood, and drew down upon him the ridicule of an unmerciful satirist, for whose attack the knight absurdly and vainly sought redress in a court of justice. He died about 1822. Sir John Carr is a lively but superficial writer. Besides his tours, he produced some very indifferent poems.

CARRE, Louis, a French geometrician, and member of the Academy of Sciences, was the son of a husbandman in the province of Brie. He was born in 1663, and died in 1711. From Mallebranche, to whom he was an amanuensis, he learned mathematics. He wrote a Treatise on Music; another, on the Application of the Integral Calculus; and various papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, and in the Journal des Savans.

CARRIER, John Baptist, one of the most infamous of the French revolutionists, was born near Aurillac, in 1756, and was an obscure lawyer when the revolution

commenced. Being elected a member of the convention, he was one of the foremost in all sanguinary measures. He declared that one third of the inhabitants of France ought to be got rid of. He was sent on a mission into Vendée; and, acting up to his infernal system, he there committed the most horrible cruelties. Thousands of victims, among whom were great numbers of women and children, were drowned, shot, or beheaded. After the fall of Robespierre, justice overtook Carrier, and he perished on the scaffold in 1795.

CARRION, Emanuel Ramirez de, a learned Spaniard, who lived towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, was one of the first persons who undertook to teach the deaf and dumb. He had great success. Among his pupils were the Marquis de Priego and Don Louis de Velaseo. He is the author of a work called the Wonders of Nature.

CARROLL, John, first Catholic bishop of the United States, was born in Maryland, in the year 1734. He was sent at the age of thirteen to the College of St. Omer's, in Flanders, where he remained for six years, when he was transferred to the colleges of Liege and Bruges. In 1769 he was ordained a priest; and soon after became a Jesuit. He returned to America in 1775, and when the Roman Catholic clergy in the United States requested from the pope the establishment of a hierarchy, Mr. Carroll was appointed vicar-general, and fixed his residence at Baltimore. In 1789 he was named bishop, and in the ensuing year was consecrated in England. In the same year he returned to his native country, and, from the seat of his episcopal see, assumed the title of Bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was raised to the dignity of arch-bishop. He died in 1815, much esteemed and regretted.

CARSTARES, William, a native of Scotland, eminent as a divine and a politician, was born, in 1649, at Cathcart, near Glasgow, and completed his studies at the universities of London and Utrecht. While in Holland, he was introduced to the prince of Orange, who honoured him with his confidence. After his return to England, he became connected with the party which strove to exclude James from the throne, and, on suspicion of being one of the Ryehouse conspirators, he was put to the torture, which he bore with unshrinking firmness. On his liberation, he went back to Holland, and became one of the prince of Orange's chaplains. He accompanied William to England in 1688; was appointed king's chaplain for Scotland; and, till the death of the monarch, was consulted with on all Scotch affairs. Queen Anne made him principal of the university of Edinburgh. In favour of the union, and of the establishment of the house of Hanover, he took an active part. He died in 1715. Carstares was an honest, enlightened, and patriotic man, and of such benevolent feelings, that he delighted in succouring even those who professed principles diametrically opposite to his own. Nor was his charity the child of ostentation; for much of the good which he did was done by stealth.

CARSTENS, Asmus Jacob, a Danish painter, was born at Schleswick, in 1754, and was the son of a miller. At the age of nine years, he manifested a love of drawing, and was taught the rudiments by his mother. In 1783, he made a vain attempt to reach the papal capital, in order to study, but poverty obliged him to desist after having proceeded to Milan. In 1792, however, he took up his residence at Rome, and he died there in 1798. Among his best works are his Fall of the Angels; Megapontum; Œdipus; and Visit of the Argonauts to Chiron.

CARTE, Thomas, an historian, was born at Dunsmoor, in Warwickshire, in 1686, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge; and, after making the tour of Europe as a tutor, he took orders; but he subsequently assumed the lay habit, in consequence of his Jacobite principles not allowing him to swear allegiance to the house of Hanover. He was secretary to Bishop Atterbury, and being more than once suspected of taking part in the plots against the government, he was compelled to fly to France, where he resided for several years. On his return to his native country, he engaged in literary pursuits. His History of England was, at the outset, extensively patronised; but, on the publication of the first volume, many of the subscribers, particularly the corporation of London, withdrew their support; he having disgusted them by inserting a silly story of a man being cured of the king's evil by the touch of the pretender. Defective in style and many historical qualities, and disfigured by tory prejudices, his work is, nevertheless, valuable for the industrious research which it displays. He died in 1754. Besides his History, which comes down to 1654, he wrote a Life of James Duke of Ormond, and other works.

CARTER, Elizabeth, a female of extensive learning, was the daughter of a clergyman, and was born at Deal, in Kent, December 16, 1717. She was educated by her father, and acquired the Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and German languages Before she was seventeen, many of her poetical attempts appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, and were highly applaud-

ed In her twenty-second year, she translated Crouzas's Remarks on the Essay on Man, and Algarotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy for the Ladies. Her translation of Epictetus appeared in 1758; and a volume of her poems in 1762. Mrs. Carter was in habits of friendship with Johnson, Dr. Secker, the earl of Bath, Mrs. Montague, and nearly all the eminent literary characters of the age; and had interviews with the queen and other members of the royal family. She died February 19, 1806. As an erudite female she has seldom been equalled; as a poetess she takes no lofty flights, but is pleasing and elegant.

CARTER, NATHANIEL H., was born in Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1811. In 1816 he was chosen professor of languages at the college where he was educated, and was subsequently editor of the New York Statesman. He is the author of a few occasional poems, and of Travels in Europe, in two vols. 8vo. He died in Marseilles, where he had gone on account of his health, in January, 1830.

CARTER, JOHN, an architect, antiquary, and draughtsman, was born in Piccadilly, in 1747, and was brought up as a builder. The Sessions House, on Clerkenwell Green, was designed by him. He died, September 8, 1817. Carter was an enthusiastic admirer of Gothic architecture, and was thoroughly versed in all its details. Any modern artists who deviated from its true principles were sure to encounter his severest censure. He is the author of Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England, 2 vols. folio; Ancient Architecture of England, folio; Views in England, 7 vols. 12mo.; and Letters, in the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature of an Architect.

CARTERET. See GRANVILLE.

CARTIER, JAMES, a French navigator of the sixteenth century, was a native of St. Maloes. His offer to explore the coast of northern America was accepted by Francis I., who entrusted him with the command of two small vessels, each of about sixty tons burthen. With these Cartier sailed in April, 1584. In his first voyage he coasted a part of Labrador, and discovered the mouth of the St. Laurence; in his second, in 1585, he penetrated up the river as far as where Montreal now stands He was dispatched to Canada a third time, in 1640 The date of his death is uncertain.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, an eminent divine, was born in Hertfordshire, about 1535, and was educated at St. John's and Trinity College, Cambridge He was greatly admired as a preacher; but, being of puritan principles, he was repeatedly persecuted by Whitgift, Grindall, and Aylmer, was more than once imprisoned, and was compelled to reside abroad for two years. He died in 1603. Besides controversial tracts, he wrote a Latin Harmony of the Gospels; a Commentary on the Proverbs; a Confutation of the Rhemish Testament; and other works.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, a divine and poet, was born, in 1611, near Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. As a preacher he was highly popular; and as a man of talents and a poet, he won the lavish praise of many of his eminent contemporaries. Posterity, however, though not denying considerable merit to him, has not ratified the lofty panegyrics bestowed on him by his friends. He died at Oxford, in 1643, and Charles I., who was then at that city, wore black on the day of his funeral. He is the author of poems; four dramas; and a sermon.

CARTWRIGHT, Major JOHN, a native of Nottinghamshire, distinguished as a steady partizan of parliamentary reform, was born in 1740, served in the army and navy in early life, and was present at the taking of Cherbourg, and the battle between Hawke and Conflans. He left the sea service previously to 1774, and became a warm advocate for the American colonists. About this time he obtained a major's commission in the Notts militia, and he held it for seventeen years till he was superseded. In 1780 he joined with Dr. Jebb and Granville Sharpe in establishing the Society for Constitutional Information. For nearly half a century he incessantly continued his exertions, both personally and with his pen, to effect a reform in the house of commons. In 1821, he was tried with others, for a conspiracy, in consequence of his having attended a public meeting at Birmingham, on the subject of the Manchester massacre. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds. He died September the 23d, 1824. His integrity and patriotic intentions were acknowledged by all parties. He is the author of the Ægis of Britain; the Commonwealth in Danger; and various other works; the style of which is not such as can be honestly praised by a reader of taste.

CARTWRIGHT, EDWARD, a younger brother of Major Cartwright, was educated for the church, and obtained preferment. His reputation, however, is derived from his poetical and mechanical talent. As a poet, he is honourably known by his Armyne and Elvira, and other poems; as a mechanician, by his weaving machine, by his methods of combing wool, and making ropes, and by various agricultural improvements. He also contributed to the Monthly Review. He died in 1824.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor, the successor of Probus, was born at Narbonne, about A. D. 230. After having defeated the Sarmatians, he marched against the Persians, and had made himself master of the cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, when he was killed by lightning, in the latter city, A. D. 283.

CARVER, Jonathan, a North American, born in Connecticut, in 1732, was a grandson of the governor of that province. He was educated for the medical profession, but embraced a military life, and served with reputation till the peace of 1763. The years 1766, 1767, and 1768, he spent in exploring the interior of North America, and he added considerably to our knowledge of that country. He visited England, in 1769, hoping for the patronage of government, but he was disappointed. In 1778, he published his Travels, while in the situation of clerk of a lottery, in Boston; and, subsequently, a Treatise on the Cultivation of Tobacco. After having long contended with poverty, he died, in 1780, of disease which is believed to have been produced by want.

CARVER, John, the first governor of the colony of Plymouth, New-England, was a native of England, and belonged to the church of Mr. Robinson, which emigrated to Leyden. Having obtained a patent from the Virginia Company, he sailed from Plymouth, in 1620, with one hundred emigrants, and striking the coast of America in the vicinity of Cape Cod, he landed and commenced the settlement of New-England. The place selected for this purpose was called Plymouth, and Mr. Carver was chosen first governor of the new colony. He died in the April of the next year.

CARY. See Falkland.

CARYL, Joseph, a nonconformist divine, born at London, in 1602, and educated at Oxford, was an active minister, and bore some part in political affairs, under the commonwealth. Being ejected from his living in 1662, he collected a congregation, to which he preached till his decease, in 1673. He wrote a Commentary on Job, which forms twelve quarto or two large folio volumes. The subject and the enormous magnitude of it have afforded to the wits an abundant source of ludicrous allusion.

CARYSFORT, John Joshua PROBY, Earl of, the son of the first baron Carysfort, was born in August, 1751; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; obtained an Irish earldom in 1789, and an English peerage in 1801; held various state employments, among which were those of envoy to Berlin, and ambassador to St. Petersburgh; and died on the 7th of April, 1828. His lordship was a man of taste, talent, and learning; great amenity of manners; and a truly benevolent heart. His Poems and Dramas, 2 vols. 8vo., contain many fine passages He was also the author of two political pamphlets.

CASA, John della, an eminent orator, poet, and prelate, was born at Mugello, near Florence, in 1503, and is believed to have studied at Bologna and Padua. Being patronised by the Cardinals Farnese, one of whom became Pope Paul III., he filled various important offices, and was made archbishop of Benevento. He died in 1556. His best works are, his Galateo, or Art of Living in the World; and his Lyrical Poems.

CASAS, Bartholomew de las, a Spanish prelate, of a noble family, was born at Seville, in 1474, and, at the age of nineteen, visited the new world with his father. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, that he might act as a missionary in the western hemisphere. Having settled in St. Domingo, "he spent his days there in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors." In truth, his whole existence, for half a century, was devoted to struggling with the Spanish tyrants, and consoling the persecuted natives. Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians. Las Casas was bishop of Chiapa, but he resigned his see in 1551, and returned to his native country, where he died, at Madrid, in 1566. It has been asserted that he gave rise to the horrible traffic in African slaves, in order to save the American Indians from slavery; but this calumny is refuted by Gregoire, and by passages in his own writings. Of his works, which form five quarto parts, the most celebrated is his Short Narrative of the Destruction of the Indies.

CASAUBON, Isaac, a celebrated critic and calvinist theologian, was born at Geneva, in 1559, and made an early and extraordinary progress in his classical studies. After having held the chair of Greek professor at Geneva for fourteen years, he removed to Montpellier, and thence to Paris, where Henry IV. appointed him royal librarian. On the death of Henry, Casaubon settled in England, where James I. made him a prebend of Westminster and Canterbury, and gave him a pension. He died in 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His liberality of feeling induced many to accuse him wrongfully of leaning towards popery. He published editions of Strabo, Polyænus, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Polybius, and several other ancient authors; and produced some original works, among which are nearly one thousand two hundred letters.

CASAUBON, MERIC, the son of Isaac, was born at Geneva, in 1599; he studied at Sedan, and Christ Church, Oxford; obtained a prebend of Canterbury, and two livings, from which he was ejected during the civil war; refused a liberal gift, offered by Cromwell; was restored to his livings on the return of Charles II.; and died in 1671. Meric was a man of piety and erudition. He produced several works, the best of which is, a Treatise on Enthusiasm.

CASLON, WILLIAM, a celebrated type founder, was born, in 1692, at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, and served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun barrels. He also made tools for bookbinders; and Bowyer, the printer, was so much pleased with the elegance of his tools for lettering, that he, and two other printers, encouraged him to attempt type founding. Caslon succeeded so admirably in this art, that his types became famous all over Europe, and he acquired a handsome fortune. He died in 1766. The business is still carried on by his descendants.

CASSAS, LOUIS FRANCIS, a French painter and architect, born in 1756, at Azay le Feron, a pupil of Vien and the younger Lagrenee, was inspector general and professor of drawing at the Gobelin manufactory. He explored Istria, Dalmatia, Syria, and Palestine; and published the result of his observations in two splendid works, folio, with numerous plates, under the titles of Picturesque Travels in Istria and Dalmatia, and Picturesque Travels in Phenicia and Palestine. He died in 1827

CASSERIO, or CASSERIUS, JULIUS, an eminent anatomist, was born, in 1545, of humble parents, at Placentia, in Italy. From being servant to Fabricius, he became his pupil and assistant, and eventually, in 1609, his coadjutor. He died in 1616. Casserio made the most generous exertions to advance the science of anatomy. Almost all that he gained by teaching, he expended in purchasing subjects for dissection, and in paying artists and engravers to make and engrave designs. He is the author of De Vocis Auditûsque Organis; and of other valuable works.

CASSINI, JOHN DOMINIC, a native of Nice, was born in 1625. His attention was first turned to the study of the heavenly bodies by the chance perusal of a work on astrology, and he soon became so consummate an astronomer that, at the age of twenty-five, he was chosen to fill the astronomical chair in the university of Bologna. He held this office for many years, and, while at Bologna, traced a new meridian line, in the church of St. Petronius. The pope also employed him as inspector of the fortifications of fort Urbino, and the senate of Bologna placed under his superintendance the navigation of the Po. In 1669 Colbert invited him to France, where he intended to remain only six years, but he was ultimately prevailed upon to take up his permanent residence there. He died in 1712, having been blind for some years. Cassini stands high as an astronomer. Among other things, he solved a problem by which Kepler had been foiled; ascertained the true nature of comets; continued the French meridian line; made valuable observations on the sun, Mars, Venus, and Jupiter; and discovered the zodiacal light and four of the satellites of Saturn.

CASSINI, JAMES, born at Paris, in 1667, succeeded his father as royal astronomer, and proved himself the worthy heir of his parent's situation and abilities. He made various important discoveries, and proceeded with the meridian line which his father had continued. He died in 1756. In his work On the Magnitude and Figure of the Earth, he erroneously maintained, in opposition to Newton, that the form of the globe is an oblate spheroid. This gave rise to the scientific expeditions for measuring a degree in the polar circle and at the equator. Among his other productions is, Elements of Astronomy.

CASSINI DE THURY, CÆSAR FRANCIS, a son of James, was born, in 1714, at Paris, and died, of small pox, in 1784. He was director of the French Observatory, and a member of various scientific societies. In talent he proved himself no degenerate scion of his race. Even when he was only ten years old, he possessed extensive astronomical knowledge. His great labour is his Map of France, in 182 sheets, which has served as a model for all subsequent works of the same kind. He is also the author of various productions on astronomical subjects, or connected with them.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a statesman and historian of the fifth and sixth centuries, was born at Squillace, in Italy, about A. D. 470, was minister to Theodoric, king of the Goths, and pretorian prefect under three subsequent sovereigns. Some years before his death, he retired to a monastery, where he died about A. D. 516. Several of the most valuable of his works are lost, among which is a history of the Goths. Such of his theological and other works as have escaped the ravages of time form two folio volumes

CASSIUS LONGINUS, CAIUS, one of the murderers of Cæsar, originally distinguished himself in the Parthian war, when he was quæstor to Crassus. In the struggle between Cæsar and Pompey, he espoused the cause of the latter; but submitted to Cæsar after the battle of Phar-

salia, and was kindly received. He, however, was the prime mover of the conspiracy in which Cæsar perished. He slew himself at Philippi, B. C. 42, in consequence of believing the battle to be irrecoverably lost.

CASTALION, Sebastian, whose family name was Chateillon, was born in Dauphiné, in 1515. In 1550 he went to Geneva, where, through the friendship of Calvin, he obtained the professorship of languages in the college. Castalion, however, was of a tolerant spirit, and, besides, demurred to some of the doctrines of his friend. The ire of Calvin was roused by this, and he not only procured his expulsion from the city, but, in conjunction with Beza, heaped upon him the most calumnious accusations. Castalion retired to Basil, where he died poor, in 1563. He is best known by his translations of the Bible. The Latin version is not always accurate, and violates the dignified simplicity of the original by an affectation of fastidious elegance. The French version, on the contrary, has the opposite defect of coarseness; so that Henry Stephens described it as being composed in the jargon of beggars.

CASTANHEDA, Fernando Lopez, a Portuguese historian, was born early in the sixteenth century; went, when young, to India with his father, who was a judge; and, on his return to Portugal, devoted the remainder of his life to composing a History of the Discovery and Conquest of India by the Portuguese. Though prolix and faulty in style, his work is valuable for his faithful adherence to fact.

CASTEL, Louis Bertrand, a Jesuit, eminent as a mathematician and philosopher, was born at Montpellier, in 1668, and settled at Paris, in 1720, where he published several scientific works. Of these the principal are, A Treatise on Universal Gravity; and another on Universal Mathematics. Castel was the inventor of an instrument called the Ocular Harpsichord; intended to affect the eye by colours in the same manner that the ear is affected by sounds. He died in 1757.

CASTELL, Edmund, a divine and lexicographer, was born at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, in 1606, and was educated at Emanuel and St. John's Colleges. While at the university, he compiled his Dictionary of Seven Languages, on which he bestowed the labour of seventeen years. The publication of it ruined him. He was, however, rescued from poverty, by being appointed king's chaplain and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which was afterwards added a prebend of Canterbury and some livings. He died in 1685, rector of Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire. Dr. Walton was assisted by him in the Polyglot Bible.

CASTI, John Baptist, an Italian poet, born in 1721, at Montefiascone, in the Papal territory. After having been professor of Greek and Latin at his native place, he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Montefiascone. Being fond of travelling, he visited several foreign countries. At the death of Metastasio, Casti was appointed imperial poet laureat; but he resigned this office on the decease of Joseph II. In 1798 he settled at Paris, and he died there in February, 1803. To the latest period of life he retained all the vivacity of youth. He is the author of numerous Tales and minor poems; a Satire upon the Russian Court; and three burlesque operas; but his great work is, The Speaking Animals, a satirical poem in 26 cantos; a part of which has been imitated by Mr. Stewart Rose. Though not always decorous, his poetry is full of wit, gaiety, and elegance.

CASTIGLIONE, Balthasar, an Italian statesman and writer, was born of a noble family, in 1468, at Casatico, near Mantua. In early youth he served the duke of Milan, and subsequently was employed on important embassies by the duke of Urbino, Leo X., and Clement VII. Charles V. nominated him bishop of Avila, but he did not long enjoy this dignity. He died at Toledo in 1529. Of his works, The Courtier, which the Italians call "the golden book," is the principal; it has been often reprinted, as have also his Poems.

CASTILLO, Bernal Diaz del, a native of Medina del Campo, born towards the close of the sixteenth century, was one of the adventurers who accompanied Cortes to Mexico. After the conquest, he settled in that country, where he died about 1560. His History of the Expedition of Cortes is written in an unpolished style, but is highly interesting, from the minute and vivid pictures which it presents of the difficulties and the daring spirit of the Spanish invaders. It has been translated into English by Keating.

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA, Anthony, an eminent Spanish painter, the son of a painter, was born at Cordova, in 1603; in the cathedral and churches of which are many of his best pieces. He studied under his father and Zurbaran. The cause of his death is singular. In 1666, he returned to Seville, where he had been educated. Some pictures by Murillo were there shown him. It was the first time he had beheld the works of that great painter. He looked at them with astonishment: at length, he exclaimed, with a sigh, "Castillo is no more!" He died of grief in less than a year. It was not envy that thus consumed him—for he was a liberal and amiable man—but an overpowering feeling of humiliation at his inferiority, and of regret

that, at his age, he could not hope to attain perfection in his art.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, a celebrated Portuguese general, was born at Lisbon, in 1500, and was of an ancient family. After having attended Charles V. in the expedition against Tunis, and served in the Red Sea, he was appointed governor of India in 1545, and was subsequently named viceroy. He died at Goa, in 1548; having, in the course of his three years' administration, gained immortal honour by his numerous victories. Castro was intrepid, disinterested, affable, and well versed in languages and mathematics. Such was his contempt of riches, that, after his death, only three rials were found in his coffers!

CASTLEREAGH. See LONDONDERRY.

CASTRO, GUILHEN DE, a Spanish poet, a contemporary of Lopez de Vega, by whom he is highly praised. His Dramatic Works form two volumes 4to. Among them is a tragi-comedy on the subject of the Cid; from which, and from Diamante's play on the same theme, Corneille borrowed many ideas.

CASTRUCCI-CASTRACANI, a native of Lucca, born in 1281, early embraced a military life; served in England, France, and various parts of Italy; and, after many vicissitudes, became duke of Lucca. He held his dignity for fifteen years, defeated the Florentines and Pisans in many engagements, and displayed great military abilities. He died in 1328. Castrucci was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Ghibelline party.

CATESBY, MARK, an English naturalist, was born in 1680: went to Virginia in 1712; and remained there for seven years. On his return he was encouraged, by Sir Hans Sloane and others, to revisit America, for the purpose of describing and delineating the natural productions of that country. The result was, The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, 2 volumes folio, the numerous plates of which were etched by himself. The Royal Society elected him a fellow. He died in 1749.

CATHELINEAU, JAMES, a French royalist chief, almost the first who roused the Vendeans to insurrection, was born in 1758, and was a weaver at Pin-en-Mauge, in the department of the Maine and Loire. In 1793, he incited the young men of the canton of St. Florent to resist by force the conscription; gained several victories over the republicans; was made generalissimo of the royalists; but was at last mortally wounded in attacking Nantz, and died on the 10th of July. Cathelineau was brave and disinterested, and had such a reputation for piety that he was called the Saint of Anjou.

CATHERINE II. empress of Russia, born in 1729, was a daughter of the Prince

of Anhalt Zerbst, and was originally named Sophia Augusta, but changed her name in 1745, on being married to Peter, the grand duke of Russia. After her husband's accession to the throne, in 1761, he is said to have intended to divorce her. To prevent him from carrying his intentions into effect, he was first dethroned, and then murdered. Catherine was crowned at Moscow in 1762. In 1768 she engaged in a war with Turkey, which terminated successfully in 1774. While this was proceeding, she concluded, in 1772, with the king of Prussia and the emperor of Germany, the infamous partition treaty, by which the first blow was given to the existence of Poland. Still pursuing her scheme of expelling the Turks from Europe, and reigning at Constantinople, she, in 1783, seized on the Crimea, and a part of the Kuban, and annexed them to her empire. In 1787, the Porte declared war against her, and hostilities were continued till 1792, when the dread of a coalition against her compelled her to consent to a peace. For her disappointment on the side of Turkey, however, she indemnified herself by dismembering Poland, in the years 1793 and 1795, in which latter year that unfortunate kingdom was annihilated. She was on the point of turning her arms against republican France, when she died, of apoplexy, on the 9th of November, 1796. In some respects the character of Catherine is open to severe censure; in others it is worthy of admiration. Her animal passions she indulged in a manner which may be called shameless; and her grasping ambition was restrained by no feelings of justice or compunction. But, on the other hand, she was a mild and beneficent ruler of her subjects. She herself drew up a code of laws; ameliorated the various branches of the administration; introduced many valuable improvements among the people; patronised literature, arts, and sciences; and encouraged education and the diffusion of knowledge. She corresponded with learned men in all countries; and enrolled herself in the

list of authors, by producing several Dramatic Pieces, Tales, and other works.

CATILINE, Lucius Sergius, a Roman noble, descended from one of the first patrician families, was of the party of Sylla, and through his influence obtained some high offices. Endowed with eminent talents, he was also eminently vicious and profligate. In conjunction with others of his own stamp, he formed a conspiracy to destroy the consuls and senators, and assume the government; but it was frustrated by the vigilance of Cicero. Catiline then broke out into open rebellion, and was at length slain, fighting with desperate bravery, in a battle in Tuscany, B. C. 62.

CATINAT, Nicholas, one of the most celebrated of the French generals, was born at Paris, in 1637. He was brought up to the bar, but relinquished the gown, in consequence of his losing a just cause. Entering the army, he distinguished himself on innumerable occasions, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant general in 1688. The victories of Staffarda and Marsaglia over the duke of Savoy gained for him the dignity of marshal; and that well earned dignity excited the envy and hatred of many of his unworthy rivals. In 1701, from causes over which he had no control, he was unsuccessful against Prince Eugene in Italy. He died in 1712. Catinat was as remarkable for his virtues as for his military talents. He was disinterested, modest, sincere, and pious.

CATO, Marcus Portius, called the Censor, was a native of Tusculum, born B. C. 232. At the age of seventeen he served in the army, and displayed great valour. Through the influence of Valerius Flaccus, he was made a military tribune in Sicily, and he successively filled the stations of quæstor under Scipio, ædile, and prætor in Sardinia. He was elected one of the consuls B. C. 195; and ten years subsequently he was chosen censor. The latter office he exercised with unsparing severity. He died B. C. 147. Carthage was the object of his bitter hatred, and all his speeches were closed with "Carthage must be destroyed." Scipio was scarcely less an object of his hatred. Cato has been praised at least as much as he deserves. He had, undoubtedly, great qualities and talents; but he was vainglorious, by no means free from absurd prejudices, sometimes inconsistent, and not quite so immaculate in his own conduct as a man ought to have been who was so rigid a judge of the conduct of others. Of his works, only a Treatise on Husbandry is extant.

CATO, Marcus Portius, known as Cato of Utica, was the great-grandson of the Censor, and was born B. C. 95. At the early age of fourteen, he manifested his hatred of tyrants, by desiring his tutor to give him a sword, that he might slay Sylla, and deliver his country from oppression. From Antipater of Tyre he imbibed the stoical philosophy. He served with distinction against Spartacus; was tribune in Macedonia; filled the office of quæstor with general applause; and was afterwards tribune and prætor. He vigorously seconded Cicero, in defeating the conspiracy of Catiline. In the civil war, he gave his support to Pompey; and, after the death of that general, he fortified himself in Utica. Hopeless, however, of resistance, he stabbed himself on the approach of Cæsar, B. C. 46. Before he struck the fatal blow, which deprived liberty of one of its most ardent friends, he is said to have twice read Plato's Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul.

CATROU, Francis, a Jesuit, critic, and historian, was born at Paris, in 1659, and died in 1737. He contributed largely to the Trevoux Journal; translated Virgil; and wrote a History of the Mogul Empire, and a History of the Fanaticism of the Protestant Religions. But his great work, which was translated into English by Bundy, is a History of Rome, 20 volumes quarto, with annotations by Rouillé.

CATS, James, a Dutch poet and statesman of a distinguished family, was born, in 1577, at Brouwershaven, in Zealand. After having acquired great reputation as an advocate, he held various eminent offices. He was twice sent ambassador to England, and, for fifteen years, filled the high station of Pensionary of Holland. His last years were spent in the retirement which he loved. He died in 1660. Cats holds a considerable rank among the poets of his country, and has been called the La Fontaine of Holland.

CATULLUS, Caius Valerius, a Latin poet, was born at Verona, or, according to others, at Sirmium, B. C. 86; was of a family distinguished for rank and fortune; and was intimate with the most eminent of his contemporaries. He is said to have died at the early age of thirty; though some affirm that he lived ten or fifteen years longer. His verses breathe the very soul of poetry; and would be nearly faultless, were they not often stained by gross indecency.

CAULAINCOURT, Arnand Augustin Louis de, duke of Vicenza, was of an ancient family, and was born at Caulaincourt, in Picardy, in 1773. At the age of fifteen he entered the army, and served for several campaigns. He was aid-de-camp to the first consul, who, when he became emperor, made him grand equerry, a superior officer of the legion of honour, and duke of Vicenza. Caulaincourt followed Napoleon in nearly all his campaigns; but was, nevertheless, better known as a diplo-

matist than as a warrior. After having been intrusted with minor missions, he resided for four years as ambassador at St. Petersburgh. He was subsequently employed as a negotiator at Pleswitz, Prague, Frankfort, and Chatillon, and in the treaty which led to the abdication of the emperor; and he was minister for the home department during Napoleon's second reign. The accusation that he participated in the seizure of the duke of Enghein appears to be groundless. He died at Paris, in 1828.

CAUSSIN, Nicholas, a Jesuit, born at Troyes, in 1583, was for a while confessor to Louis XIII.; but was displaced in consequence of having intrigued against Cardinal Richelieu. He died at Paris in 1651. A number of devotional works were written by him, of which the principal is The Holy Court. It has been translated into several languages. Its popularity induced the wits to say, that Caussin had managed matters better at The Holy Court than at the French court.

CAVALCANTI, Guy, a Florentine poet and philosopher, the friend of Dante, was an active Ghibelline, and was, in consequence, banished by the Guelfs; but was permitted to return to Florence, where he died in 1300. Cavalcanti was one of the first Italian poets who paid attention to elegance of style. His Canzone on the nature of love is one of the best of his productions.

CAVALIER, John, the son of a French peasant, and himself originally only a journeyman baker, was born in a village of the Cevennes, in 1679, and acquired lasting fame as the leader of the Camisards, or protestants of Languedoc, when an attempt was made to exterminate them by Louis XIV. By his courage and talents, Cavalier foiled all the efforts of Marshal Montrevel; and the successor of Montrevel, Marshal Villars, deemed it more eligible to conclude a treaty with the Calvinist chief than to continue the contest. Cavalier entered into the English service; commanded a French refugee corps, at the battle of Almanza; was appointed governor of Jersey; and died, at Chelsea, in 1740.

CAVALIERI, Bonaventure, an Italian friar, eminent as a mathematician, was born at Milan, in 1598; was a pupil of Galileo; and became professor of mathematics at Bologna; where he died in 1647. He was the inventor of the Geometry of Indivisibles, which approaches nearly to the Infinitesimal Calculus. He wrote a work on this subject, and others on Conic Sections and Trigonometry.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, a native of Naples, the son of a physician, was born in 1749, and came over to England, in 1771, to be initiated in commerce. Science, however, had more charms for him; and to that he wholly and successfully devoted himself. The Royal Society admitted him one of its members, and he contributed largely to its Transactions. He is the author of various Treatises on Electricity, Magnetism, Gases, and Aerostation.

CAVANILLES, Anthony Joseph, a Spanish botanist, was born, at Valencia, in 1743; took orders; and was appointed preceptor to the duke of Infantado's children, whom he accompanied into France. He resided at Paris twelve years, and was an intimate friend of Bernard de Jussieu. He died, in 1801, at Madrid, where he was director of the royal garden. Of his works the principal are, a Description of Native and Foreign Plants, six volumes folio, with 601 plates, designed and engraved by himself; and Observations on the Natural History, Agriculture, &c. of Valencia, two volumes folio.

CAVE, William, a divine and ecclesiastical historian, the son of a clergyman, was born at Pickwell, in Leicestershire, in 1637; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and died in 1713, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Isleworth. His principal works are, Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, two volumes folio; Primitive Christianity; Antiquitates Apostolici; Apostolici; and Ecclesiastici. Dr. Cave paid such a blind deference to the authority of the early Christian fathers and writers, that Jortin denominates him "the whitewasher of the ancients."

CAVÉ, Edward, a native of Warwickshire, was born at Newton, in 1691, and educated at Rugby School. After having been a clerk to a collector of the excise, he learned the trade of a printer, and occasionally wrote for the newspapers. He obtained the situation of clerk of the franks to the post office, but was dismissed in consequence of his having too rigidly performed his duty. In 1731, he established the Gentleman's Magazine, the parent of modern periodicals, and had the happiness to succeed to the fullest extent of his wishes. He died in 1754.

CAVEDONE, James, an Italian painter, was born at Sassuolo, near Modena, in 1577, and died in 1660. The Caracci and Guido were his masters. In fresco he particularly excelled. In his latter days, a fall from a scaffold, grief for the loss of a beloved and talented son, and other circumstances, almost extinguished his intellectual and pictorial powers: the unfortunate artist became a beggar, and at length breathed his last in a stable.

CAVENDISH, Sir William, a native of Suffolk, was born about 1505, and became usher to Cardinal Wolsey, to whom, unlike some dependents, he remained at-

tached after his fall. Henry VIII. knighted him, made him a privy counsellor, and conferred various offices upon him. He was also in favour with Edward VI. and Mary. He died in 1557. Cavendish wrote a Life of Cardinal Wolsey. One of his sons was the first earl of Devonshire.

CAVENDISH, Thomas, an English navigator, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Suffolk, and inherited an estate at Trimley St. Martin, which he injured by living at court. To retrieve his fortune, he fitted out three ships, in July, 1586, with which he laid under contribution the western coast of America, and took a rich Spanish vessel. In September, 1588, he returned to England, having effected a shorter circumnavigation of the globe than any previous adventurer. In a second voyage he was unsuccessful: he was baffled by tempests, sickness, and other circumstances, and died, in 1591, on the coast of Brazil.

CAVENDISH, Henry, the third son of Lord Charles Cavendish, was born at Nice, October 10, 1731, and educated at Cambridge, where he entered deeply into the study of chemistry and natural philosophy. His whole life, after he quitted college, was devoted to scientific inquiries, and his success was commensurate to his assiduity. In his temper he was more than commonly reserved, and he took no part whatever in public affairs. He died Feb. 14, 1810; leaving the immense fortune of £1,200,000. Cavendish, among other things, explained the theory of animal electricity; ascertained the levity of hydrogen gas; discovered the composition of water, and of nitrous acid; improved the eudiometer; and invented an apparatus for determining the density of the earth.

CAVENDISH. See Devonshire and Newcastle.

CAWTHORN, James, a poet, was born at Sheffield, in 1719; was educated at Cambridge; took orders; and became master of Tunbridge School. He died, by a fall from his horse, in 1761. His Poems, which have been admitted into the collection of British Poets, are above mediocrity.

CAXTON, William, a man worthy to be held in immortal memory, as the first who gave to England the means for the diffusion of knowledge, was born in the weald of Kent, about 1410. Having been brought up a mercer, he was employed by the Mercers' Company as their agent in the Netherlands; a situation which he filled during twenty-three years. He also negotiated a commercial treaty between Edward IV. and the duke of Burgundy, and was subsequently in the service of Lady Margaret, the duke's wife. He had learned the art of printing, and, at the request of the duchess, he translated The Recuvell of the Historyes of Troye, from the French, and printed it, in 1471, at Cologne. This is the earliest typographical production in English, and is now so scarce that, at the Roxburgh sale, a copy of it sold for £1060. He returned to England, but in what year is uncertain. It must, however, have been previous to 1474, as he then had a press in Westminster Abbey. The first book executed in this country, was the Game and Playe of the Chesse. Caxton continued his labours for nearly twenty years, and is supposed to have died about 1492.

CAYLUS, Anne Claude Philip, Count de, was born at Paris in 1720, and served with distinction in Catalonia and Germany, after which he travelled through Turkey, Greece, and Asia Minor, and, lastly, in Germany, Holland, and England The remainder of his life was spent in the study of antiquities, and in the cultivation of literature and the arts. His talents gained admission for him into numerous learned bodies. He died, at Paris, in 1765. He rediscovered the ancient art of encaustic painting, and published several works, of which the principal are, A Collection of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Gaulish Antiquities, seven volumes 4to; and twelve volumes of his Romances and miscellaneous pieces.

CAZALES, James Anthony Maria de, one of the most eloquent of modern French orators, was born, in 1752, at Grenade sur la Garonne; and served for some time as a captain of cavalry. In the States General, and in the National Assembly, he was one of the most active and most highly gifted of the defenders of the monarchy. The talent of extempore speaking he possessed in an extraordinary degree; and in eloquence he was the rival of Mirabeau. After having twice emigrated, and fought in the campaign of 1792, he returned to France in 1801, and died in 1805. In private life he was one of the most honourable and amiable of men. By Burke he was held in high estimation.

CAZOTTE, James, a French literary character, was born, in 1720, at Dijon; was appointed a naval commissioner in 1747; and retired in 1760. The hours of his leisure were devoted to literature and society, and he was much admired for his wit, gaiety, and conversational powers. During the horrible massacres of September, 1792, at the abbey prison, he was saved by the heroism of his daughter; but he was guillotined soon after. He is the author of Olivier, a poem in twelve cantos, and of several volumes of tales and miscellaneous pieces, of considerable merit.

CEBES, a philosopher of the fourth century, B. C., was a native of Thebes, and a disciple of Socrates, at whose last mo-

ments he was present. Of his works, only that known by the name of the Picture of Human Life has descended to posterity. It is a production which does honour to its author. Some have doubted the claim of Cebes to it; but their doubts appear to be unfounded.

CECIL, William. See Salisbury.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, an erudite writer, born, in 1638, at Smalcalde, in Franconia, was chosen, in 1668, professor of ethics and oriental languages at Weissenfels; and died, in 1707, professor of rhetoric and history at Halle. He published editions of several classics; and various works on history, and the Latin, Hebrew, and Syriac languages. The production, however, by which he is remembered, is an Ancient Geography, in two quarto volumes, with maps, which has been more than once reprinted.

CELLINI, Benvenuto, a celebrated sculptor, engraver, and goldsmith, was born at Florence in 1500, and was apprenticed to a goldsmith. He was employed by Pope Clement VII., the grand duke of Florence, and Francis I. the French monarch; and executed many admirable works. He died in 1570, in his native city. Cellini was a man of high talent and acquirements; but vain, singular in manner, irascible, and quarrelsome. He wrote two Treatises on the arts in which he excelled. His most valuable literary production, however, is a Biography of himself. If Cellini may be credited, he fired the shot by which the constable de Bourbon was slain.

CELSIUS, Olaus, a Swedish orientalist and naturalist, was born in 1670, and died in 1756. He was the founder of natural history in Sweden, and has the merit of having extended the most liberal patronage to Linnæus, when that distinguished character was young and poor. Celsius twice refused the archbishopric of Upsal. Besides various theological and antiquarian dissertations, he published, with the title of Hierobotanicon, a learned work on the plants mentioned in the Bible.

CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius, a celebrated Roman physician of the Cornelian family, who lived under the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula, was born either at Rome or Verona. He wrote various works, but his Treatise on Medicine, in eight books, of which the style is extremely elegant, is his chief production. Celsus has been denominated the Roman Hippocrates.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher of the second century, is famous for having been one of the most inveterate and acute assailants of the Christian religion. His work, called A True Discourse, is lost; but some fragments which remain bear witness to the talent it displayed. It was answered by Origen. Celsus was a friend of Lucian, who dedicated to him his Pseudomantis.

CENSORINUS, a critic and grammarian, who lived in the third century, is the author of a work, written about A. D. 238, to which he gave the name of De Die Natalio, in consequence of his having composed it on occasion of the birthday of a friend. It treats on the natural history of man, religious rites, music, astronomy, and various other matters; and has been of great use in enabling chronologers to fix the date of remarkable events.

CENTLIVRE, Susanna, a dramatic writer, was born about 1667, in Ireland, where her father, Mr. Freeman, a Lincolnshire gentleman, and a partisan of the Commonwealth, had deemed it prudent to settle, on the restoration of Charles II. At the age of twelve years, she was left an orphan, by the death of her mother. Unkind treatment from those who had the care of her induced her to adopt the wild resolution of proceeding to London. While travelling hither on foot, she is said to have met with Anthony Hammond, father to the author of the Love Elegies, who gained her affection, and induced her to accompany him to Cambridge, and live with him for some months, disguised as a boy. When only sixteen, she married a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox. He died in little more than twelve months, and she became the wife of an officer named Carrol, who, at the end of eighteen months, was killed in a duel. Distress drove her to write for the stage, and, in 1700, she produced a tragedy, called the Perjured Husband. This play she followed up by several comedies, many of which were successful. Her dramatic pieces are nineteen in number. Some of them, among which are, The Busy Body, The Wonder, and A Bold Stroke for a Wife, still keep possession of the stage. For a while she was an actress, and, in this capacity, she captivated her last husband, Mr. Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth to Queen Anne. She died in 1723. As a dramatist, she excels in plot, incident, and character; her dialogue, though by no means contemptible, is of an inferior order, and it partakes of the licentiousness which stained the theatrical productions of that period.

CERCEAU, John Anthony du, a Jesuit, dramatist, and poet, was born at Paris, in 1676, and was accidentally shot, in 1730, by the prince of Conti, to whom he was tutor. He produced a volume of Latin poems, and another of French; several comedies, one of the best of which is the Inconveniences of Greatness; and various prose works.

CERDA, Donna Bernarda Ferreira de la, a Portuguese lady of uncom-

mon talents, was born at Oporto, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and died about 1650. She produced several poems and comedies of great merit; was the best musician of the age; played upon all kinds of instruments; spoke several languages; and was versed in rhetoric, mathematics, and philosophy. Philip III. of Spain invited her to his court, to initiate his sons, Charles and Ferdinand, into Latin literature.

CERINI, Joseph, an Italian poet, born in 1738, at Solferino, in the duchy of Mantua, was brought up to the bar. Having married a portionless female, his parents discontinued a small pension, on which he had subsisted. He removed to Milan, and, after suffering much misery, he died in 1779, at a period when fortune was beginning to smile upon him. He is author of the successful comedies of Clary, and the Bad Mother-in-Law; and of a volume of elegant Anacreontic poems.

CERINTHUS, an heresiarch of the first century, was born at Antioch, of a Jewish family, and studied at Alexandria. He is said to have been a disciple of Simon Magus. He taught various heterodox doctrines, among which was, that Jesus was a mere man, on whom Christ, the Son of God, descended at the period of baptism, and that, at the crucifixion, Jesus alone suffered, Christ quitting his body, and returning to his Father in heaven.

CERRETTI, Louis, a native of Modena, born in 1738, filled the offices of secretary, and afterwards of professor of history and eloquence, at the university of Padua. Having been employed under the Cisalpine republic, he was compelled to fly in 1799. In 1801, however, he returned. He died in 1808. His Lyric Poems are esteemed.

CERVANTES, Saavedra Michael, one of the most distinguished literary characters of Spain, was born at Alcala de Henares, in 1547, of a good but not rich family, and was well educated. At an early age he began to sacrifice to the Muses. In 1569 he visited Italy, and became page to Cardinal Aquaviva. The hope of glory, however, and perhaps of fortune, led him to serve as a volunteer under Mark Anthony Colonna, duke of Paliano, who commanded the pope's galleys. He fought bravely at the battle of Lepanto, and received a wound in his left arm, which crippled him for life. Notwithstanding his lameness he continued in the service till 1575, when, as he was returning to Spain, he was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair. At Algiers he continued a captive for six years, during which period he distinguished himself by his indomitable courage, his daring plans to bring about an insurrection, and his magnanimity in taking on himself the whole responsibility when his schemes were discovered. Being at length ransomed, he returned to Spain in 1581. In 1584, he published his Galatea, and married Donna Catalina Salazar. Of the subsequent life of Cervantes the memorials are but scanty. We know little more than that he seems to have relied upon his pen for subsistence; that he obtained the patronage, such as it was, of the Count de Lemos; that he suffered much from poverty, adversity, and the hatred of rivals; and that he was even imprisoned for debt. Yet it would appear that he was once in good circumstances; for, in the Journey to Parnassus, Apollo upbraids him with having ruined his fortune by want of economy. Cervantes died at Madrid, on the 23d of April, 1617. Among his works are about thirty dramas; twelve Tales; a poem, in eight cantos, called A Journey to Parnassus; and the romance of Persiles and Sigismunda, which was his last production, and published posthumously. But these are all eclipsed by that masterpiece of Spanish literature, Don Quixote. The first part of this was given to the world in 1605. The conclusion was delayed for ten years. In the mean while a writer, under the name of Avellenada, not only published a second part, but also heaped abuse upon the original author. Of this surreptitious sequel, though it is not utterly contemptible, we may say what a critic once said of a similar attempt to carry on the Sentimental Journey, that "it is much such a continuation of the genuine work as the dead wall in Pimlico is of Buckingham House." Don Quixote, as a biographer of Cervantes has justly remarked, had no model, and still remains without a rival; and though manners have changed, and other follies have succeeded to those which the writer wished to destroy, the hero of La Mancha still interests men of all countries, of all ranks, and of all ages.

CESAROTTI, Melchior, a voluminous and eminent Italian author, was born at Padua in 1730; was professor of rhetoric there, at the age of nineteen, and sub-

sequently of Greek and Hebrew; was admired and pensioned by Napoleon, and died, at his native place, in 1808. His works, including translations, amount to forty-two volumes; he produced versions of Homer, Demosthenes, Juvenal, and Ossian; a Course of Greek Literature; and various original compositions, both in verse and prose.

CESSART, Louis Alexander de, a civil engineer, was born at Paris, in 1719; and was originally an officer in the army. Ill health, however, obliged him to quit the military service, and he then studied civil engineering, and at length became inspector-general of roads and bridges. Among his works are the bridge at Saumur, and the quay at Rouen. But the invention of the cones to form the harbour of Cherbourg is considered as his greatest effort of talent. He died in 1806.

CEZELLI, Constance, a heroine of the sixteenth century, was a native of Montpellier. In 1590, her husband, Barri de St. Annez, who was governor of Leucate, for Henry IV., fell into the hands of the Spaniards. They threatened Constance that they would put him to death, if she did not surrender the fortress. She refused, but offered all her property to ransom him. After having been foiled in two assaults, the Spaniards raised the siege, but barbarously murdered their prisoner. Constance magnanimously prevented her garrison from retaliating upon a Spanish officer of rank. As a reward for her patriotism, Henry IV. allowed her to retain the government of Leucate till her son came of age.

CHALMERS, George, a native of Scotland, was born in 1744; was educated at Aberdeen; and settled in America as a barrister; but returned to England when the colonies assumed independence. He was for many years Chief Clerk of the Board of Trade; and died in January, 1826. His productions, in antiquities, criticism, biography, and political economy, are very numerous. Among them is Caledonia, or a Topographical History of North Britain, 3 vols. 4to.; an Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain; and an Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers. His works display considerable research; but his style is heavy and monotonous.

CHALONER, Sir Thomas, a statesman, soldier, and writer, was born in London, about 1515; was in the expedition of Charles V. to Algiers, and narrowly escaped drowning; fought at the battle of Musselburgh, and was knighted; was subsequently ambassador to Germany and Spain; and died in 1565. His principal work is, On the right ordering of the English Commonwealth.

CHALONER, Sir Thomas, a son of the above, was born in 1559; received an excellent education; and improved himself by travelling in foreign countries. In 1591 he was knighted. He discovered, on his estate near Gisborough, the first alum mine that was worked in Great Britian. Under pretence, however, that it was a mine royal, he was deprived of it by the crown; but the Long Parliament restored it to his sons. He died in 1603. He is the author of a tract on the Virtue of Nitre.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Edward, was born at Odington, in Gloucestershire, in 1616; educated at Oxford; became a member of the Royal Society, and tutor to the duke of Grafton and Prince George of Denmark; and died in 1703. He wrote and translated various works, now all forgotten, of which The Present State of England was the most popular. Yet, such an overweening opinion had he of his own literary merits, that he directed some of his publications to be covered with wax, and buried with him to benefit posterity!

CHAMBERLEN, Hugh, a physician and man-midwife, was born in 1664; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and died in 1728. He translated Mauriceau's Treatise on Midwifery; and invented an improved kind of forceps for assisting delivery.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, the compiler of a well known dictionary of arts and sciences, was born at Milton, in Westmoreland; educated at Kendal School; and afterwards apprenticed to Senex, the mathematical instrument and globe maker. While he was in the service of Senex, Chambers projected his Dictionary, and some of the articles were written behind the counter. It came forth in 1728, in two folio volumes, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Royal Society. Five editions of his work appeared in the course of eighteen years. He translated the Jesuit's Perspective from the French; and joined with Martyn in translating and abridging the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at Paris. He died in 1740. It is not, as some have supposed, to Chambers that we are indebted for the first Cyclopædia; but to Dr. John Harris, who published his Lexicon Technicum in 1708.

CHAMBERS, Sir William, an architect, born at Stockholm, but descended from a Scotch family, was brought to England when two years old, and was educated at Rippon. After having visited China, as supercargo of a Swedish vessel, he settled in London, as a draughtsman; became, through the interest of Lord Bute, architectural drawing master to George III.; and was subsequently appointed royal architect and surveyor general of the board of works. Lord Besborough's villa at

Rochampton was his first work of importance. In laying out the royal gardens at Kew, his introduction of the Chinese style exposed him to the pungent ridicule of the author of the celebrated Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers. In 1775, the building of Somerset House was intrusted to him; and, with all its faults, the structure does honour to his talents. He died in 1796. Sir William, who was a Swedish knight, and a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, is the author of various professional works, the principal of which is A Treatise on Civil Architecture.

CHAMFORT, Sebastian Roche Nicholas, a French writer, the natural son of an unknown father, was born in 1741, near Clermont, in Auvergne. He was educated at Grassin's College, at Paris, where he gained several prizes. He applied to literature for his subsistence, and soon acquired considerable reputation. In 1781 Chamfort was admitted a member of the French Academy, on the death of St. Palaye. His principal titles to this honour were his Eulogy on La Fontaine, comedy of the Young Indian, and tragedy of Mustapha and Zeangir. The latter also obtained for him the place of secretary to the Prince of Condé. Chamfort espoused the cause of the revolution, and fell a victim to it. After having been once imprisoned and released, he put an end to his existence, in April, 1794, on being a second time arrested. His works have been collected in four volumes 8vo.

CHAMPAGNE, Philip de, a painter of the Flemish school, was born at Brussels, in 1602, and, after having acquired the rudiments of his art, completed his studies at Paris, under Poussin. He died in 1674. Champagne was indefatigably active; had a wonderful readiness of execution; and possessed talents of a high order. Among his best pictures are, The Nuns; the Vow of Louis XIII.; a Lord's Supper; and a Magdalen at the Feet of Christ.

CHAMPE, John, a soldier in the American revolution, was born in Loudon county, Virginia. In the year 1776 he was appointed a sergeant-major in Lee's regiment of cavalry, and after the discovery of Arnold's treason was employed by Washington in a service of much danger and difficulty; this was, to visit the British army as a deserter, in order to ascertain if any other American officers were engaged in that conspiracy, and to secure if possible the person of Arnold. In the latter object of his enterprise he unfortunately failed, but he effected his own escape in safety, and returned to his companions. Washington treated him munificently, and presented him with his discharge from further service, lest, in the vicissitudes of war, he should fall into the hands of the enemy, and perish upon a gibbet. He died in Kentucky about the year 1797.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel, a French naval officer, was born in the sixteenth century, at Brouage, in the province of Saintonge. He pursued, in 1603, the discoveries of Cartier in Canada, and was governor of the province from 1608 to 1635, in which latter year he died. To his exertions France was indebted for the establishment of the colony. Quebec was founded by him, and one of the American lakes still bears his name.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, an English navigator, accompanied Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553, in one of the vessels which was fitted out to seek a north-east passage to the East Indies. Chancellor was separated from Willoughby by tempests, and discovered the White Sea. Hearing of his arrival, the Russian grand duke invited him to Moscow, and there Chancellor succeeded in laying the foundation of the commercial intercourse between England and Russia. After having made two subsequent voyages to Archangel, he was unfortunately shipwrecked in a third, towards the end of the year 1556.

CHANDLER, Edward, a native of Dublin, was educated at Cambridge; became bishop of Litchfield in 1717, and of Durham in 1730; and died in 1750. He is the author of A Defence of Christianity, in answer to Collins; A Vindication of the Defence; Eight Sermons; and some productions of minor consequence.

CHANDLER, Samuel, a dissenter, of great talents, was born at Malmesbury in 1693, and completed his studies at Leyden. After having been minister to a congregation at Peckham, during which period he was also a bookseller, he was chosen lecturer at the Old Jewry, and, about 1726, pastor at the latter place: this last office he held during forty years. In 1748, the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow gave him the degree of D. D. He died in 1766. Dr. Chandler is the author of numerous works; among which are, Sermons in 4 volumes; A Review of Annett's History of David; A Critical History of David; and a Vindication of the Christian Religion. Dr. Chandler possessed extensive influence among the dissenters, and was highly respected by the clergy of the established church.

CHANDLER, Richard a divine and antiquary, was born in 1738 received his education and doctor's degree at Oxford; travelled, in 1764, through Asia Minor and Greece, at the expense of the Dilletanti Society, and died, in 1810, at his living of Tilehurst, in Berkshire. He is the author, among other works, of Mar-

mora Oxoniensia; Ionian Antiquities; Travels in Asia Minor; Travels in Greece; and the History of Ilium.

CHANDOS, John, an English warrior, of the fourteenth century, distinguished himself greatly, on numerous occasions, in France; particularly at the battle of Auray, in 1364, in which he took prisoner the celebrated Bertrand du Guesclin. In 1366, he gained equal honour at the battle of Najara, against Henry of Transtamare. He was killed, in 1369, at the bridge of Leusac, near Poitiers. Chandos was admired and esteemed, even by the French, for his generosity and moderation; and as a general he was second in fame only to the Black Prince.

CHAPELAIN, John, a French poet, was born at Paris, in 1595. After having been tutor to the children of a nobleman, and afterwards his steward, he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu. His undoubted learning, the influence which he possessed, and some minor poems, rendered him for a while "the oracle of all writers, and especially of all poets." He was, indeed, considered as at the head of French literature. The publication of his Pucelle, a poem on the subject of the Maid of Orleans, the composition of which had occupied thirty years of his life, at once destroyed his reputation. It was covered with ridicule by Boileau, and the other satirical wits of the age. Chapelain died in 1674. Though avaricious in the highest degree, he was a kind, disinterested, and honourable man.

CHAPELLE, Claude Emanuel Luillier, was born in 1626, at La Chapelle, near Paris, and numbered Gassendi among his preceptors. He was intimate with all the eminent literary characters of the period, and was much admired for his convivial qualities, his wit, and his verses. He died in 1686. Besides his poems, he wrote, in conjunction with Bachaumont, the sprightly Journey to Montpelier, which Voltaire justly describes as a masterpiece of its kind.

CHAPMAN, George, one of the earliest poetical translators, was born in Kent, in 1557; was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; and died in 1634. He was intimate with Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Marston, Spencer, and others of his celebrated contemporaries. He is the author of several dramatic pieces. The first seven books of his version of the Iliad appeared in 1596; the remainder was completed four or five years afterwards; and the Odyssey was published in 1614. He also translated the Battle of the Frogs and Mice; and the works of Hesiod and Musæus.

CHAPONE, Hester, was the daughter of a Mr. Mulso, of Twywell, in Northamptonshire, and was born at that place, in 1727. When only nine years old, she is said to have written a romance. Her mother, however, who seems to have been actuated by jealousy of her daughter's talents, endeavoured to obstruct her studies. Hester Mulso, nevertheless, succeeded in making herself mistress of Italian and French. The story of Fidelia, in the Adventurer, an Ode to Peace, and some verses prefixed to her friend Miss Carter's Epictetus, were among her earliest printed efforts. In 1760 she married Mr. Chapone, but he was snatched from her by death in less than ten months. In 1770 she accompanied Mrs. Montague on a tour in Scotland; in 1773 she published her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind; and in 1775, her Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. After having lived happily for many years in the society of those who loved her, her latter days were heavily overclouded by the loss of friends and relations, by impaired intellect, and by bodily debility. She died at Hadley, near Barnet, December 25, 1801. Her verses are elegant, and her prose writings are pure in style and fraught with good sense and sound morality.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, John, a French astronomer and mathematician, was born at Mauriac, in Auvergne, in 1722, of a noble family, and was brought up to the church. Mathematics, astronomy, and designing, were early and successful objects of his study. In 1759 he succeeded Lalande as assistant astronomer, and in the following year the Royal Academy, of which he was a member, sent him to Tobolsk, in Siberia, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk. On his return, he published his Travels in Siberia, in two vols. 4to. His account of the Russians was so unfavourable, that the Empress Catherine was provoked to write a refutation of it. Chappe d'Auteroche died in Calefornia, in 1761, which country he had visited to observe another transit of Venus. His Voyage was published after his death.

CHAPPE, Claude, a nephew of the astronomer, born in 1763, at Brulon, in Maine, was the person who first brought the telegraph to perfection in France. He drowned himself, in 1805, in a fit of insanity, brought on by the perpetual attempts which his rivals were making to depreciate his merit as an inventor.

CHARDIN, Sir John, a celebrated traveller, was the son of a jeweller, and was born at Paris, in 1643. He journeyed twice into Persia and the East Indies, and each time spent several years there. In 1681 he settled in England, where he was knighted, married, and published his Travels. He died at Chiswick, in 1713. His Travels, the best edition of which is that

by Langles, in ten vols. 8vo. are of high value. Chardin also wrote an Account of the Coronation of Soliman II. of Persia; Observations on Passages of the Scripture explained by Eastern Customs (the MS. of which was lost for many years); and contributed to the Philosophical Transactions.

CHARES, a Greek statuary, born at Lindus, was a pupil of Lysippus, and flourished about the 121st Olympiad. He is said to have made the famous Colossus of Rhodes. Pliny also ascribes to him a fine colossal head, which was placed in the Capitol by the consul P. Lentulus.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, Francis Athanasius, one of the most celebrated of the French royalist chiefs, was born in 1763, near Ancenis, in Britanny, and was brought up to the naval service. In March, 1793, the insurgent peasants of Lower Britanny chose him as their leader, and he justified their choice by his gallantry in numberless combats against the republicans. In 1795, he concluded a treaty; which, however, he broke before the close of the year. He was taken prisoner, and shot, in March, 1796. Charette was brave, enterprising, active, and possessed of considerable talents; but he was sanguinary, and his inordinate ambition was exceedingly prejudicial to the royal cause by inducing him to intrigue for the supreme command, and to refuse to cooperate with the other Vendean chiefs on many important occasions.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES I. emperor of the west, and king of France, was born, in 742, at the castle of Saltzburg, in Upper Bavaria, and was the son of Pepin the Short, and the grandson of Charles Martel. In conjunction with his brother Carloman, he succeeded to the crown in 768, and became sole monarch, by the death of his brother, in 771. He was crowned emperor in 800. He overthrew the kingdom of the Lombards; reduced the Saxons to obedience, after a gallant struggle on their part; and made an irruption into Spain, which was at first successful, but at the close of which his rear-guard was routed by the Gascons, at the famous battle of Roncesvalles. He died at Aix la Chapelle, his capital, in 814. Charlemagne was brave; endowed with great talents for war and for government; encouraged commerce; and patronised literature and the arts; but his virtues were deeply shaded by faults, especially by the shameful barbarity which he exercised upon the vanquished Saxons. His Capitularies, or Laws, were chiefly issued in 805 and 806; and were collected, in 822, by Ansegise, abbot of St Wandrille, and Benedict, deacon of Mentz.

CHARLEMONT, James CAULFIELD, earl of, was born in Dublin, in 1728. After having travelled, for some years, in France, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, he returned to his native country, and, in 1763, was created earl of Charlemont. From that period till his decease he took an active and enlightened part in politics, and was acquainted with, and esteemed by, Burke, Flood, and many other eminent characters. He commanded the Irish volunteers; and this delicate task he performed with no common share of prudence and dignity. Lord Charlemont was fond of and successfully cultivated literature; and to him Ireland is mainly indebted for the establishment of the Royal Irish Academy. Of that institution he was annually chosen president. He died in 1799.

CHARLES MARTEL, a natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, succeeded in obtaining the dukedom of Austrasia, after the death of his father. Under the title of mayor of the palace, he was, in fact, sovereign of France for more than twenty-five years, during the nominal reigns of the last of the Merovingians. He repeatedly vanquished the Suevians, Frisons, Allemans, and Saxons. But his most splendid exploit was his overthrow of the Saracens at the terrible battle of Poitiers, by which he probably saved Europe from the infidel yoke. The surname of Martel, or the Hammer, he acquired by this victory. He died in 741, at Quercy sur Oise.

CHARLES XII. king of Sweden, was born at Stockholm, June 26, 1682, and succeeded his father in 1697. In his earliest years he gave indications of that indomitable spirit which became the terror of his foes. Availing themselves of the opportunity which they supposed to be afforded by his youth, the czar, and the kings of Denmark and Sweden, formed an alliance against him. Charles, however, attacked Denmark with the rapidity of lightning, and compelled her sovereign to sue for peace. Russia next felt the force of his arms. He landed in Livonia, and (Nov. 30, 1700), with about eight thousand Swedes, utterly routed eighty thousand Russians who were intrenched under the walls of Narva. In the two following campaigns he expelled Augustus king of Poland, and raised Stanislaus to the throne. The deposed monarch he pursued into Saxony, and forced to sign a treaty. He now resolved to achieve the conquest of Russia, and for that purpose directed his march upon Moscow. But, after having obtained some successes, he was entirely defeated at the battle of Pultowa, on the 27th of July, 1709. Charles sought refuge in Turkey, where he was at first honourably received. Peace between Turkey and Russia, however, rendered his presence embarrassing

in the Turkish dominions, and he was requested to leave them. As he refused to comply, orders were given to expel him by force. Charles defended himself with desperate bravery, in his house at Bender, till the building was set on fire. He then sallied forth, fell into the hands of the assailants, and was kept prisoner for some time. At length he departed, and after encountering many difficulties and dangers reached Stralsund, which was soon besieged by his enemies. During the siege he displayed his accustomed talent and valour, but he was finally compelled to abandon the city, and sail to Sweden. His death took place on the 30th of November, 1718, from a shot, while he was besieging Fredericshall, in Norway; and there seems reason to suspect that he fell by the hand of a Swedish assassin, and not by that of an honourable enemy. Charles had many virtues, but they were partly neutralized by his faults; his firmness too often degenerated into obstinacy, and his courage into rashness. Yet there are circumstances which authorize a belief that, had he lived, he would have reformed his errors, and, perhaps, ultimately have contributed as much to the happiness of Sweden, as he had already to its glory.

CHARLEVAL, Charles Faucon de Ris, lord of, was born in Normandy, in 1612 or 1613, and though originally supposed to be too weakly to live, he reached the age of eighty by dint of regimen. Scarron said of him, that "the Muses fed him on nothing but chicken broth and blancmange." He died in 1693. Charleval was an elegant writer both in prose and verse, and was a liberal friend to literary men who were in narrow circumstances.

CHARLEVOIX, Peter Francis Xavier de, a Jesuit, born at St. Quentin, in 1682, was sent on a mission to North America in 1720, and remained there for two years; conducted the Trevoux Journal for twenty years after his return; and died in 1761. He is the author of various works, of which the principal are, A History and Description of Japan, two vols. 4to.; A General History of New France, three vols. 4to.; and A General History of Paraguay, six vols. 12mo.

CHARNOCK, John, was born in 1756; was educated at Winchester, and Merton College, Oxford; served as a volunteer in the navy; subsequently became an author; and at length died in the King's Bench, in 1807. His chief works are, A History of Naval Architecture, three vols. 4to.; Biographia Navalis, six vols. 8vo.; and The Life of Nelson, 8vo.

CHARONDAS, a Greek legislator and philosopher, was born at Catania, in Sicily, and is supposed to have flourished about the middle of the fifth century B. C. He gave laws to the Catanians and other Eubœan colonies. To one of those laws he is said to have fallen an honourable victim He had enacted that no one should enter the public assemblies armed, under pain of death. On his return from an expedition, he inadvertently hurried to a meeting of the people without taking off his sword. "You break the law," exclaimed a spectator. "No," replied he, instantly plunging the weapon into his own body, "on the contrary, I confirm it."

CHARRON, Peter, a French moralist and divine, was born at Paris, in 1541, and died there, suddenly, in 1603. As a preacher he enjoyed great celebrity. He was the friend of Montagne, who esteemed him so much that he bequeathed to him permission to assume his family arms. His first work, which bore the title of the Three Truths, was published in 1594; his Christian Discourses, in 1600; and his Treatise on Wisdom, in 1601. The last of these was violently attacked by Chanet, Garasse, and others, as the dangerous production of one who was an enemy to religion. The Treatise on Wisdom survives; the attacks upon it have sunk into oblivion.

CHARTIER, Alan, a French poet and writer, of great reputation in the fifteenth century, was born at Bayeux, in Normandy, in 1386, and is supposed to have died about 1457 or 1458. His works are now sunk into oblivion. Yet, in such esteem was he held, that Pasquier tells us, the wife of the Dauphin once kissed the lips of Chartier when she found him asleep; and, on her attendants seeming astonished, she declared that it was not the man she kissed, but the mouth whence so much eloquence had flowed.

CHARTIER, Renatus, a native of Vendome, born in 1572, was eminent as a physician, and published ten folio volumes of an edition of the works of Hippocrates and Galen; the remaining three were printed after his death. By this work he benefited medical science, but ruined his fortune. He also wrote some Latin tragedies and poems. He died in 1654.

CHASE, Samuel, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1741. He was educated by his father, a learned clergyman; and after studying for two years the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar, at Annapolis, at the age of twenty. In 1774, he was sent to the congress of Philadelphia as a delegate from Maryland, and he continued an active, bold, eloquent, and efficient member of this body throughout the war, when he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1791, he accepted the appointment of chief justice of the general court of Maryland; and

in 1796 president Washington made him an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States. He remained upon the bench for fifteen years, and appeared with ability and dignity. It was his ill fortune, however, to have his latter days embittered by an impeachment by the house of representatives at Washington. This impeachment originated in political animosities, from the offence which his conduct in the circuit court had given to the democratic party. The trial of the judge before the senate is memorable on account of the excitement which it occasioned, the ability of the defence, and the nature of the acquittal. Judge Chase continued to exercise his judicial functions till 1811, when his health failed him, and he expired on the nineteenth of June, in that year. He was a sincere patriot, and a man of high intellect and undaunted courage.

CHASTELET, Gabrielle Emilia le TONNELIER DE BRETEUIL, marchioness of, one of the most learned and accomplished of modern females, was born at Paris, in 1706, and died at Luneville, in 1749. She was a proficient in Latin, Italian, and English; and possessed considerable knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and natural philosophy. She published Institutes of Physics, with an Analysis of Leibnitz's Philosophy, and translated Newton's Principia. Though Madame du Chastelet was married, chastity does not appear to have been one of her virtues. Among her ardent admirers was Voltaire.

CHATHAM, William PITT, earl of, one of the most able and successful ministers that England ever possessed, was born November 15, 1708, and was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Boconnock, in Cornwall. His education he received at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford. His entrance into public life was as a cornet of horse; and in 1735, through the influence of the duchess dowager of Marlborough, he was returned to parliament as member for Old Sarum. He subsequently sat for Seaford, Aldborough, and Bath. As a senator he soon rendered himself so obnoxious to Walpole, that the minister, with equal injustice and impolicy, deprived him of his commission. This unconstitutional act only enhanced his popularity and sharpened his resentment. After having been ten years in opposition, he was, early in 1746, appointed joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and, in the same year, treasurer and paymaster general of the army, and a privy counsellor. During his treasurership, he invariably refused to benefit by the large balances of money which necessarily remained in his hands. In 1755, he was dismissed; in 1756, he obtained a brief reinstatement in power as secretary of state, and was again dismissed; but, in 1757, defeat and disgrace having fallen on the country, the unanimous voice of the people compelled the sovereign to place him at the head of the administration. Under his auspices Britain was, during four years, triumphant in every quarter of the globe. Thwarted in his measures, after the accession of George III., he resigned, in October, 1761, an office which he could no longer hold with honour to himself or advantage to the nation. A pension was granted to him, and his wife was created a baroness. On the downfall of the Rockingham administration, Pitt was appointed lord privy seal, and was raised to the peerage with the title of earl of Chatham. He acquired no glory as one of the new and ill assorted ministry, and he withdrew from it in November, 1768. Though suffering severely from gout, he continued to speak in parliament upon all important questions. The American war, in particular, he opposed with all his wonted vigour and talent. On the 8th of April, 1778, while rising to speak in the House of Lords, he fell into a convulsive fit, and he expired on the 11th of the following May. He was interred, and a monument raised to him, in Westminster Abbey, at the public expense; and a perpetual annuity of £.4000 was granted to his heirs. Some short poems, and a volume of letters to his nephew, have appeared in print. The character of Lord Chatham is thus ably summed up by Grattan:—"There was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform; an understanding, a spirit, and an eloquence, to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empire; and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe."

CHATTERTON, Thomas, the most remarkable instance that perhaps ever appeared of precocious talent, was the posthumous son of the master of the Free School in Pyle Street, Bristol, and was born November 20, 1752. The rudiments of education he received at Colston's Char-

ity School, in his native city; and, about his tenth year, he acquired a taste for reading. In his general disposition he was grave and pensive, though at times exceedingly cheerful. In 1767, he was bound apprentice to an attorney, with whom he remained nearly three years. It was during this period that he seems to have produced many of his acknowledged works, and also those which he attributed to Rowley. He sought the patronage of Horace Walpole, but was treated with neglect. Encouraged by promises from booksellers, he visited London in April, 1770, and for a while was a frequent writer in the Town and Country Magazine, and several other publications. Distress, however, soon overtook him, and on the 24th of August, 1770, the unhappy youth terminated his existence by swallowing arsenic. The number and variety of his compositions are astonishing; the genius which they display is still more so. Imagination, pathos, caustic satire, vivid description, and sublime imagery, are all to be found in the productions of this highly gifted stripling. The poems ascribed to Rowley gave rise to a vehement controversy among antiquaries, but they are now generally admitted to belong to Chatterton.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, who has been called the day-star and the father of English poetry, is believed to have been born in London, in 1328, to have been educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, and to have studied law in the Temple. He was patronised by John of Gaunt, the sister of whose mistress he married. He was appointed to various lucrative offices, and more than once was sent upon missions to foreign countries. Having, however, imbibed the doctrines of Wickliffe, he was compelled to fly to Zealand, whence want of resources soon obliged him to return. Imprisonment awaited him at home, and he regained his liberty only by disclosures which drew down upon him the indignation of his party. At length, he recovered the pensions of which he had been deprived, and the remainder of his life was spent in retirement, first at Woodstock, and next at Donnington Castle. He died, in 1400, in London, to which city he had journeyed upon business. Considered merely with reference to his own merits, Chaucer ranks high among poets; compared with his predecessors, his contemporaries, and many of his successors, he is absolutely unrivalled. His great work, The Canterbury Tales, was not begun till he was far advanced in years, but it displays all the freshness, vigour, and variety of youth.

CHAUDET, Anthony Dennis, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1763, and was a pupil of Stouf. At the age of nineteen he gained the highest prize of the Academy, for a basso relievo of Joseph sold by his Brethren. He died in 1810, professor of the schools of sculpture and painting. His statues and groups are numerous, and he excelled with the pencil no less than with the chisel.

CHAUDON, Louis Mayeul, an author, was born, in 1737, at Valensoles, in Provence, and died in 1817. He was a Benedictine monk of the order of Cluny. Of his numerous original works and compilations, the best known is The New Historical Dictionary, which was first published in only four volumes, in 1766. It was enlarged, in successive editions, till it reached thirty volumes; but the eighth edition, in thirteen volumes, was the last which Chaudon superintended.

CHAUFFEPIE, James George de, the author of several works, among which is a continuation of Bayle, in four folio volumes, was born at Leuwarden, in Friesland, in 1702, and was the son of a French protestant refugee. Like his father, he was an ecclesiastic, and was successively pastor at Flushing, Delft, and Rotterdam, at which latter city he died in 1786. His supplement to Bayle, more than one half of which is translated from the English, is far inferior to the learned and acute production of his great predecessor.

CHAULIEU, William Amfrye de, a French poet, was born, in 1639, at Fontenai, and died in 1720. Being a man of considerable fortune, fond of good cheer, and devoid of ambition, his whole life was spent in enjoying the pleasures of society. He resided at the Temple in Paris, of which he was called the Anacreon. His poems, though often incorrect, are distinguished by gaiety, voluptuousness, and unstudied elegance. They have gone through many editions, and are still popular.

CHAUNCY, Charles, second president of Harvard College, was born in England in 1589. He received his grammar education at Westminster, and took the degree of M. D. at the university of Cambridge. He emigrated to New England in 1638, and after serving for a number of years in the ministry at Scituate,

was appointed in 1654, president of Harvard College. In this office he remained till his death in 1671, performing all its duties with industrious fidelity. He was eminent as a physician, and was of opinion that there ought to be no distinction between physic and divinity.

CHAUNCEY, Sir HENRY, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1632; studied at Cains College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; was knighted in 1681, and made a Welsh judge in 1688; and died in 1700. He is the author of Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, in folio; a work of considerable merit.

CHAUSSARD, PETER, a poet and miscellaneous author, was born at Paris, in 1766. He was one of the partisans of the French revolution, and filled some subordinate offices during the early part of it. He died in 1823. Of his numerous works the chief are, a Translation of Arrian; The Festivals and Courtisans of Greece; Heliogabalus; and some Poems.

CHAUSSEE, PETER CLAUDE NIVELLE DE LA, a dramatist, the father of sentimental comedy in France, was born at Paris, in 1692, and died in 1754. He was past the age of forty when he began to write for the stage. The species of drama which he introduced has been severely criticised, and as enthusiastically praised. Fashionable Prejudice, Melanide, The School for Mothers, Love for Love, and the Governess are among his most popular pieces. His works form five volumes.

CHAUSSIER, FRANCIS, a French physician, was born at Dijon, in 1746, and died at Paris, in 1828. He was equally celebrated as a practitioner and a lecturer; was looked up to as the head of his profession in the capital; and contributed much to the progress of physiological science. He is the author of various medical tracts and dissertations.

CHAZELLES, JOHN MATTHEW, a French astronomer and hydrographer, was born at Lyons in 1657, and was a pupil of Cassini, whom he assisted in forming his great planisphere at the Observatory, and drawing the meridian line. He was appointed hydrographical professor at Marseilles, in 1685. Chazelles visited Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, in the latter of which countries he measured the pyramids. During the last nine years of his life, he was employed in collecting materials for a description of the Mediterranean coasts. He died in 1710. Several of his charts are in the French Neptune.

CHEKE, Sir JOHN, a statesman and classical scholar, was born at Cambridge, in 1514, and educated at St. John's College. After having travelled on the continent, he was made regius professor of Greek at Cambridge. In this capacity he introduced some changes in the pronunciation of the language, which produced disputes with the chancellor, Bishop Gardiner. In 1544, he was appointed tutor to the young prince, afterwards Edward VI., who, on becoming king, loaded him with favours, among which were the honour of knighthood, and the posts of secretary of state and privy counsellor. Having espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey, Cheke was imprisoned by Queen Mary, but was liberated in a few months, and allowed to travel. While he was absent his property was confiscated, and he was at length sent home a captive. To save his life, though with infinite reluctance, he abjured the protestant faith; in consequence of which he is said to have died of grief, in 1557. He is the author of various works, some of which have been printed. Among these are, The Hurt of Sedition; and a translation of six of St. Chrysostom's Homilies.

CHEMNITZER, IVAN IVANOVITCH, a Russian fabulist, of a German family, was born at Petersburg, in 1744; commenced his career in the army; and was subsequently consul general at Smyrna, where he died in 1784. Chemnitzer is considered as the Russian La Fontaine; and in his character, as well as in his writings, he resembled the French writer. Like La Fontaine he was subject to fits of absence, which sometimes produced ludicrous scenes.

CHENIER, MARY ANDREW DE, a French poet, born, in 1762, at Constantinople, where his father was consul general, distinguished himself early by his love of learning and his poetical talents. He espoused the principles of the revolution; but, being a friend of moderate measures, he was arrested in 1793, and was brought to the scaffold in July, 1794. His poems, which are few in number, possess considerable merit.

CHENIER, MARY JOSEPH, a French poet and dramatist, was born at Constantinople in 1754, studied at Paris, and entered the army in 1781, but quitted it in 1783, to devote himself to literature. In 1786, he produced, unsuccessfully, his tragedy of Azemire. In 1789, however, partly in consequence of its political tendency, his Charles IX. was more fortunate. It was succeeded by Henry VIII., John Calas, Caius Gracchus, Fenelon, and Timoleon. Besides his dramas, he wrote many works of merit in verse and prose. His collected works, to which are added his brother's, form nine volumes. He was a member of all the legislative bodies between 1792 and 1802; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; and, from his numerous patriotic hymns and songs, may be considered as the poet laureat of republicanism. Chenier died in 1811

CHERSIPHRON, CTESIPHON,

ARCHIPHRON, or CRESIPHON (for he is thus variously denominated by different writers,) was born at Gnossus, in the island of Crete. It was he who, about 684 B. C., drew the plan and commenced the building of the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus. In concert with Metagenes, his son, who continued the construction of the temple, he also determined the proportions of the Ionic order.

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, was born, in 1688, at Burrow on the Hill, in Leicestershire. Anatomy he studied under Cowper, and surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1713 appeared his first work, The Anatomy of the Human Body. He subsequently published a Treatise on the high operation for the stone; Osteography; a translation of Le Dran's Surgery; and various papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Of these the first two involved him in a controversy with Dr. Douglas. He was surgeon to St. Thomas's, St. George's, and Chelsea Hospitals, and to the Westminster Infirmary. He died in 1752. Cheselden had considerable architectural knowledge: Surgeon's Hall, in the Old Bailey, was designed by him.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, earl of, was born in London, in 1694, and was educated at Cambridge. Before he was of age, he sat in parliament as member for Lostwithiel, and spoke with so much violence as to provoke from his antagonists a hint, that his minority might possibly be taken advantage of to move for his exclusion. In 1726, he succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. The accession of George II. opened to Stanhope the road to political honours. He was sworn a privy counsellor; was appointed, in 1728, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; received the Garter in 1730; and was nominated steward of the household. The latter office he resigned in 1733; and for many years he continued in strenuous opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. Among the anti-ministerial peers he stood conspicuous for activity and eloquence. At the same time his pen was frequently employed, with powerful effect, in the Craftsman and other papers. It was not till January, 1745, that the government once more availed itself of his talents. In that month he was sent to Holland, as ambassador extraordinary; and on his return, in May, he went over to Ireland as lord lieutenant. The viceregal power he held rather less than twelve months, but the equity and beneficence of his sway is still remembered with gratitude. In October, 1746, he was nominated secretary of state, and this office he held till the beginning of 1748, when the state of his health induced him to resign it. In the senate he continued to speak till increasing deafness incapacitated him for oratorical exertions. But his pen did not remain idle. He contributed largely to The World; among his contributions were the two papers which drew forth the celebrated letter addressed to him by Dr. Johnson. He died March 24, 1773. Chesterfield was a man of highly polished manners, extensive acquirements, and versatile talents. He held no mean place among diplomatists, statesmen, wits, writers, and orators; in the latter capacity he has been called the British Cicero. His works consist of his Letters to his Son, in four volumes, and Miscellaneous Pieces, in four volumes. He has been severely and justly censured for the lax morality of several passages in his Letters to his Son.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, an eminent physician and mathematician, born in 1671, was a native of Scotland, and was originally intended for the church, but subsequently studied medicine under Pitcairne, and settled in London. He died at Bath, in 1743. Having rendered himself corpulent and exceedingly asthmatic by free living, he recovered his health and activity by a milk and vegetable diet. He is the author of a Treatise on the Gout; an Essay on Health; a New Theory of Fevers; The English Malady; The Natural Method of curing Diseases; Philosophical Principles of Religion; and Fluxionum Methodus Inversa.

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL, who bears the lofty title of the Italian Pindar, was born at Savona, in 1552, and did not manifest his poetical talent till he was of a mature age. As soon, however, as his productions became known, his fame spread widely and rapidly. It is not alone in the style of the Theban bard that he excels; for he often proves himself the worthy rival of Anacreon and Horace. Besides his Odes, he is the author of several dramas, and of four epic poems. He died in 1637.

CHIARI, PETER, an Italian dramatist and novelist of the eighteenth century, was born at Brescia, where he also died,

in 1787 or 1788, at an advanced age. He is the author of more than sixty comedies, four tragedies, and several romances. Chiari was the rival of Goldoni, and had considerable theatrical success; but he is inferior to the writer whom he strove to outvie.

CHICHELEY, or CHICHELE, HENRY, eminent for learning and munificence, was born at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, in 1362, and was educated at Oxford. After having held various high ecclesiastical dignities, he rose, in 1414, to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which elevated station he filled with becoming dignity for nearly thirty years. He died in 1443. He founded and endowed All Souls College, Oxford, and a college and hospital at his native place; built the west tower of Canterbury cathedral; and improved the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth.

CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, a divine and controversial theologian, was born at Oxford, in 1622, and educated at Trinity College, of which he became a fellow in 1628; was for a while a convert to the catholic church, but returned to protestantism; obtained the chancellorship of Salisbury, the prebend of Brixworth, and the mastership of Wigston's Hospital; espoused the royal cause, and acted as engineer at the siege of Gloucester; was taken prisoner at Arundel; and died, a captive, in 1644. His principal production is, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation. His works, including his Sermons, form a folio volume.

CHILO, one of the Seven wise men of Greece, was an ephorus of Sparta, about 600 B. C. One of his most celebrated maxims is, Know thyself. He died of joy, B. C. 597, while embracing his son, who had been a victor in the Olympic games. Chilo was remarkable for his upright conduct as a magistrate.

CHISHULL, EDMUND, a divine and antiquary, was born at Eyworth, in Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. After having been chaplain at Smyrna, he obtained the livings of Walthamstow and South Church, in Essex, and was made chaplain to the queen. He died in 1733. His principal works are, Travels in Turkey; and Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam æram antecedentes.

CHOISEUL, STEPHEN FRANCIS DE, duke of Choiseul and Amboise, was born in 1714, and, after having been ambassador at Rome and Vienna, was raised to be, in fact, prime minister of France, through the influence of Madam de Pompadour. In 1770, he was dismissed from office, and exiled to one of his estates. He died in 1785. Choiseul brought about the Family Compact, made many reforms in the army, increased the naval force, contributed to the downfall of the jesuits, and added Corsica to France.

CHOISEUL GOUFFIER, Count MARY GABRIEL AUGUSTUS LAURENCE, a member of the French Academy, was born in 1752, and visited Greece in 1776. Subsequently to his return, he published, in 1779, the first volume of his Journey in Greece. He was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, which station he held till a republic was established in France, when he settled in Russia. In 1802 he revisited his native country; and he died, at Aix la Chapelle, in 1817. Besides his splendid Journey in Greece, in three volumes folio, he is the author of several learned dissertations in the Transactions of the French Academy.

CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, whose real name was Charles Christian Riesen, was the son of a Dane, and was born in the British metropolis towards the close of the seventeenth century. He is one of the most celebrated modern gem engravers. One of his best works is a portrait of Charles XII. of Sweden. He died, in London, in 1725.

CHRISTIAN, EDWARD, chief justice of the Isle of Ely, and law professor of Downing College, Cambridge, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He died, at Downing College, in 1823. He is the author of various works, among which are, Treatises on the Bankrupt Laws, and on the Game Laws. He also edited an edition of Blackstone, to which he added numerous notes. To him belongs the demerit of having been the originator of the iniquitous law which extorts from every author eleven copies of any work that he may publish.

CHRISTINA DI PISANI, an accomplished female of the fourteenth century, was born at Venice, in 1363, and was taken to France at the age of five years by her father, whom Charles V. had appointed his astronomer, or rather astrologer. She became celebrated for her beauty and talents, and was pensioned by Charles VI. The period of her death is unknown. Her poems and prose works are numerous; many of them are still in manuscript.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, the only child of the great Gustavus Adolphus, was born in 1626, succeeded to the throne at the age of five years, and assumed the reins of government at eighteen. She seems to have been naturally of a masculine character, and that character was strengthened by the manner in which she was educated. For some years she governed in a manner which did honour to her. She likewise invited eminent men to her court, and corresponded with others in various parts of Europe. During the latter portion of her reign there was a change in

her conduct. At length, in 1654, she abdicated the crown in favour of Prince Charles Gustavus, and quitted Sweden. Her next step was to adopt the Catholic religion. For a while she resided in France, where she drew on herself the hatred of mankind by her murder of Monaldeschi, her master of the horse. She died at Rome, in 1689. Christina no doubt possessed talents, and some of the elements of greatness, but they were degraded by meanness, caprice, and vindictive passions.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY, king of Hayti, was a black slave, born in 1767, in Grenada. He served during the war in America, and was subsequently taken to St. Domingo. His activity against the whites gained for him, from Toussaint Louverture, the rank of brigadier-general, and his subsequent conduct raised him, on the death of Dessalines, to the dignity of president and generalissimo of Hayti. In 1811 he was crowned king of Hayti, and he reigned till October, 1820, when, in consequence of a general insurrection against him, he put an end to his own existence.

CHRYSIPPUS, an eminent Stoic philosopher, was born at Solis, in Cilicia, about 280 or 290 B. C. and died 207 B. C. He was a subtle logician, but fond of dealing in paradoxes. Of several hundred treatises which he wrote, only a few fragments remain.

CHRYSOSTOM, ST. JOHN, was born at Antioch, about A. D. 344. He was of a noble family, and his father, whose name was Secundus, was a general of cavalry. The name of Chrysostom, which signifies golden mouth, he acquired by his eloquence. He has also been called the Homer of orators, and compared to the sun. Successful at the bar, for which he was educated, he quitted it, to become, for six years, an ascetic. When he emerged from his retirement, he became a preacher, and gained such high reputation for his piety and oratorical talents, that he was raised to be patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 398. At length he incurred the hatred of the Empress Eudoxia, and was sent into exile, in which he died, A. D. 407. There are three editions of his works in eight, ten, and thirteen folio volumes.

CHUBB, THOMAS, a controversial deist, was born, in 1679, at East Harnham, near Salisbury, was successively a glover, a tallow-chandler, and a sort of humble companion or dependent in the family of Sir Joseph Jekyll. He died in 1747. His first work, which appeared in 1715, was intitled, The Supremacy of the Father asserted, and this was followed by several others. His posthumous pieces were published in two volumes in 1748. However erroneous his opinions may be, Chubb was a well meaning and modest man, with a respectable share of talent and information.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN, a physician of some eminence, and an able writer, was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and, after going through the preparatory studies, established himself in the practice of medicine in Boston. For several years before the Revolution, he was a leading character among the whigs and patriots; and on the commencement of the war he was appointed physician general to the army. While in the performance of the duties assigned him in this capacity, he was suspected of a treacherous correspondence with the enemy, and immediately arrested and imprisoned. After remaining some time in prison, he obtained permission to depart for the West Indies. The vessel in which he sailed was never heard from afterwards. He is the author of a number of occasional poems, serious, pathetic, and satirical, which possess considerable merit; and an oration, delivered on the fifth of March, 1773.

CHURCHILL, Sir WINSTON, was born in 1620, at Wootton Glanville, in Dorsetshire, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford; fought in the cause of Charles I. and was consequently deprived of his estate; was restored to his property and knighted by Charles II.; published, in 1675, under the title of Divi Britannici. Remarks on the Lives of the British Monarchs; and died in 1688. The great duke of Marlborough was his son.

CHURCHILL. See MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, who has sometimes been called the British Juvenal, was born in Westminster, in 1731, and educated at Westminster School, where he neglected his studies so much that, on the ground of his insufficiency, he was refused admission at Oxford. In 1756 he entered into orders, and became a curate, but he soon ceased to consider the clerical profession as his sphere of action. He began his poetical career, in 1761, by The Rosciad, which at once brought him into public notice. It was rapidly succeeded by The Apology, Night, The Ghost, The Prophecy of Famine, and many other poems, most of them political, and all, though often careless, abounding with keen satire and splendid passages. Of Wilkes he was the bosom friend and ardent partisan. While he was thus acquiring popularity as a writer, he was injuring his health and his character by dissipation. His friends, however, could not but love him for his generous feelings, and the warmth of his attachment to them. He died November 4, 1764. Though time has rendered the productions of Churchill less interesting

than they originally were, they are too thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of poetry to be ever consigned to oblivion.

CIBBER, Caius Gabriel, a sculptor, was a native of Holstein, born at Flensburg, and settled in London a short time before the restoration of the Stewarts. He died in England, in 1700. The two figures, representing melancholy and raving madness, which were formerly over the gate of Bedlam in Moorfields, and are now preserved in the new hospital, bear testimony to his talents. The basso relievo on the pedestal of the Monument is also his work.

CIBBER, Colley, a son of the preceding, was born in London, in 1671. He was educated at Grantham school, and was for a short time in the army, which, however, he quitted for the Drury Lane stage before he was eighteen. For some years he acted subordinate parts, till, at length, his personation of the character of Fondlewife brought him forward, and his reputation as a comic actor continued thenceforth to increase. In tragedy also he had considerable merit. His first dramatic effort, Love's Last Shift, appeared in 1695, and it was followed by Woman's Wit, The Careless Husband, The Nonjuror, and other comedies and tragedies, to the number of twenty-five, some of which remain stock pieces. In 1711 he became one of the joint patentees of Drury Lane; in 1730 he was appointed Poet Laureat, an office which he rendered ridiculous, for he was not a poet; and in 1757 he died. Besides his Plays, five volumes, he is the author of a most amusing Apology for my own Life; and an Essay on the Conduct and Character of Cicero. Having given some offence to Pope, the irritable poet substituted him, in the place of Theobald, as the hero of The Dunciad; an act of vengeance by which the poem was injured, without the desired effect being produced of inflicting injury on Cibber.

CIBBER, Susanna Maria, one of the most celebrated of our tragic actresses, was a sister of Dr. Arne, and was born about 1716. Before she was twenty she was so unfortunate as to be married to the dissipated Theophilus Cibber, the son of Colley Cibber. He was accessary to her adulterous intercourse with a gentleman, and then sued him for heavy damages, but was defeated. After her separation from him her conduct was decorous. She died in 1766. St. Foix's drama of The Oracle was translated by her.

CICCI, Maria Louisa, an accomplished Italian lady, was born at Pisa, in 1760. When she was seven years old her father placed her in a convent, ordered her to be instructed merely in domestic duties, and forbade her even to be taught to write. By stealth, however, she read some of the best poets, acquired the rudiments of writing, and supplied the want of pen and ink by grape juice and bits of wood. With these rude materials her first verses were written in her tenth year. At a more mature age, she made herself mistress of natural philosophy, and of the English and French languages, and studied the works of Locke and Newton. Her Anacreontic verses were distinguished by their graceful ease and their spirit. In private life she was virtuous and amiable. She died in 1794.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, one of the greatest orators of antiquity, was of an ancient family, and was born at Arpinum, B. C. 105. His talents were manifested at an early age, and they were cultivated by the most eminent masters. His first appearance at the bar as an advocate was in his twenty-sixth year, and his success against a freed man of Sylla rendered it prudent for him to quit Rome for a while. He, therefore, retired to Athens, and pursued his studies. On his return to Rome he rapidly rose to distinction as a pleader. After having served the offices of quæstor in Sicily, and of ædile and prætor in the Roman capital, he attained the dignity of consul. While he held this high station he gained the glorious title of father of his country, and second founder of the republic, by frustrating the conspiracy of Catiline. It was not long, however, before he was driven into exile by the intrigues of his enemy Clodius, and he took refuge at Thessalonica. But he was soon unanimously recalled by the senate and people, in a manner which was highly honourable to him. In his fifty-sixth year he was proconsul in Cilicia, and made a successful campaign against the Parthians. He espoused the cause of Pompey against Cæsar, but was reconciled to the latter after the battle of Pharsalia. He at length fell a victim to the resentment of Antony, to whom he was ungratefully sacrificed by Octavius, and his head and hands were placed upon the rostrum of Rome, B. C. 43. As an orator, Cicero has but one rival; as a writer he possesses transcendent merits. In private life, with some few exceptions, such as di-

vorcing his wife for gain, his conduct was entitled to praise; but he was deficient in political courage; and even his wondrous powers are inadequate to afford a palliation for his inordinate vanity.

CIMABUE, John, who bears the honourable title of the Father of Modern Painters, was born at Florence, in 1240; displayed an early fondness for drawing; and, with no other masters than some indifferent Greek artists, soon became the first painter of his age. His works were regarded with enthusiasm by his fellow citizens, and sovereigns visited him in his painting room. He died in 1300.

CIMAROSA, Dominic, was born at Naples, in 1754, and studied under Aprile and Fenaroli. He soon acquired fame as a dramatic composer, and was invited to Petersburgh by the Empress Catherine. He was subsequently conductor of the Italian opera at Vienna; after which he returned to his native country. Being a partisan of reform in Italy, he very narrowly escaped from being punished with death, on the expulsion of the French from Naples in 1799. He died at Vienna, in 1801. More than a hundred excellent operas were composed by him, of which one of the most popular is Il Matrimonio Segreto. His modesty was equal to his talent.

CIMON, an Athenian general, was dissipated in his youth; but became virtuous as he attained riper years. At the battle of Salamis he greatly distinguished himself; and, as admiral of the Grecian fleet, he subsequently obtained many splendid victories over the Persians. Among his exploits was the recovery of the Chersonesus. He was, however, banished through the influence of his enemies; but was soon recalled, and began a new career of glory. He died B. C. 449, aged fifty-one, while besieging Citium, in Cyprus.

CINCHON, The Countess of. This lady, the wife of the viceroy of Peru, was the first person who brought the Peruvian bark to Europe, and made known its virtues. This took place in 1632. In honour of her, Linnæus gave the name of Cinchona to the genus of plants by which the bark is produced.

CINCINNATUS, Lucius Quinctius, one of the most illustrious of the Romans, flourished in the fifth century B. C. The payment of a heavy fine for his son reduced him to cultivate a small farm with his own hands. From this situation, however, he was thrice called by his countrymen, once as consul, and twice as dictator, when they were in circumstances of danger, and he overcame the Volscii, Equii, and Prenestines. He lived to the age of between eighty and ninety.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, a Roman general, of the Cornelian family, was one of the most active and sanguinary partisans of Marius. By his means Marius was restored to power. Cinna was four times consul He was, at length, slain in a mutiny by a centurion, A. U. C. 668.

CINO DA PISTOIA, an Italian civilian and poet, was born at Pistoia, in 1270; was successively professor of law at Trevi so, Perugia, and Florence; and died in 1337. His Commentary on the Code was highly esteemed, and his poems are, perhaps, among the best of the age in which he lived. Dante was his friend.

CIPRIANI, John Baptist, a painter, was born at Pistoia, in Tuscany, in 1727; came to England in 1755, with Sir W. Chambers and Mr. Wilton; was one of the original members of the Royal Academy; and died, at Chelsea, in 1785, leaving behind him a high character for probity, simplicity, and benevolence. His drawings, many of which were engraved by Bartolozzi, were admired for grace, correctness, and fertility of invention.

CIRILLO, Dominic, an eminent botanist and physician, was born, in 1734, at Grugno, in the kingdom of Naples, and displayed an early fondness for the study of botany and medicine. During his travels, he attended the lectures of William Hunter, and was chosen a member of the Royal Society. On his return to his own country, he became deservedly popular for his talents and benevolence. He was put to death in 1799, for having taken a part in the establishment of the Neapolitan republic. Among his productions are, The Philosophy of Botany; a Flora of rare Neapolitan Plants; a work on Prisons and Hospitals; and another on Neapolitan Entomology.

CLAIRAUT, Alexis Claude, an eminent geometrician, was born at Paris, in 1713, and acquired such an early proficiency in geometry, that when little more than twelve years old he presented to the Academy of Sciences a scientific paper on four remarkable kinds of curves. At eighteen he became a member of the Academy. He was one of the mathematicians sent to Lapland, to measure a degree of the meridian. He died in 1765. Among his works, all of which are valuable, are, Elements of Geometry; Elements of Algebra; a Theory of the Moon; and a Theory of the Nature of Comets.

CLAIRON, Clara, Josepha de la Tude, one of the most celebrated actresses of France, was born, in 1723, near Condé, and went upon the stage when only twelve years old. Phedra was the character in which she first displayed all her theatrical talents. In 1765 she quitted the stage, after which she was for many years the mistress of the margrave of Anspach. She

died in 1803. Clairon was insufferably arrogant, and her private life was licentious. She wrote her own Memoirs.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, was born at Annan, in Scotland, in 1788, and was apprenticed to the sea-service. Having inadvertently violated the excise laws, by conveying ashore a few pounds of rock salt, he was sent on board of a man of war, where he was speedily promoted to the rank of midshipman. His zeal and activity, his useful and amusing talents, made him a general favourite; and, in 1814, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the command of the Confiance schooner, on Lake Erie. In 1817, he returned to England, and remained on half-pay till 1822, when he was chosen to accompany Dr. Oudney and Lieutenant Denham, on an expedition to penetrate into the heart of Africa. In this expedition Oudney died, but Clapperton and his companion greatly extended our knowledge of African geography. After having been at home less than six months, he was a second time dispatched to Africa, in November, 1825. He succeeded in again reaching Sackatoo, but there his career was closed by disease, April 13, 1827.

CLARENDON, Edward HYDE, earl of, was born, in 1608, at Dinton, in Wiltshire; studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; and was called to the bar. His first appearance in the Commons was in 1640, as member for Wootton Bassett, and he sat for Saltash in the Long Parliament. At the outset he was desirous to see a redress of grievances, but he soon became convinced that the prevailing party designed to overthrow the kingly and ecclesiastical establishment, and he consequently threw his weight into the scale of the king. He joined Charles I. at York, who knighted him, and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor. In 1644 he was one of the royal commissioners at Uxbridge. When the king's cause was ruined, Hyde retired to Jersey, where he resided for nearly three years, and wrote a considerable part of his History of the Rebellion. From 1648 till the Restoration he was employed by Charles II. on the continent, at Paris, Antwerp, Madrid, and other places, and suffered severely from indigence. With the Restoration, brighter prospects dawned on him. He had, in 1657, obtained the then barren honour of being made lord chancellor; he was now elected chancellor of the University of Oxford, created Lord Hyde, and soon after, earl of Clarendon, and received some grants from the crown. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable; but some of his political measures it is impossible not to condemn. It was not long before he became unpopular, and the kindness of his master began to cool. At last, in August, 1667, he was removed from all his employments. Not satisfied with this, the Commons proceeded to impeach him, and Clarendon found it prudent to go into voluntary exile. After having resided seven years in France, whence he more than once vainly solicited to be recalled, he died at Rouen, December 7, 1674. Besides his History of the Civil War, which, in spite of some defects in the style, and some erroneous principles, is an admirable work, he is the author of an Account of his own Life; and of a folio volume of Miscellaneous Pieces. His daughter, Anne, married James, duke of York, afterwards James II.

CLARENDON, Henry, earl of, the son of the chancellor, was born in 1638; opposed the Exclusion bill with great vehemence; was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland by James II., but soon recalled; was for a while imprisoned in the Tower at the revolution; and died in retirement, in 1709. He wrote a History of the Irish Rebellion; and his Diary and State Letters were published in 1763.

CLARKE, Abraham, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in New Jersey in 1726. He was a delegate to the continental congress, a member of the general convention which framed the constitution, and a representative in the second Congress of the United States. He died in 1794. He was a man of exemplary piety and unsullied integrity.

CLARKE, George Rogers, colonel in the service of Virginia against the Indians in the revolutionary war, distinguished himself greatly in that post, and rendered efficient service to the inhabitants of the frontiers. In 1779 he descended the Ohio and built fort Jefferson on the eastern bank of the Mississippi; in 1781 he received a general's commission. He died in 1817 at his seat near Louisville, Kentucky.

CLARKE, Samuel, a native of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, was born in 1623, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and died, in 1669, superior beadle of law and architypographus to the university. He is the author of Septimum Bibliorum Polyglottum, Variæ Lectiones; and Scientia Metrica et Rythmica; and he gave assistance to Walton's Polyglott.

CLARKE, Dr. Samuel, eminent as a theologian and a philosopher, was the son of an alderman of Norwich, at which city he was born, in 1675. At Caius College, Cambridge, he was conspicuous for talent, published a new translation of Rohault, and contributed greatly to diffuse the philosophical principles of Newton. Clarke having taken orders, Moore, bish-

op of Norwich, appointed him his domestic chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Drayton, and a parish in Norwich. At a later period, he introduced him to Queen Anne, who made him one of her chaplains, and presented him to the rectory of St. James's, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and supported a thesis with universal applause. By this time he had acquired extensive reputation both as a learned man and a preacher. He had twice preached the Boyle lecture, entered into controversy with Toland and Dodwell, translated Newton's Optics into Latin, and published a Paraphrase of St. Matthew, and other works. Between 1712 and 1729, he gave to the world an edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, a Latin version of Homer's Iliad, a Controversy with Leibnitz, Remarks on Collins's Inquiry, a volume of Sermons, and the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity; of which the last drew upon him the censure of the Convocation. The mastership of the Mint was offered to him on the death of Newton, but he declined it; the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, at Leicester, he accepted. Dr. Clarke died of pleurisy, May 11, 1729. Ten volumes of his Sermons, and an Exposition of the Catechism, were published after his death. Clarke was a man of profound learning, an acute reasoner, amiable in his disposition, and unimpeachable in his conduct.

CLARKE, Edward Daniel, a son of the author of Letters on the Spanish Nation, was born in 1767, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1794, he accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and, in 1799, he set out, with Mr. Cripps, on a tour which extended over the whole of Scandinavia, and through Russia, Circassia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece, and was not terminated till 1802. By his exertions the library of Cambridge was enriched with nearly a hundred volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. He was rewarded with the degree of LL. D. by the University. He also obtained for this country the sarcophagus of Alexander, on which he published a Dissertation. His Travels form five volumes, 4to. Shortly after his return he was instituted to the rectory of Harlton, in Cambridgeshire. In 1806 he began, at the university, a series of mineralogical lectures, and, in 1808, a professorship of mineralogy being founded, he was appointed to the chair. The lectures which he delivered in that capacity were highly popular, and his experiments with the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe were productive of important scientific results. Dr. Clarke died in Pall Mall, March 9, 1821.

CLAUDE LORRAINE, whose real name was Claude GELEE, was born, in 1600, in the diocese of Toul. His parents were poor, and he was apprenticed to a pastry-cook. Escaping from this unpoetical occupation, he obtained some instructions in drawing, and made his way to Rome, where he learned the rudiments of painting from Tassi. By the time that he was thirty he had acquired a high reputation. His fame continued to spread more widely till his decease, which took place at Rome, in 1682. Nature was the constant object of his study, and the result of his observations he transferred to the canvass with unrivalled felicity.

CLAUDE, John, a celebrated French Calvinist minister, was born at Sauvetat, in 1619, studied at Montauban, and was ordained in 1645. He was considered as the most able and eloquent protestant theologian of the age, and distinguished as a preacher, and in controversy against Bossuet, Nicole, and Arnauld, all of them formidable antagonists. The revocation of the edict of Nantz expelled him from his country, and he died at the Hague, in 1687. His polemical and other works are numerous.

CLAUDIANUS, Claudius, was a native of Alexandria, in Egypt, and flourished under the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius. He was patronised by Stilicho, and, after the fall of his protector, Claudian spent the rest of his life in retirement. The time of his death is not known. Among the secondary Roman poets he is entitled to a distinguished place.

CLAUDIUS, Tiberius Drusus, emperor of Rome, uncle of Caligula, was born B. C. 9. at Lyons, and was originally called Germanicus After having passed fifty years of physical and moral weakness, he was raised to the throne on the death of Caligula. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible, and was finally poisoned by his wife Agrippina, A. D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., Marcus Aurelius Flavius, surnamed Gothicus, emperor of Rome, was a native of Illyria, born A. D 214, and served with distinction under Decius, Valerius, and Gallienus. On the assassination of the latter, Claudius was placed on the throne; and, by his virtues and his victories, he proved himself worthy of empire. He defeated Aureolus, who had assumed the purple, and he then marched against the Goths. At Naissa, (now Nissa, in Servia), he overthrew them in a sanguinary battle; and he followed up his success with such vigour that he exterminated the invading army of more than 300,000 men. He died shortly after, at Sirmium, A. D. 270.

CLAVIGERO, Francis Xavier, a

native of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, born about 1720, was a jesuit, and resided in that country for thirty-six years. On the expulsion of his order from America, he settled at Cesena, in Italy, and employed his leisure in writing a History of Mexico, which was published, in 1780 and 1781, in four volumes, 8vo.; and which, though defective in some points, contains much valuable information.

CLAYTON, Robert, a son of the dean of Killala, was born at Dublin, in 1695; was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Dublin; and rose successively to the bishoprics of Killala, Cork, and Clogher. Having rendered his orthodoxy doubtful, he was on the eve of being deprived of his bishopric, when he died, of a nervous disorder, in 1758. Among his works are, An Introduction to the History of the Jews; A Dissertation on Prophecy; An Essay on Spirit; and A Vindication of the Old and New Testament.

CLEANTHES, a stoic philosopher, born at Assus, in Lydia, was originally a wrestler, but went to Athens, and studied philosophy, first under Crates, and lastly under Zeno; maintaining himself, meanwhile, by performing the most laborious offices. When Zeno died, Cleanthes was deemed worthy of supplying his place. He starved himself to death at a very advanced age. Cleanthes flourished about 260 B. C.

CLEAVER, William, a critic and divine, was born at Twyford, Berks, in 1742; was educated at Oxford; became principal of Brazenose College, in 1785; successively filled the bishoprics of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph; and died in 1815. He wrote Sermons; Observations on Herbert Marsh's Dissertation; and Directions to the Clergy on the Choice of Books; and edited the Grenville Homer.

CLEGHORN, George, a physician, was born near Edinburgh, in 1716; was educated in that city; became a pupil of Dr. Alex. Munro; and was one of the founders of the Royal Medical Society of the Scottish Metropolis. After having resided for thirteen years at Minorca, as army surgeon, he settled at Dublin, where he acquired a well merited reputation. He died in 1789. His Treatise on the Diseases of Minorca is honourable to his skill and talent. Cleghorn is considered as one of the first who employed vegetable acids in putrid and intermittent fevers.

CLEMENS, Titus Flavius, known as Clemens Alexandrinus, or Clement of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church, and distinguished for learning and eloquence, was born about A. D. 217; was converted to christianity; and succeeded Pantænus in the catechetical school of Alexandria. The time and place of his death are unknown. The best edition of his theological works is that by Potter, in two folio volumes.

CLEMENT XIV. Pope, whose name was Laurence Ganganelli, was born at St. Arcangelo, near Rimini, in 1705; obtained the cardinal's hat in 1759; was raised to the pontificate in 1764; and died in 1775. The jesuits were suppressed by him in 1773. Clement was one of the most enlightened, benevolent, and disinterested men that ever wore the tiara. He founded the Museum which is now called the Pio-Clementine. The Letters attributed to him are spurious.

CLEMENT, John Mary Bernard, a critic, to whom Voltaire gave the name of Inclement, was born at Dijon, in 1742, and died at Paris, in 1812. He is the author of Medea, a tragedy; Satires, translations from Achilles Tatius, Cicero, and Tasso; and various severe criticisms on Voltaire, Laharpe, and other eminent writers.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was the son of Evagoras, of Lindus, in the isle of Rhodes; though some declare him to have been born in Caria. He died, B. C. 564, at the age of seventy. His daughter, Cleobulina, was celebrated for her talents.

CLEOMENES, an Athenian sculptor, is said to have lived about 180, B. C. To him is attributed the inimitable statue of the Medicean Venus. He also, as Pliny tells us, produced an admirable group, representing The Muses, which was called The Thespiades.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. She was successively the mistress of Julius Cæsar and of Anthony, by the former of whom she had a son. She put an end to her existence by means of an asp, B. C. 30, to avoid being exhibited in the triumph of Augustus at Rome. With her ended the kingdom of Egypt.

CLERFAYT, Francis Sebastian Charles Joseph de CROIX, Count de, an able officer, was born, in 1733, at Binch, in Hainault, and served with so much distinction in the seven years' war, that he was one of the first who received the cross of Maria Theresa. From the conclusion of that war till 1788 Clerfayt lived in the bosom of his family, cultivating his estate, and gaining universal esteem. During that year and the following he took an active part in the contest with the Turks. In 1792, he commanded the Austrian corps in Champagne; and in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 he sustained his reputation, though in the latter he was overborne by a superior force. In 1795 he was made field-marshal, and commander-

in-chief on the Rhine, and he then closed his military career by completely foiling the republicans. He died at Vienna, in 1798, and that city erected a splendid monument to his memory.

CLEVELAND, or CLIEVELAND, JOHN, the son of a clergyman, was born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, in 1613, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. Previously to and during the war between Charles I. and his parliament, he was an active satirist of the republicans, and his productions enjoyed great popularity among his own party. The Rebel Scot was his first satire. He was taken prisoner at Newark, but Cromwell released him. He died in 1659. His poems went through many editions, but are now seldom read.

CLIFTON, WILLIAM, was the son of a wealthy quaker in Philadelphia, and was born in 1772. He is said to have manifested an eager love of literature at a very early age, and as his health was very feeble, he was not educated with a view to any particular profession. His earliest performances were various satirical effusions in prose and verse upon the most prominent political topics of the day. The best of his productions is the Epistle to Mr. Gifford, published anonymously in the first American edition of Mr. Gifford's poems. He died in December 1799.

CLIFFORD. See CUMBERLAND.

CLINTON, Sir HENRY, an English general, served in the Hanoverian war, and was sent to America in 1775, with the rank of major-general. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker hill, evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charleston in 1780; for this last service he was thanked by the house of commons. He returned to England in 1782, and soon after published an account of the campaign in 1781—83, which lord Cornwallis answered, and to which sir Henry made a reply. He was governor of Gibraltar in 1795, and also member for Newark, and died soon after. He was the author of Observations on Stedman's History of the American War.

CLINTON, JAMES, was born, in 1736, at the residence of his father in Ulster county, New York. He displayed an early inclination for a military life, and held successively several offices in the militia and provincial troops. During the French war he exhibited many proofs of courage, and received the appointment of captain-commandant of the four regiments levied for the protection of the western frontiers of the counties Ulster and Orange. In 1775 he was appointed colonel of the third regiment of New York forces, and in the same year marched with Montgomery to Quebec. During the war he rendered eminent services to his country, and on the conclusion of it retired to enjoy repose on his ample estates. He was, however, frequently called from retirement by the unsolicited voice of his fellow citizens; and was a member of the convention for the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. He died in 1812.

CLINTON, GEORGE, vice-president of the United States, was born in the county of Ulster, New York, in 1739, and was educated to the profession of the law. In 1768 he was chosen to a seat in the colonial assembly, and was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775. In 1776, he was appointed brigadier general of the militia of Ulster County, and some time after a brigadier in the army of the United States, and continued during the progress of the war to render important services to the military department. In April 1777, he was elected both governor, and lieutenant governor of New York, and was continued in the former office for eighteen years. He was unanimously chosen president of the convention which assembled at Poughkeepsie, in 1788, to deliberate on the new federal constitution. In 1801 he again accepted the office of governor, and after continuing in that capacity for three years, he was elevated to the vice-presidency of the United States; a dignity which he retained till his death at Washington in 1812. In private he was kind and amiable, and as a public man he is entitled to respectful remembrance.

CLINTON, DE WITT, was born in 1769, at Little Britain, in Orange county, New York. He was educated at Columbia college, commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar, but was never much engaged in professional practice. He early imbibed a predilection for political life, and was appointed the private secretary of his uncle, George Clinton, then governor of the state. In 1797, he was sent to the legislature from the city of New York; and two years after was chosen a member of the State Senate. In 1801 he was appointed a senator of the United States, and continued in that capacity for two sessions. He retired from the Senate in 1803, in consequence of his election to the mayoralty of New York; an office to which he was annually reelected with the intermission of but two years, till 1815, when he was obliged to retire by the violence of party politics. In 1817, he was elected, almost unanimously, governor of the state, was again chosen in 1820, but in 1822 declined being a candidate for reelection. In 1810, Mr. Clinton had been appointed, by the senate of his state, one of the board of canal commissioners, but the displeasure of his political opponents, having been excited, he was removed from this office in 1823, by a vote of both branches of the legisla-

ture. This insult created a strong reaction in popular feeling, and Mr. Clinton was immediately nominated for governor, and elected by an unprecedented majority. In 1826 he was again elected, but he died before the completion of his term. He expired very suddenly, whilst sitting in his library after dinner, Feb. 11, 1828. Mr. Clinton was not only eminent as a statesman, but he occupied a conspicuous rank as a man of learning. He was a member of a large part of the benevolent, literary and scientific societies of the United States, and an honorary member of several foreign societies. His productions are numerous, consisting of his speeches and messages to the state legislature; his discourses before various institutions; his speeches in the senate of the Union; his addresses to the army during the late war; his communications concerning the canal; his judicial opinions; and various fugitive pieces. His national services were of the highest importance; and the Erie Canal, especially, though the honour of projecting it may belong to another, will remain a perpetual monument of the patriotism and perseverance of Clinton.

CLIVE, Robert, lord, was born at Styche, in Shropshire, of a good family, in 1725, and in his nineteenth year was sent as a writer to Madras. In 1747, however, he passed from the civil to the military service, and soon displayed those talents which induced Lord Chatham to call him "a heaven-born general." The first occasion on which he distinguished himself was at the storming of Devicottah. In 1751 he put the seal to his reputation by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot. Having visited England, in 1753, he was gratefully received by the East India Company, and he returned to India with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the governorship of Fort St. David's. After having reduced the pirate Angria, he sailed to Bengal, where he recovered Calcutta, defeated Surajah Doulah, at the battle of Plassey, dethroned him, and established Meer Jaffier in his place. He also destroyed a considerable Dutch force. By these exploits he gained the title of an omrah of the Mogul empire, an Irish peerage, and enormous wealth. In 1764 he was made governor of Bengal, whence, in 1767, he finally returned to England. A severe attack was made upon him, in 1773, in the House of Commons, respecting his political conduct in India; but the motion was rejected, and a vote was passed declaratory of his services. His death took place, by his own hand, in the November of the following year. Clive must be considered as the founder of the British empire in Hindostan; but it is more than doubtful whether the measures which he adopted to accomplish his purposes were always in accordance with strict morality.

CLOUET, M. a French chemist and mathematician, was born near Mezieres, in 1751. France is indebted to him for having perfected the manufacture of cast steel, and for an imitation of the Damascus scymitar blades. He died at Cayenne, in 1801. Clouet was no less remarkable for eccentricity than for talent. He slept but little, and upon straw, made his own clothes, and cooked his own victuals, which were of the coarsest kind.

CLYMER, George, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in Philadelphia in 1739. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, and after the completion of his studies, he entered the counting house of his uncle. When the difficulties commenced between Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Clymer was among the first to raise his voice in opposition to the arbitrary acts of the mother country, and was chosen a member of the council of safety. In 1775 he was appointed one of the first continental treasurers, but resigned this office soon after his first election to Congress in the ensuing year. In 1780 he was again elected to congress, and strongly advocated there the establishment of a national bank. In 1796, he was appointed together with Colonel Hawkins and Colonel Pickins to negociate a treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, in Georgia. He was subsequently president of the Philadelphia bank, and the Academy of Fine Arts. He died in 1813.

CLUVIER, or CLUVERIUS, Philip, a geographer, was born at Dantzic, in 1580, and was originally intended for the legal profession. After having served for two years in the imperial army, and travelled into England, France, Germany, and Spain, he died at Leyden, in 1623. Cluvier spoke fluently the Greek and Latin, and seven modern languages. He is the author of De Tribus Rheni; Germania Antiqua; Sicilia Antiqua; Italia Antiqua; and an Introduction to Ancient and Modern Geography.

COBB, James, a dramatic writer, was born in 1756, and became secretary to the East India Company, which office he held till his death, in 1818. He is the author of The Haunted Tower; The Siege of Belgrade; Love in the East; and several other comic operas.

COBOURG, Frederic Josiah, Prince of SAXE, an Austrian general, commanded in 1789 the imperial army on the Danube, and fought with varied success against the Turks. In 1793 he gained the battle of Nerwinde, expelled the French from the Netherlands, and invaded France; but in the following year he was defeated,

and compelled to abandon the Low Countries, and he then resigned his command. He died in 1815.

COCCEIUS, JOHN, a native of Bremen, born in 1603, was appointed theological professor at Leyden, in 1649, and held that office till his death, in 1669. His biblical commentaries and writings on divinity fill no less than twelve folio volumes. He was a believer in the Millenium, and also held that the words and phrases of scripture ought to be understood in every sense of which they were susceptible; that, in fact, they did mean all that it was possible for them to mean. He gave rise to a sect denominated Cocceians.

COCKBURN, CATHERINE, whose maiden name was Trotter, was born in London, in 1679, and died in 1749. She was a woman of learning and talent. At the age of seventeen, she wrote her tragedy of Agnes de Castro, and she subsequently produced three other tragedies and a comedy. In her twenty-second year she printed a Defence of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and, at a much later period, she twice resumed the pen on the same subject. Her last work was Remarks on Dr. Rutherford's Essay on Virtue. Her Miscellanies were collected in two volumes, 8vo.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Barbadoes, born in 1668, was educated at Oxford, entered the army, and became captain-general of the Leeward Islands. He died in 1710. A few of his Latin and English verses are extant. He left £.10,000 and his books to All Soul's College, and his West Indian estates to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

COELLO, ALONZO SANCHEZ, a native of Portugal, to whom Philip II. gave the name of the Portuguese Titian, was born in 1515, and died in 1590. He was a pupil of Moro. Coello was in high favour with several of his contemporary sovereigns. Many of his works are in the Escurial; but his best piece, a St. Sebastian, is in the church of San Geronimo at Madrid.

COGAN, THOMAS, a physician, was born, in 1736, at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, and was educated under Dr. Aikin. In conjunction with Dr. Hawes he founded the Humane Society. A considerable part of his life was spent in Holland. He died in 1818. He translated the works of Camper, and published some original works; among which are, The Rhine, or A Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort; A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions; Ethical Questions; and Theological Disquisitions.

COHORN, Baron MENNO, who is called the Dutch Vauban, was born near Leeuwarden, in Friesland, in 1641, entered the army at the age of sixteen, and, after greatly distinguishing himself in numerous battles and sieges, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general and chief engineer. He died in 1704. Bergen op Zoom is his masterpiece in fortification. He is the author of A New Method of fortifying Places.

COKE, Sir EDWARD, a celebrated judge, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1549. His studies were pursued at Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple. In 1578 he pleaded his first cause, and was appointed reader of Lyons Inn, where he acquired great reputation by his lectures. The fortune which he gained by an extensive practice he increased by two advantageous marriages, the last of which being with the sister of Burleigh gave him also political influence. In 1592 and 1593 he was made solicitor and attorney general, and in the latter office disgraced himself by the manner in which he conducted the prosecution of the earl of Essex. This fault he repeated in his prosecution of Raleigh. In 1603 he was knighted; in 1606 appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas; and in 1615 was raised to be chief justice of the King's Bench, and a privy counsellor. As a judge his conduct was honourable to him. In 1616, however, falling into disfavour with James I. he was dismissed from his high office, and from the council, in a manner which was more disgraceful to the monarch than to the judge. It is to be regretted that Coke endeavoured, though vainly, to recover his places by mean concession to the minion Buckingham. To the council he was, indeed, at length restored, but was soon expelled again, and committed to the Tower for his spirited and patriotic behaviour in parliament. The hatred which he had thus excited he continued to merit during the remainder of his senatorial career, from 1623 to 1628, and he had a principal share in framing the celebrated Petition of Right. He died at Stoke Pogics, in Buckinghamshire, in 1634. Pre eminent in legal knowledge, acute, and of a solid judgment, Coke had none of those fine intellectual qualities which shed a

lustre round their possessor. It is only as a judge and as a senator that he can be regarded with satisfaction. His works may be considered as law classics. Among the most celebrated of them are his Reports; Book of Entries; and Institutes of the Laws of England.

COKE, Dr. THOMAS, an active missionary, was born at Brecon, in South Wales, in 1747; was educated at Oxford; and, about 1775, became acquainted with Wesley, whose opinions he imbibed. In 1784, he sailed on a mission to America, to which country he made eight subsequent voyages, and his efforts were crowned with much success. He died in 1814. Dr. Coke is the author of A Commentary on the Bible; A History of the West Indies; and other works.

COLARDEAU, CHARLES PETER, a French poet, was born at Janville, in Beauce, in 1732, and commenced his literary career by a spirited imitation of Pope's Eloisa. He subsequently produced the tragedies of Astarbe and Calista, a comedy, and several poems. These procured his election to the French Academy, but he died, in 1776, the day before he was to take his seat. The great charm of his works is the beauty of the versification. Colardeau was modest, friendly, and abhorred the idea of giving pain.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, a French minister of state, was born at Reims, in 1619, and is said to have been the son of a woollen and wine merchant of that city. He himself, however, claimed descent from a noble Scotch family, a younger branch of which settled in France about 1281. But, if not illustrious by birth, he was indisputably illustrious by talent. Mazarin, whom he had served with equal ability and zeal, as his confidential agent, recommended him to Louis XIV. as worthy of being implicitly trusted; and, after the fall of Fouquet, the sole management of the finances was committed to Colbert, with the title of controller-general. This office he held till 1683, when he died, worn out with incessant toil, and the incessant anxiety and vexation arising from the intrigues of his enemies. During his administration France made a rapid progress in power, internal prosperity, and the cultivation of manufactures, literature, the sciences, and the arts. It has been justly remarked, that if Louis XIV. gained the name of The Great, it is to Colbert that he is indebted for that glorious appellation.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, Marquis de Torcy, a nephew of the minister, was born in 1665 at Paris, and, after having been employed as a negotiator in Portugal, Denmark, and England, filled successively the posts of secretary and high treasurer of state, minister for foreign affairs, and superintendent general of posts. It was he who, in the privy council, led the way in advising that the will of the king of Spain should be accepted; and he contributed, by his negotiations, to put an end to the war which was caused by that acceptance. Torcy was deprived of his offices by the regent, duke of Orleans. He died in 1746. His Diplomatic Memoirs have been published in three volumes.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, was born in Dunse, Scotland, in 1688. After studying at the university of Edinburgh, he turned his attention to medicine and mathematical science until the year 1708, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and practised physic with much reputation till 1715. He then returned to England, and attracted some attention by a paper on Animal Secretion, which was read by Dr. Halley before the Royal Society. Again repairing to America, he settled, in 1718, in the city of New York, and relinquishing the practice of physic, turned his attention to public affairs, and became successively surveyor general of the province, master in chancery, member of the council, and lieutenant-governor. His political character was rendered very conspicuous by the firmness of his conduct during the violent commotions which preceded the revolution. In 1775 he retired to a seat on Long Island, where he died in September of the following year, a few hours before nearly one fourth part of the city of New York was reduced to ashes. His productions were numerous, consisting of botanical and medical essays. Among them were treatises on the Cure of Cancer, and on the Virtues of the Great Water Dock. His descriptions of between three and four hundred American plants were printed in the Acta Upsaliensia. He also published the History of the Five Indian Nations, and a work on the Cause of Gravitation, afterwards republished by Dodsley under the title of The Principles of Action in Matter. He left many valuable manuscripts on a variety of subjects.

COLET, Dr. JOHN, was born in London, in 1466; was educated at Oxford; travelled on the continent for seven years; and obtained church preferment when very young. In 1502, he was made dean of St. Paul's; in which capacity his endeavours to restore discipline brought on him, though happily without effect, a charge of heresy. In 1512, he founded and endowed the noble institution of St. Paul's School, for 153 scholars. He died in 1519.

COLIGNI, GASPAR DE, admiral of France, son of marshal de Coligni, was born at Chatillon sur Loing, in 1517. Entering in early youth on the career of arms, he distinguished himself at Cerisoles, Carignan, Renti, St. Quentin, and on many

other occasions. Placed at the head of the protestant party, he fought gallantly at Dreux, Jarnac, and Montcontour, and succeeded in obtaining an advantageous peace. After having so often braved death in the field, he perished by the daggers of assassins, in the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572.

COLLE, CHARLES, secretary and reader to the duke of Orleans, was born at Paris, in 1709, and died there, in 1783. His comic pieces are lively and witty. The Hunting Party of Henry IV. is one of the most popular of them. As a song writer he was in such high repute as to be called the Anacreon of the age. He is also the author of an Historical Journal, published twenty years after his death, which contains much bitter criticism on many authors his contemporaries.

COLLIER, JEREMY, an eminent nonjuring divine, was born, in 1630, at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire. He took his degree at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1676, and obtained a living, which he resigned for the lectureship of Gray's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the oaths, but was active in behalf of the dethroned monarch. For nearly ten years he continued invcterately hostile to the government, during which period he published several bitter pamphlets, was twice imprisoned, and at length outlawed. His most indecorous act was, in concert with two others, his attending Friend and Perkins on the scaffold, and giving them public absolution. At last he turned his talents to better ends, and made war on the licentiousness of the theatre. His first work on this subject was A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the Stage. The wits in vain opposed him, for virtue was on his side; and, after a ten years struggle, he accomplished his object. The rest of his life was spent in various literary labours, among which were Essays; a translation of Moreri; an Ecclesiastical History of England; and Discourses on Practical Subjects. He died in 1726. Collier was a man of talents; and, however we may be inclined to censure his political principles, it would be unjust to deny him the praise of having been an honest and disinterested man.

COLLIN, HENRY DE, a German poet, one of the aulic counsellors belonging to the financial department, was born, about 1772, at Vienna, where he died in 1811. Among the German tragic dramatists he holds a distinguished place. His War Songs are full of animation. Collin left unfinished an epic, called The Rodolphiad.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, JOHN FRANCIS, a French dramatist and poet, was born, in 1755, at Maintenon, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and died at Paris in 1806. The Inconstant, a comedy, acted in 1786, was his first piece, and it was followed by the Optimist, Castles in the Air, and twelve or thirteen others, some of which retain possession of the stage. His works have been collected in four volumes 8vo.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, lord, was born at Newcastle in 1748, and entered the naval service in his thirteenth year. In the action of the 1st of June, 1794, he commanded the Prince, admiral Bowyer's flag-ship; and in the action off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, he gallantly seconed his friend Nelson, as captain of the Excellent. In 1799, 1801, and 1804, he rose to be rear-admiral of the white, of the red, and of the blue; and he bore a part in the fatiguing blockade of Brest. At the battle of Trafalgar he was second in command, and he carried his ship into action in such a manner as to call forth from Nelson an exclamation of delight. His services were rewarded with a peerage, the rank of vice-admiral, and the command of the Mediterranean fleet. He died, off Minorca, March 7, 1810. Combining bravery with prudence, indefatigable in his duty, full of resources, strictly preserving discipline, yet winning the love of his men by justice and kindness, Collingwood may be safely held up as a model to every officer who aspires to be honourably remembered in the annals of his country. His Correspondence, which has been published since his death, places in a striking light his virtues and his talents.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, a controversial deist, of no mean talents, was born at Heston, near Hounslow, in 1676; was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; and, being a man of property, spent his life in literary pursuits, and in performing the duties of a magistrate. He died in 1729. His religious principles brought him into violent collision with Bentley, Chandler, and many others. Among his works may be mentioned, Priestcraft in Perfection; A Discourse on Freethinking; A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty; and A Dis-

course on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion.

COLLINS, ARTHUR, a genealogist, was born at Exeter in 1682, and died at Battersea in 1760. His principal works are, a Peerage, in four volumes; a Baronetage, in five volumes; and Lives of Lord Burleigh and Edward the Black Prince.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, the son of a hatter at Chichester, was born in 1720 or 1721, and received his education at Winchester, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. While at Oxford, he published his Oriental Eclogues. In 1744 he quitted the university, and took up his abode in London as an author. His projects were numerous, but want of patronage or want of diligence, or both, prevented them from being executed. He published, however, his Odes, which, to the disgrace of the age, were utterly neglected. From the pecuniary distress which he suffered, he was at length relieved by a legacy of £2000, but fortune came too late; he sank into a state of nervous imbecility, and died at Chichester, in 1756. His Odes, those pearls which he cast before swine, have given him a place among the greatest lyrical writers of his country. They remain unsurpassed in vivid imagination, and high poetical feeling and diction.

COLLINSON, PETER, F. R. S. was born near Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1694, and died in 1768. Many valuable trees and shrubs in our gardens were introduced by Collinson, who carried on a correspondence in every part of the world. Linnæus, with whom he was intimate, gave the name of Collinsonia to a genus of plants. He was the first also to whom Franklin communicated his discoveries in electricity.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JOHN MARY, one of the most sanguinary characters of the French revolution, was born at Maintenon, near Chartres. Originally he was a provincial actor, and a dramatist; and, though he gained little praise in those capacities, he was esteemed for the correctness of his conduct. In that conduct, however, a woeful change took place, partly produced, it would seem, by falling into habits of drunkenness. He became one of the most violently jacobinical members of the Convention, and being sent on a mission to Lyons, after the surrender of that city, he committed the most horrible atrocities. He, however, contributed to the fall of Robespierre. In 1795 he was transported to Cayenne, and he died there in 1796.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, the son of parents both of whom displayed literary talents, was born in London, in 1745, and died there in 1827. He was instructed in engraving by Anthony and William Walker, attained to eminence, and was elected Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy. Among his best works are, The Flemish Wake of Teniers, The Venus of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and portraits of George IV., Queen Charlotte, and Sir William Young.

COLMAN, GEORGE, born at Florence, in 1733, was a son of the British resident to the Tuscan court, and of a sister of the countess of Bath. His education he received at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and, while he was at college, he published The Connoisseur, conjointly with Bonnel Thornton. Law he studied at Lincoln's Inn, but never practised. In 1760 he made his first attempt as a dramatist, by bringing out at Drury Lane his lively farce of Polly Honeycombe, which met with great success. The Jealous Wife, in the following year, established his character as a comic writer. In the whole, he produced thirty-five pieces, a few of which continue to be acted. His fortune being increased by legacies from Lord Bath and General Pulteney, he purchased a share in Covent Garden Theatre; but ultimately sold it, and became the proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre. In 1780, a derangement of his intellects took place, which gradually increased, and he died, in 1784, in a lunatic asylum. Colman wrote The Genius, and many other pieces, in the St. James's Chronicle, which was his property; and translated Terence and Horace's Art of Poetry, to the latter of which he added a valuable commentary.

COLOMA, DON CARLOS, marquis of Espina, was born at Alicant, in Spain, in 1573; served with distinction in the Low Countries; was governor at Cambray and in the Milanese, and ambassador in Germany and England; held some of the highest offices at court; and died in 1637. He wrote the Wars of the Netherlands; and translated Tacitus.

COLONNA, VICTORIA, wife of Don Ferdinand Francis d'Avalos, marquis of Pescara, was born in 1490. She was one of the most accomplished females of Italy; equally remarkable for virtue and talents. After the death of her husband, she refused the hand of several princes. She died in 1547. Her poems rank among the most happy imitations of Petrarch.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, a native of Dumbarton, in Scotland, born in 1745, was brought up to commerce, and, after a residence of five years in America, settled as a merchant at Glasgow. In 1789, he took up his abode in London, and in 1792 was appointed a police magistrate. He resigned in 1818, and died in 1820. His best known works are treatises On the Police of the Metropolis, and On the Police of the River Thames. He is also the author of various tracts, and of a

New System of Education for the Poor; a Treatise on Indigence; and a Treatise on the Population, &c., of the British Empire.

COLSTON, EDWARD, a munificent and philanthropic merchant, was born at Bristol in 1636, and acquired a splendid fortune in the Spanish trade. He died in 1721. The whole life of Colston seems to have been devoted to doing good. In private and public charities, while he lived, he is supposed to have spent more than £150,000. He founded and endowed St. Augustine's School, for a hundred boys, at Bristol; and various almshouses and benevolent institutions in other places.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, the discoverer of the new world, whose real name was Colombo, was born in the Genoese territory in 1441, but whether at Genoa, Savona, Nervi, or Cogoreo, was long a matter in dispute. That it was at Genoa is no longer a matter of doubt. It has been asserted that his origin was humble. This is of the least possible consequence, or it would not be difficult to produce evidence that he was well descended. He studied a while at Pavia, but quitted the university at an early period to follow a maritime life. Between thirty and forty years were spent by him in voyages to various parts of the world, during which geometry, astronomy, and cosmography, occupied much of his attention. At length he settled at Lisbon, where he married the orphan daughter of Palestrello, an Italian navigator. His geographical investigations, supported by the evidence of pieces of carved wood, trunks of trees, and canes, drifted across the Atlantic, induced him to believe that, by stretching across the ocean in a westerly direction, the shores of Eastern Asia might be reached, and he resolved to obtain from some sovereign the means of making the attempt. Years of solicitation were spent in vain; his proposals were not listened to at Genoa, Lisbon, or London. At length they were tardily accepted by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. On the 2nd of August, 1492, Columbus with three small vessels sailed on his daring adventure from the port of Palos. He stopped at the Canaries, whence he departed on the 6th of September, and continued his onward course for thirty-five days, seeing nothing around him but the billows and the sky. Already daunted by the terrors of unknown seas, the variation of the compass, which was now first observed, overpowered the courage of the sailors, and they were more than once on the point of breaking into open mutiny, and steering back to Spain. The long sought land at last appeared, on the night of the 11th of October, 1492. It was Guanahani, one of the Bahamas, to which he gave the name of San Salvador. After having built a fort, and left in it thirty-eight men, he returned to Europe, and anchored at Palos on the 15th of March, 1493. The people received him with enthusiasm, the court heaped honours upon him Columbus made three more voyages to the western world; one in the autumn of 1493, another in 1498, and the last in 1504; and considerably enlarged the sphere of his discoveries. His latter years were imbittered by insult and injury. Complaints of his conduct at Hispaniola, in 1499, having been made to the court, Bovadilla was dispatched to the island to investigate the charges, and that brutal commissioner sent Columbus to Europe in irons. For this shameful indignity he received but an imperfect reparation. He died May 20, 1506.

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS, a Latin writer, one of the best agriculturists of antiquity, was a native of Gades, in Spain, and resided at Rome in the reign of Claudius. He is the author of a Treatise on Agriculture, in twelve books, which is still extant.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, who flourished in the reign of Anastasius about A. D. 491, was a native of Lycopolis, in Egypt. He wrote the Calydonics, and the Persics; but they are lost. His only extant poem is the Rape of Helen, the manuscript of which was found, by Cardinal Bessarion, in the monastery of Casoli, near Otranto.

COMINES, PHILIP DE, lord of Argenton, was born, in 1445, at Comines, in Flanders. The early part of his life was passed at the court of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, from whose service he passed into that of Louis XI. of France, who employed him in various negotiations. Comines, having taken a part in the intrigues of the duke of Orleans, was imprisoned for some months in 1485, but was at length pardoned, and again trusted as a negotiator. He died in 1509. His Memoirs, which are written in a pleasing style, abound with valuable information and judicious reflections.

COMMELIN, JOHN, a botanist, was born at Amsterdam in 1629, and died in

1692. He had the direction of the botanic garden of his native city, and he spared neither labour nor expense to improve it. He published The Hesperides of the Low Countries, and other works. His nephew, GASPAR, is the author of Flora Malabarica, and various botanical productions.

COMMERSON, PHILIBERT, a French physician and botanist, was born, in 1727, at Chatillon les Dombes, and died, in 1773, at the Isle of France, whither he had accompanied Bougainville, in his voyage round the world. Before he set out on his voyage, he composed a Martyrology of Botany, which is a history of botanists who have fallen victims to their botanical labours. The name of Commersonia was given by Forster to a genus of Polynesian plants.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, emperor of Rome, the son of Marcus Aurelius, was born A. D. 161, and succeeded his father A. D. 180. Cruel and licentious in the extreme, without a single virtue, he disgraced the throne and scourged the people for twelve years. He was at length poisoned by his concubine Martia, and, the poison acting too slowly, his death was completed by strangulation.

CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARY LA, a mathematician and philosopher, who joined ardour and perseverance with an insatiable thirst of knowledge, and who was also a man of wit and a writer of verses, was born at Paris in 1701, and died in 1774. He travelled much in his youth, and, in 1736, was one of those who were sent to Peru to measure a degree of the meridian. Condamine was remarkable for boundless curiosity, some ludicrous instances of which are recorded. His principal works are, A Journal of a Voyage to the Equator; and Observations in a Voyage on the River Amazons.

CONDE, LOUIS II. of BOURBON, prince of, surnamed the Great, was born at Paris in 1621. When only twenty-two, he was intrusted with the command of an army against the Spaniards, and he utterly defeated them at Rocroi. In 1645, 1646, and 1648, he gained the victories of Fribourg, Nordlingen, and Lens, and reduced Dunkirk; but he was foiled in the siege of Lerida. During the war of the Fronde, he at first joined the court, but afterwards broke with it, and was punished by an imprisonment of thirteen months. Burning with a thirst for revenge, he took up arms against the government; had a desperate engagement with the royal troops in the suburb of St. Antoine; and at length fled from France, and entered the service of Spain, in which he fought with alternate good and bad fortune. In 1659 he was permitted to return to his country. His last military acts were, the conquest of Franche Comté, in 1663; the passage of the Rhine, in 1672; and the battle of Seneff, in 1674. He died, in 1686, at Fontainebleau. Condé was active, daring, full of resources, and inflexibly persevering in spite of obstacles; but it is impossible to deny that he was culpably lavish of the blood of his soldiers; a fault which some have vainly attempted to palliate by urging that he was equally lavish of his own.

CONDILLAC, STEPHEN BONNOT DE, a brother of the Abbé de Mably, was born, in 1715, at Grenoble, and died, on his estate near Beaugenci, in 1780. For the use of Prince Ferdinand of Parma, to whom he was tutor, he drew up a Course of Study, in thirteen volumes. The whole of his works form twenty-three volumes in 8vo. Among them are, An Essay on Human Knowledge (his first production); and a Treatise on Sensations. As a metaphysician Condillac has a high reputation, though some have endeavoured to tarnish it, by accusing him of borrowing from Locke, and of advancing principles which tend to materialism.

CONDORCET, JOHN ANTHONY NICHOLAS CARITAT, marquis of, was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1763. Mathematics and natural philosophy, for which he displayed an early fondness, he studied at the college of Navarre, and acquired such a mastery of them that, at the age of twenty-two, he published his work On Integral Calculus; which, in the course of three years, was followed by his Solution of the Problem of the Three Bodies, and the first part of the Essay on Analysis. He was secretary of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences; and in this capacity composed his celebrated Eulogies of the deceased members. In 1786 and 1787 he gave to the world Lives of Turgot and of Voltaire. Condorcet was closely connected with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and the rest of his contemporary philosophers, and he lent the aid of his pen and his voice to forward the French revolution. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention. In the latter body he was one of the Girondist party, and this circumstance sealed his doom. Proscribed by Robespierre, he long remained in concealment, but was at length taken, upon which he put an end to his existence by poison in March, 1794. Condorcet was a man of multifarious talents, and possessed many good qualities; but he was a confirmed sceptic, and utterly unfit for a politician. He left some posthumous works, among which is a Sketch for an Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind. It was written while he was hiding from his enemies, and asserts his favourite doctrine of the infinite perfectibility of the human race.

CONFUCIUS, or KON-FU-TSE, a Chinese philosopher, was born 550 B. C. in the kingdom of Lu, which is now the province of Shangtung, and died in his seventy-third year. He was the most learned and virtuous man of his age, and laboured strenuously in reforming the manners of his countrymen. His memory and the moral works which he wrote are held in the highest veneration by the Chinese.

CONGREVE, William, one of the wittiest of British dramatists, was born at Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, in 1670; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and studied at the Middle Temple. At seventeen, he wrote the romance of Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled. His comedy of The Old Bachelor was acted in 1693, and raised him at once to fame and affluence. Three lucrative offices were given to him by Lord Halifax. Between 1694 and 1697 he produced, and with success, Love for Love, The Double Dealer, and The Mourning Bride. Collier censured his indecency and profaneness, and the dramatist replied, but was unable to refute the charge. In 1700, his Way of the World was so coldly received that, in disgust, he resolved to write no more for the stage. He, however, continued to write verses; but they have long ceased to find readers. On the accession of George I. the gift of another sinecure office increased the income of Congreve to £1200 per annum. His latter days were, nevertheless, heavily overclouded. He was afflicted by total blindness and by the gout; and at length the latter, and an internal injury from being overturned, terminated his existence on the 19th of January, 1728-9.

CONGREVE, Sir William, F. R. S. the son of a lieutenant-general, entered the military service early, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He sat in parliament for Gatton, and afterwards for Plymouth. Having unfortunately taken a censurable part in one of the bubble speculations of 1825, he quitted his country; and he died at Toulouse in 1828. For inventive talents he has seldom been surpassed. Among his numerous inventions may be mentioned his formidable rockets, a hydro-pneumatic canal lock, and a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder.

CONON, an Athenian general, the son of Timotheus, was defeated by Lysander, at the naval battle of Ægospotamos, and for a while withdrew into voluntary banishment. Having obtained aid from Artaxerxes, he returned, and routed and killed the Spartan admiral, Pisander, near Cnidos. Conon then restored the fortifications of Athens. Artaxerxes is said to have put him to death on a false accusation; but some contend that he died in Cyprus B. C. 390.

CONSTANS I., Flavius Julius, born A. D. 320, succeeded, on the death of his father Constantine the Great, to the sovereignty of Africa, Italy, and western Illyricum. His brother Constantine endeavoured to wrest it from him, but was defeated and slain; and his dominions fell into the power of Constans. The victor, however, governed so disgracefully, that popular discontent encouraged Magnentius to hoist the standard of revolt, and Constans was put to death while trying to escape, A. D. 350.

CONSTANTINE, Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius, surnamed the Great, emperor of Rome, the son of Constantius Chlorus and Helena, is believed to have been born at Naissus, in Mœsia, about A. D. 274. After the death of his father, he had a severe struggle for empire with Maxentius, who was at length routed, and drowned in the Tiber, near the Mivian bridge. It was before this action that Constantine is pretended to have seen a blazing cross in the heavens, with an inscription importing, "By this thou shalt conquer." His next contest was with Licinius, whom also he vanquished. He subsequently chastised the Goths. But the two great events of his reign were his embracing the Christian religion and rendering it the dominant faith, and his removing the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which was thenceforth called Constantinople. He died at Nicomedia, A. D. 337. That Constantine had a large share of talent, and some virtues, is undeniable, but when we consider his many faults, among which was a cruelty that did not spare even his own children, his claim to the title of great becomes somewhat more than dubious.

CONSTANTINE II., Claudius Flavius Julius, the eldest son of Constantine the Great, was born in 316, and, on the death of his father became sovereign of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. Coveting the dominions of his brother Constans, he attacked him, but was slain in an ambush, A. D. 340.

CONSTANTINE VII., Porphyrogenitus, a Greek emperor, was born at Constantinople in 905, and died in 959. He was an accomplished and well meaning but weak prince. His virtues, however, caused him to be regretted by his subjects. Constantine wrote a Description of the Provinces of the Empire; a Life of the Emperor Basil, the Macedonian; a Treatise on the Government of the Empire; and another on the Ceremonies of the Byzantine Court.

CONSTANTINE, Dracoses or Palæologus, the last of the Greek empe-

rors, was born in 1403, and succeeded his brother, John Palæologus, in 1449. Threatened by the Sultan Mahommed II., he vainly endeavoured to obtain aid from Christian Europe. In 1453, Mahomet besieged Constantinople with 300,000 men. A gallant defence was made for fifty-three days, but the city was taken by storm on the 29th of May, and Constantine fell, after having displayed a degree of heroic valour which demands admiration.

CONSTANTIUS, Flavius Julius, who from his paleness was called Chlorus, was the son of Eutropius; was born about A. D. 250; and was appointed governor of Dalmatia, A. D. 282. Ten years afterwards, he was made Cæsar, and associated with Diocletian and Maximian, having under him Gaul, Spain, and Britain, the last of which provinces he recovered from Allectus. He became sole emperor in 305; fifteen months subsequently to which event he died at York.

CONSTANTIUS II., Flavius Julius, second son of Constantine the Great, was born A. D. 317, and was declared Cæsar at an early age. On the death of his father, he is said, in violation of a solemn oath, to have murdered nine of his relatives. After a long and doubtful contest with Magnentius, he became sole master of the empire, A. D. 353. His subsequent sway was marked by weakness and violence. He died A. D. 361, while marching against Julian, who had assumed the purple.

CONWAY, Henry Seymour, second son of Lord Conway, was born in 1720; and, after having served with applause in the seven years' war, was a member of the English and Irish House of Commons, and, from 1765 to 1768, joint secretary of state. In 1782, he was appointed commander-in-chief, and in 1795 he died, being then the senior British field-marshal. He wrote some poems, political pamphlets, and the comedy of False Appearances.

CONYBEARE, John, a native of Devonshire, born at Pinhoe, in 1692, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became the head. In 1732 he published a Defence of Revealed Religion, in answer to Christianity as old as the Creation, for which he was made dean of Christ Church. In 1750 he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, in which see he died in 1757. Two volumes of his Sermons were published after his death.

COOK, James, an eminent circumnavigator, was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, in 1728, of humble parents, and received only the commonest rudiments of education. After having served for some years in the mercantile marine, he entered into the navy in 1755, and displayed so much conduct and capacity that he was appointed master While thus employed, he made a chart of

the St. Lawrence, and surveys of the harbour of Placentia, and of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. He was now promoted to be marine surveyor, in which capacity he twice resided for a considerable period at Newfoundland. It was while resident there that he communicated to the Royal Society an observation on a solar eclipse; which, with his well known nautical skill, induced the government to give him the command of the Endeavour, with the rank of lieutenant. That ship was intended to convey to Otaheite the astronomers who were to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk. Cook sailed in 1768, and returned in 1771; having particularly explored the coasts of New Zealand and New Holland. He was made master and commander, and, in 1772, he again sailed, in company with Captain Furneaux, to solve the problem of the existence of a southern circumpolar continent. They were stopped by the ice, in the latitude of seventy-one. In this voyage, which was not terminated tili 1775, Captain Cook took such excellent precautions, that only one man died of scurvy on board of his ship. For this he was chosen F. R. S. and received the Copleyan gold medal; and was appointed a post-captain, and captain of Greenwich Hospital. In 1776 he departed, with two ships, the Resolution and the Discovery, to search for an arctic passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic. In this voyage he perished. On the 14th of February he was slain by the natives of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands. Foreign countries no less than England lamented his loss, and vied with each other in doing honour to his memory.

COOKE, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1702, at Braintree, in Essex, and died in 1756. He wrote some forgotten poems and dramas; published editions of Marvell's works, and of Virgil; and translated Terence, Hesiod, and Cicero de Natura Deorum. His Hesiod, long the only English version, is now superseded by the more poetical work of Elton. Pope,

whom he had attacked in the Battle of the Poets, gave him a niche in the Dunciad.

COOKE, WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, was born at Cork, in Ireland He came to England about 1766, and applied himself at first to the law; but, after a brief trial of it, he purchased shares in two newspapers, and gave himself up wholly to literature. He died April 3, 1824. He is the author of The Art of Living in London, a poem; Conversation, a didactic poem; biographies of Macklin and Foote; The Elements of Dramatic Criticism; and a pamphlet on parliamentary reform.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERIC, an eminent actor, was born in Westminster, in 1756. Printing and the navy, both of which he tried in early life, he abandoned for the stage, on which he at length acquired so much reputation, that he appeared at Covent Garden, in 1800, as Richard III. Thenceforth he stood high among performers. Sir Giles Overreach, Shylock, Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant, and many other characters, he personated with consummate skill. But habits of intemperance often drew on him the public anger, and eventually shortened his days. He died in America, in 1812.

COOKE, ELISHA, a physician of Boston, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1657. He distinguished himself by his vigorous efforts in advocating popular rights, during the contentions between the legislature of the colony and the royal governors. In 1689 he went to England as agent of Massachusetts, to procure the restoration of the charter. He was bold and patriotic, and possessed much strength of intellect. After holding various important offices in the province, he died in 1715. ELISHA, son of the preceding, and also distinguished in the early political contentions of the province, was graduated at Harvard College in 1697, held several public offices, and died in 1737.

COOMBE, WILLIAM, a writer, of versatile talent, is said to have been the son of a London tradesman, who left him a good fortune, which, however, he dissipated in the circles of fashion. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. Driven to literature for a subsistence, his first production was a satire, called The Diaboliad, which had an extensive but transient popularity. His novel of The Devil on Two Sticks in England had the same fate. His numerous political pamphlets are forgotten. Late in life, however, he gained a large share of public attention by his amusing Tours of Dr. Syntax, and other poems of a similar kind. Among his last works, is a History of Westminster Abbey. He died in 1823.

COOPER, SAMUEL, a painter, who so much excelled in miniature that he was called the Vandyke of that branch of his art, was born in London in 1689, and was a pupil of Hoskins, his uncle. His eminence, however, was attained by studying the works of Vandyke. He died in 1676. His brother, ALEXANDER, was a portrait painter.

COOPER, SAMUEL, a congregational minister, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1725. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1743, and, devoting himself to the church, acquired great reputation as a preacher, at a very early age. After an useful and popular ministry of thirty-seven years, he died in 1783. He was a sincere and liberal christian, and in his profession perhaps the most distinguished man of his day, in the United States. He was an ardent friend of the cause of liberty, and did much to promote it. With the exception of political essays in the journals of the day, his productions were exclusively sermons.

COOPER, JOHN GILBERT, a miscellaneous writer, a native of Nottinghamshire, received his education at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Literature was only his amusement, for he was a man of property. He died in 1769. His poems, containing a translation of Ver Vert, Epistles from Aristippus, and other pieces, have been admitted into the collected works of the British Poets. They are lively and elegant. He also wrote a Life of Socrates; and Letters on Taste; and contributed to The World.

COOPER. See SHAFTESBURY.

COOTE, Sir EYRE, a native of Ireland, was born in 1726. In 1745, he fought against the Scotch rebels. In 1754, he went to the East, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry; in 1769, he was for a while commander-in-chief of the Company's forces; and in 1770, he revisited England, whence, in 1780, he was again dispatched to India, with his former rank. Hyder was then ravaging the Carnatic with fire and sword. Coote arrested his progress, and, with an army not equal to one-tenth of his antagonists, he defeated him in several encounters. He died at Madras, in 1783.

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, a native of Prussia, was born, in 1473, at Thorn. Medicine and philosophy were the first objects of his study; but he quitted them for mathematics and astronomy. Travelling into Italy, he became acquainted with Regiomontanus, and was made mathematical professor at Rome. On his return home, he was made canon of Frawenberg, and archdeacon of St. John's Church in Thorn. As early as 1507 he had begun to meditate a reform of the Ptolemaic system, but it was not till 1530 that he completed his labours; and such was his dread of oppo-

sition that he did not venture to publish them till 1543. His death took place on

the 23d of May in that year, and the printed copy of his book was put into his hand almost at the moment when his eyes were about to close for ever.

COPLEY, John Singleton, a distinguished painter, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1738. He began to paint without any instruction at a very early age, and executed pieces unsurpassed by his later productions. He visited Italy in 1774, and in 1776 went to England, where he determined to remain, in consequence of the convulsed state of his native country. He therefore devoted himself to portrait painting in London, and was chosen a member of the royal academy. His celebrated picture, styled The Death of Lord Chatham, at once established his fame, and he was enabled to pursue his profession with success and unabated ardour, till his sudden death in 1815. Among his most celebrated productions are, Major Pierson's Death on the Island of Jersey; Charles I. in the house of commons, demanding of the Speaker Lenthall, the five impeached members; the Surrender of Admiral De Winter to Lord Duncan; Samuel and Eli; and a number of portraits of several members of the royal family.

CORAM, Thomas, a man distinguished for his philanthropy, is believed to have been born about 1668, and was brought up to the sea, in the mercantile service. The greatest part of his life was spent in endeavours to benefit mankind. Among his benevolent plans was the establishment of the Foundling Hospital, for which institution, after seventeen years' exertion, and great sacrifices, he obtained a charter. His charity having injured his fortune, a subscription was raised for him in his old age. He died in 1751.

CORBET, Richard, a divine and poet, born, in 1582, at Ewell in Surrey, was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. James I., who admired his wit, made him one of his chaplains, and at length gave him the bishopric of Oxford, whence he was translated to that of Norwich. He died in 1635. His poems, first published in 1647, were republished by Mr. Gilchrist, in 1807. They possess considerable merit. Corbet was "a fellow of infinite jest," and sometimes forgot his episcopal dignity in his love of jocularity and mirth.

CORELLI, Arcangelo, an Italian musician, was born at Fusignano in 1653, studied under Simonelli and Giovanni Bassani, and acquired great celebrity as a composer and violinist. His Solos are among the most admired of his works. He died in 1713. Geminiani, his pupil, considers a nice ear and a highly delicate taste to have been among the principal merits of Corelli.

CORINNA, a poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the Lyric Muse, was a native of Tanagra, in Bœotia. She flourished in the fifth century B. C., and was a contemporary of Pindar, from whom she five times won the prize in poetical contests. Her fellow citizens honoured her memory by erecting a tomb to her in the most frequented part of their city. Only a few fragments of her works are extant.

CORIOLANUS, Caius Marcius, so called from his valour having mainly contributed to the capture of Corioli, was of the patrician family of the Marcii. In the contests between the patricians and plebians, he took an active part, and treated the latter with the most insolent contempt. Being in consequence banished, he joined the Volscians, and made war upon the Romans, whom he reduced to great distress. Yielding at last to the entreaties of his mother and wife, he withdrew his forces; in revenge for which he was murdered by the Volscians, B. C. 488. The murder, however, is denied by some historians.

CORK and ORRERY, John BOYLE, earl of, was born in 1707; and, after having been under the tuition of Fenton the poet, completed his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. In parliament he was an opponent of Walpole. Literature, however, had more charms for him than politics. Besides giving to the press the Plays and State Letters of his great grandfather, and the Memoirs of the Earl of Monmouth, he translated Pliny's Letters; and wrote Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift; Letters from Italy; and some papers in The World and the Connoisseur. He died in 1762.

CORMONTAIGNE, M. a French engineer, whom some consider as ranking next to Vauban, was born towards the close of the seventeenth century; entered the engineer corps in 1713; served in almost all the sieges between that period

and 1748; and died a major-general in 1752. His works have been published, since his death, in three volumes 8vo. Cormontaigne was the constructor of the additional fortifications of Metz and Thionville.

CORNARO, Lewis, a Venetian noble, born in 1467, is remarkable only for his well known book on Temperate Living, which first appeared at Padua in 1558, and has been translated into many languages. Having in youth injured his health by dissipation, he restored it, and lived to the age of ninety-eight, by means of a strict regimen in diet. Cornaro also wrote a treatise, which he valued highly, on the best mode of preserving in a navigable state the lagunes that surround Venice.

CORNEILLE, Peter, one of the most celebrated French dramatic writers, was born at Rouen, in 1606, and for some time practised as a barrister in his native city. The success of his first piece, a comedy intitled Melite, induced him to persevere in writing for the stage. His fame was stamped by the tragedy of The Cid, and he sustained it nobly by producing The Horatii, Cinna, Polyeuctes, and numerous other pieces, of which the French theatre is justly proud, and which have earned for him the epithet of the Great. In 1647, he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Corneille died October 1, 1684.

CORNEILLE, Thomas, the brother of Peter, was born at Rouen, in 1625, and died at Andely, in 1709. Like his great relative, he was a fertile and successful dramatist; and, at that period, was second only to him in merit. He is the author of forty-two pieces. He likewise produced a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, two volumes folio; a Universal Geographical and Historical Dictionary; and other works.

CORNHERT, or COORNHERT, Diederic, born at Amsterdam, in 1522, was originally an eminent engraver, but relinquished the burin for literature and politics. To Cornhert was intrusted the composing of the first manifesto issued by William of Nassau against Spain; and that, and the active part which he subsequently took in behalf of Dutch liberty, rendered him an object of incessant persecution to the Spaniards. He died at Gouda, in 1590. His miscellaneous works have been collected in three folio volumes.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis, son of the first Earl Cornwallis, was born in 1738, and entered the army, after having received his education at Westminster, and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1761, he succeeded to the title. During the American war he acted a conspicuous part. He signalized himself at the battle of Brandywine, and the siege of Charleston, and obtained advantages at Camden and Guildford; but, having invaded Vir-

ginia, he was surrounded at York Town, and compelled to capitulate. From 1786 to 1792, he was governor-general and commander-in-chief in India; and during that period he vanquished Tippoo Sultaun, and obliged him to accept a humiliating peace. For this service he was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was sent over to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and remained till 1801; and, by a system of blended firmness and conciliation, he succeeded in restoring peace to that distracted country. The treaty of Amiens, in 1802, was signed by him. In 1804 he was again made governer-general of India, but he died, in the October of the ensuing year, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. Sound practical sense, not splendid talent, was the characteristic of Cornwallis.

CORONELLI, Mark Vincent, a native of Venice, professor of geography, and cosmographer to the Venetian republic, died in 1718. A geographical society was founded by him at Venice. In the construction of globes he was particularly skilful. He published more than four hundred maps, and is the author of many works, among which are, A History of Rhodes; a Description of the Morea; and a History of Venice.

CORREA DA SERRA, Joseph Francis, a botanist, born at Serra, in Portugal, in 1750, was the founder of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon. The Inquisition twice compelled him to fly from his country. From 1816 to 1819 he was Portuguese envoy to the United States; in the latter year he was recalled, to be a member of the council of finance; and in 1823 he died, shortly after having been elected to the Cortes. He is the author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in other works of the same kind.

CORREGIO, Anthony, whose real name was Allegri, was born at Correggio, in the Modenese, in 1490 or 1494 Who was his master is not known. His

talents, however, were transcendent, and he is the founder of the Lombard school. "His colour and mode of finishing," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "approach nearer to perfection than those of any other painter; the gliding motion of his outline, and the sweetness with which it melts into the ground; the clearness and transparency of his colouring, which stops at that exact medium in which the purity and perfection of taste lies, leaves nothing to be wished for." Yet, notwithstanding his genius and industry, "poorly, poor man, he lived; poorly, poor man, he died!" His death took place in 1534.

CORTEREAL, GASPAR, a Portuguese navigator, was born at Lisbon, of a noble family. Eager to rival de Gama and Columbus, he resolved to attempt a north-west passage to the East Indies. In 1500 he explored the mouth of the St. Laurence and the coast of Labrador, as far as Cape Chidley. He made a second voyage, but his vessel never returned. His brother, MIGUEL, sailed in search of him, and shared the same fate. A third brother, VASCO, was preparing to sail, in the hope of recovering his beloved relatives, when he was prohibited by the king, who declared that, having lost two of his most faithful servants and valuable friends, he was resolved to preserve the third.—For their father, JOHN VAZ COSTA CORTEREAL, the honour of having discovered Newfoundland is claimed by Portuguese writers.

CORTEZ, FERDINAND, a descendant of a noble but poor family, was born at Medellin, in Estremadura, in 1485. The law, to which he was bred at Salamanca, he quitted for a military life. In 1504, he went to St. Domingo, and, in 1511, accompanied Velasquez to Cuba, and received from him a grant of land, as a reward for his services. The conquest of Mexico being resolved upon, Velasquez intrusted him with the command of the enterprise. The expedition, which consisted of ten small vessels, and only seven hundred men, sailed on the 18th of November, 1518; and, on his arrival at Tabasco, Cortez set fire to his ships, that his soldiers might have no other resource than their own valour. The Tlascalans he conquered and converted into allies, and then advanced towards Mexico, where he was amicably received. Jealous of his success, Velasquez now sent Narvaez to supersede him, but Cortez marched against the latter, took him prisoner, and gained over the new come troops. The conduct of Cortez to the natives soon produced hostilities, and he was driven from Mexico. By the decisive victory of Otumba, however, he resumed the ascendency, and, after a long siege, in which perished 100,000 Mexicans, he regained possession of the capital, and finally subjugated the whole of the kingdom. In 1536, he commanded in person a fleet which discovered California. Charles V., while under the impulse of gratitude, created him governor and captain general of Mexico, and marquis of Guaxaca; but he subsequently removed him from the governorship. In order to obtain justice, Cortez, in 1540, returned, for the second time, to Spain; and he accompanied the emperor to Algiers, where he highly distinguished himself. Yet he was unable to procure even an audience. "Who are you?" exclaimed Charles, when Cortez had, on one occasion, forced his way to the step of the emperor's carriage. "I am one," replied the undaunted warrior, "who has given you more provinces than your ancestors left you towns." Cortez died at Seville, in comparative obscurity, on the 2d of December, 1554. Were not the character of Cortez stained by numerous acts of horrible barbarity, his valour, talents, and perseverance, would give him a legitimate claim to the epithet of great.

CORTONA, PIETRO DA, so called from being born at Cortona, in Tuscany, was named Peter Berettini, was born in 1596, and was a pupil of Ciarpi. Though his progress in painting was so slow at the outset that his fellow students nicknamed him ass's head, yet he ultimately rose to a high degree of eminence in the profession. He was employed in adorning the walls of the Vatican, the Barberini palace, and many other edifices. His finest works are in fresco; but many of his oil paintings, among which is a Nativity of the Virgin, are much admired.

CORVINUS, MATTHIAS, the son of John Humiades, was elected king of Hungary, in 1458, at the age of fifteen, and died in 1490. He was illustrious as a warrior, a legislator, and a patron of learning. Though perpetually engaged in war to protect his country from its surrounding foes, he enacted good laws, gave the Hungarians a charter, introduced printing, founded a university and library at Buda,

and invited learned men into his dominions

CORVISART, JOHN NICHOLAS, a physician of high reputation, was born in Champagne, in 1755, and died at Paris, in 1821. The French attribute to him, in great part, the progress which was made in France, of late years, in experimental medicine and pathological anatomy. Napoleon, whose physician he was, created him a baron, and an officer of the legion of honour. He wrote an Essay on Diseases of the Heart; and translated some medical works.

CORYATE, or CORIATE, THOMAS, a traveller and writer, was the son of the rector of Odcombe, in Somersetshire, at which place he was born, in 1577. He died at Surat, in 1617. Coryate's life was spent in pedestrian tours through Europe, Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies. During one of them he is said to have lived on two pence a day. He had received a good education at Westminster and Oxford, and possessed a great facility of learning languages. His first tour was published with the ludicrous title of Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Tour, &c. He is the author of other eccentric works, and has the merit of having introduced the use of table forks into England.

COSMAS, surnamed Indicopleustes, or the Voyager in India, was a merchant of Alexandria, living in the sixth century, who, after having visited Hindostan, quitted commerce and became a monk. He is the author of Christian Topography, which, though abounding with absurdities, contains some valuable information. His other works, among which was a Universal Cosmography, are lost.

COSTANZO, ANGELO DI, a Neapolitan noble, was born at Naples, in 1507, and was a friend of Sannazaro, who prevailed on him to undertake the history of his native country. On this work Costanzo was forty years employed. It includes the period from 1250 to 1489. He was also one of the first poets of his age. He died about 1591.

COSTER, JOHN LAURENCE, a native of Haarlem, was born about 1370. The Dutch claim for him the invention of printing. The claim seems, however, to be entirely without foundation. A sufficient proof, perhaps, that it is so, is the circumstance of his grandsons and heirs having made no attempt to support it, in opposition to Guttenberg.

COSTER, SAMUEL, a Dutch dramatist, was born towards the end of the sixteenth century, and is considered as the creator of the Dutch theatre. He built a playhouse at Amsterdam in 1617. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote five comedies and six tragedies.

COSWAY, RICHARD, one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy, died in 1821, at more than ninety years of age. In miniature he was without a rival, and his oil paintings and drawings have great merit. In his private character he displayed many harmless eccentricities. His wife, MARIA, was also an artist of talent.

COTES, ROGER, a mathematician, born, in 1682, at Burbage, in Leicestershire, was educated at Leicester and St. Paul's Schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, in 1706, was appointed first Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. He died in 1716. Newton, of whose Principia Cotes gave a new edition, has, in one short sentence, borne decisive testimony to his talents. "Had Cotes lived," said he, "we should have known something." The Harmonia Mensurarum of Cotes, and his Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures, were published after his death.

COTTIN, SOPHIA, whose maiden name was Restaud, was born at Tonneins, on the Garonne, in 1773; was married to a Parisian banker at seventeen; and became a widow at twenty, which she continued to be till her decease, in 1807. Her first work, Clara d'Albe, was begun merely for amusement, and was sold to afford to a proscribed man the means of flying from the guillotine. Of all her writings the produce was devoted to benevolent purposes. Of her subsequent novels, Malvina, Amelia Mansfield, Matilda, and Elizabeth, the last is the most popular.

COTTON, Sir ROBERT BRUCE, an antiquary, was a native of Huntingdonshire, born at Denton, in 1570, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He devoted his time and fortune to antiquarian pursuits, and collected numerous deeds, charters, &c. relative to the history of Britain. These form the Cottonian library, which is now in the British Museum. To Camden, Speed, and others, he was a liberal friend. He died in 1631. He wrote The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments; and other works.

COTTON, CHARLES, a poet, born at Beresford, in Staffordshire, in 1630, was educated at Cambridge, travelled on the continent, and then settled on his paternal estate, which his father had so heavily encumbered, that Cotton, himself no economist, encountered many pecuniary difficulties, and even imprisonment for debt. He died in 1687. Cotton was no mean poet, especially on ludicrous subjects; but he is, perhaps, best known as the friend of Izaak Walton, to whose treatise on angling he added a supplement. He wrote a volume of Poems; Scarronides, or Virgil

Travestie; and translated Montaigne's Essays.

COTTON, JOHN, a congregational minister of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, in 1638, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1657. He was accurately acquainted with the language of the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, and superintended the printing of Elliot's Bible, in that language. He died in Charleston, S. C., where he had formed a church, in 1699.

COTTON, NATHANIEL, poet and physician, born in 1707, was a pupil of Boerhaave, and practised first at Dunstable, and next at St. Albans. At the latter place he kept an asylum for lunatics, of which Cowper, who always retained an affection for him, was at one time an inmate. He died in 1788. His Visions in Verse, which are elegant, animated, and fraught with pure morality, are deservedly popular.

COULOMB, CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, an eminent French philosopher, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Institute, was born at Angoulême, in 1736, and died in 1806. He was generally versed in the sciences, but particularly cultivated those of electricity and magnetism, in which he made many valuable discoveries. "He may fairly," it is said, "be ranked in the same class with Franklin, Æpinus, and Cavendish."

COURAYER, PETER FRANCIS, a native of Normandy, born at Vernon in 1681, was a canon and librarian of St. Genevieve, and a professor of theology and philosophy. Having written a Defence of the Validity of English Ordinations, he was so persecuted that he took refuge in England, in 1728, where he died in 1776. He translated into French Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, and Sleidan's History of the Reformation; and wrote several tracts.

COURIER, PAUL LOUIS, one of the wittiest writers and most profound hellenists of France, was born near Angoulême, in 1774. He was for several years in the corps of artillery, in which he rose to be a major; but at length he resigned in disgust. Every moment of leisure while in the army was devoted by him to the study of Greek authors. He was assassinated in 1825. Courier published various translations from the Greek; but his chief fame is derived from his political pamphlets, which are remarkable for wit, irony, and pungency of style.

COURT DE GEBELIN, ANTHONY, a French antiquary and philosopher, one of the most learned men of the eighteenth century, was born at Nimes in 1725, the son of a calvinist minister, and died at Paris in 1784. His great work is, The Primitive World analyzed and compared with the Modern World. It consists of nine 4to volumes, and, though deformed by some baseless speculations and hypotheses, is richly fraught with erudition. Among his other works is A History of the War of the Cevennes, in three volumes.

COURTOIS, JAMES, a painter, known by the names of Cortese and Il Borgognone, was born at St. Hyppolite, in Franche Comté, in 1621. He was a pupil of Guido and Albano, and, as some say, of Jerome. In battle pieces he stands almost unrivalled. Being accused of having poisoned his wife, he entered into the order of the Jesuits, and died in their convent at Rome, in 1676. His brother, WILLIAM, born 1618, died 1679, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, and was an eminent historical painter.

COUSIN, LOUIS, a native of Paris, who was born in 1627, and died in 1707, was president of the mint, and a member of the French Academy. Among his works are, a History of Constantinople, eight volumes 4to.; A History of the Church, four volumes 4to.; and A Roman History, two volumes 12mo.; which consist of translations of the Byzantine sacred and profane historians. He also conducted the Journal des Savants from 1687 to 1701. As a critic, a translator, and a man, Cousin is deserving of praise.

COUSTOU, NICHOLAS, a French sculptor, was born at Lyons in 1658, and died in 1733. He was a pupil of Coysevox, his uncle, and formed his style on the works of Michael Angelo and Algardi. Among his best productions are, a Hercules-Commodus, a group of tritons, and a group of the Seine and the Marne.—His brother, WILLIAM, also a pupil of Coysevox, was born at Lyons in 1678, and died in 1746. He was superior to Nicholas. Daphne and Hippomenes, the Ocean and the Mediterranean, and a figure of the Rhone, are among his masterpieces. His son WILLIAM, also, born in 1716, died in 1777, was a celebrated sculptor.

COVENTRY, FRANCIS, a native of Cambridgeshire, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, was perpetual curate of Edgeware when he died, in 1759. He wrote the novel of Pompey the Little; a paper in The World, on the absurdity of modern gardening; and some poems, one of which, Penshurst, is printed in Dodsley's collection.--His cousin, HENRY, a fellow of Magdalen College, who died in 1752, contributed to the Athenian Letters, and wrote The Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes.

COVERDALE, MILES, one of the earliest English reformers, was born in Yorkshire in 1487, was educated at Cambridge and went abroad on becoming a protestant.

He assisted Tyndale in his version of the Bible, and in 1535 published a complete translation. In 1551, after having been almoner to Queen Catherine Parr, he was promoted to the see of Exeter. In the reign of Mary he retired to the continent, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth. He died in 1568, or, according to some accounts, in 1580.

COVILHAM, Pedro de, a Portuguese gentleman, who served with distinction in the wars of Castile, and afterwards traded to Africa. He was sent, along with Alphonso de Payva, in search of Prester John, and also to inquire whether a passage to India could be accomplished round the Cape. On this mission, while Payva proceeded to Abyssinia, Covilham visited India and Sofala, obtained the first distinct account of Madagascar, and ascertained that the voyage round the Cape might be performed. He then, Payva having died, journeyed to Abyssinia, where the monarch heaped upon him the highest honours of the state, and induced him to spend there the remainder of his days.

COWELL, John, a lawyer and antiquary, born about 1554, at Ernesborough, in Yorkshire; was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; and became master of Trinity Hall. He died in 1611. He is the author of Institutes of the Laws of England; and of The Interpreter, or Explanation of Law Terms; the last of which works the Commons ordered to be burnt for its unconstitutional doctrines. With his wonted coarseness of wit, Coke, who hated him, used to call him Dr. Cowheel.

COWLEY, Abraham, the posthumous son of a grocer, was born in London, in 1618. From Westminster School he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he was ejected, in 1643, by the puritanical visiters, upon which he settled at St. John's College, Oxford, and avenged himself by a satire, called the Puritan and the Papist. He had already produced Poetical Blossoms, Love's Riddle, a pastoral comedy, and a Latin comedy, intitled Naufragium Joculare: the first two were written while he was at Westminster. He now entered into the king's service, and attended him in several journeys and expeditions. When the queen left England he accompanied her, obtained a settlement in the family of the earl of St. Albans, and was employed on various missions relative to the royal cause. During his absence appeared The Mistress, and the comedy of The Guardian. In 1656 he returned to England, and, soon after his arrival, he was imprisoned, but was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. It was at this period that he gave to the world a complete edition of his poems. On the death of Cromwell, Cowley revisited France; and he was one of those who came back in the train of the restored sovereign. The triumph of his party was for a while of no benefit to him, but, at length, he obtained a small independence, and withdrew into retirement. He died at the Porch House, Chertsey, in July, 1667. Cowley, as Johnson observes, is "undoubtedly the best" of the metaphysical poets; for, though his ideas are often far-fetched, and sometimes absurd or ludicrous, his faults are redeemed by great beauties. His prose merits almost unalloyed praise; it is pregnant with thought, and the style is natural and elegant.

COWLEY, Hannah, a dramatic writer, whose maiden name was Parkhouse, was born at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in 1743, and died at that place in 1809. She is the author of nine comedies, among which are, The Runaway, The Belle's Stratagem, and More Ways than One; the tragedies of Albina, and The Fate of Sparta; two farces; and the poems of The Siege of Acre, The Maid of Arragon, and The Scottish Village. Her poems are of that description which Horace deprecates; but her comedies have considerable merit.

COWPER, William, a poet, was born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, Nov. 26, 1731, and was the son of the rector of that place. His constitution was highly delicate, and his feelings nervously susceptible. It is no wonder, therefore, that he endured so much from the tyranny of his seniors at Westminster School, as to inspire him with a disgust of all such public establishments; a disgust which he afterwards forcibly expressed in his poem of Tirocinium. He was articled for three years to an attorney, and subsequently studied at the Temple, but seems to have acquired no great share of legal knowledge. So extreme was his dread of being placed in any conspicuous situation, that being unexpectedly called on to attend at the bar of the House of Lords, as clerk of the journals, his agitation of mind not only compelled him to resign his post, but terminated in insanity. That disorder was

heigntened by the gloomy ideas he had imbibed on the subject of religion, which led him to suppose himself condemned to eternal reprobation. After having been for a considerable time under the care of Dr. Cotton, he recovered, and took up his residence, in 1765, as an inmate with the Rev. Mr. Unwin of Huntingdon. That gentleman died in 1767, but Cowper continued to reside with his widow, at Olney in Buckinghamshire, and Weston in Northamptonshire, till her death, in 1796. From 1773 to 1778, and from 1794 till his decease, which took place at Dereham in Norfolk, April 25, 1800, he suffered again under the scourge of insanity. In the mean while, however, he gained imperishable fame by his writings. His first appearance as an author, excepting a few papers to the Connoisseur, and some hymns to the Olney collection, was in 1782, when he published the first volume of his Poems. The second, containing The Task, appeared in 1784. Of his subsequent works, the principal is, a blank verse Translation of Homer, which has not become popular. It is a curious fact, that his humorous ballad of John Gilpin was written while he was a prey to the deepest melancholy. His Letters, which are models of that kind of composition, have been given to the world since his death. Cowper is a poet of varied powers; he is by turns playful and pathetic, tender and sarcastic; in some instances, he rises to sublimity; and in picturesque delineation he has no rival but Thomson, and he generally surpasses him in elegance.

COXE, WILLIAM, was born in London in 1747, and educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. He took orders in 1771; was for two years tutor to the marquis of Blandford; and, in 1775, accompanied Lord Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke, to the continent. He successively obtained the livings of Kingston on Thames, Bemerton, Stourton, and Fovant; and was appointed a canon residentiary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Wilts. About ten years before his decease he suffered the privation of sight, but he persisted, with unabated ardour, in his literary labours. He died at Bemerton, in June, 1828. Of his numerous works, the principal are, Travels in Switzerland; Travels into Poland, Russia, &c.; Russian Discoveries; Historical Tour in Monmouthshire; History of the House of Austria; Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain; of the House of Bourbon; Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole; of Horatio Lord Walpole; of the Administration of the Hon. Mr. Pelham; and of John Duke of Marlborough; and Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury. The historical works of Coxe are distinguished by a fulness of research and an adherence to truth which render them highly valuable.

CRABBE, GEORGE, one of the most popular of modern British poets, was born in 1754, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where his father held some appointment in the customs. It is said that he was originally intended for the medical profession, and that he served an apprenticeship to a provincial apothecary. He displayed a taste for poetry at an early age, and was finally induced to give up the study of medicine and devote himself to belles lettres. He went to London at the age of twenty-four, and gained the friendship of Edmund Burke, at whose recommendation he published, in 1781, his poem of The Library. This was quickly followed by The Village, which gained for him the high approbation of Dr. Johnson. In the mean time Crabbe had entered himself at Cambridge, had taken orders, and now accompanied the Duke of Rutland, as chaplain, upon his appointment to the vice-regal government of Ireland. Through the same patronage he afterwards obtained some small church preferment. The study of theology for a long time withdrew Mr. Crabbe almost entirely from his poetic labours. After an interruption of nearly twenty years, he published a collection of poems, which was very successful. This was followed by The Borough, in 1810; Tales, in 1815; and Tales of the Hall, in 1819. He died in 1832. His works have been exceedingly popular, and have gone through many editions. Every thing about him is simple, and characteristic; and he has been described with much felicity as the anatomist of the human soul.

CRAFTS, WILLIAM, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was born in Charleston, S. C. in 1787. He received his education at Harvard college, and studied law in his native city, where he acquired some reputation for talent and eloquence. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, and for some time editor of the Charleston Courier. He died at Lebanon Springs, N. Y. in 1826. A collection of his works, comprising poems, essays in prose, and orations, with a biographical memoir, was published in Charleston in 1828.

CRAIK, JAMES, was born in Scotland, where he received his education for the medical service of the British army. He came to the colony of Virginia in early life, and accompanied Washington in his expeditions against the French and Indians in 1754; and in the following year attended Braddock in his march through the wilderness, and assisted in dressing his wounds At the commencement of the revolution, by the aid of his early and fast friend, General Washington, he was transferred to the

medical department in the continental army, and rose to the first rank and distinction. He continued in the army to the end of the war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, on the memorable 19th of October, 1781. After the cessation of hostilities, he removed to the neighbourhood of Mount Vernon, and in 1798 was once more appointed by Washington to his former station in the medical staff. He was present with his illustrious friend in his last moments, and died in 1814, in the 84th year of his age. He was a skilful and successful physician, and Washington mentioned him as "my compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend."

CRAMER, GABRIEL, an eminent geometrician, was born in 1704, and died in 1752. He edited the works of Wolf and the Bernouillis; and wrote, among other things, an Introduction to the Analysis of Algebraical Curve Lines.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German mineralogist, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1710, and died in 1777. He was the first who reduced to settled principles the art of assaying, and to him Germany is indebted for her superior progress in metallurgy. Cramer had many singularities, among which was a complete inattention to his personal appearance; so that he was compared to Diogenes. He is the author of a Latin treatise on the Docimastic art; another, on the Management of Forests; and Principles of Metallurgy; the last of which he did not complete.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German writer, was born at Josephstadt, in Saxony, in 1723; and, with the exception of three years, resided in Denmark from 1754 to 1788, in which latter year he died. He was invited to Denmark by the sovereign, and, at the time of his decease, was chancellor of the university of Kiel. He translated Bossuet's Universal History, the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, and the Psalms of David in verse; and wrote The Northern Spectator, three vols.; Sermons, twenty-two vols.; and Poems, three vols. Eminent in many ways, it is as a votary of the Muses that he is most famous; Germany ranks him among her best lyric poets.

CRANMER, THOMAS, a celebrated reformer, the son of a country gentleman, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in 1523, he became reader of the divinity lecture. For his rise he was indebted to an opinion which he chanced to give to Gardiner and Fox, that the best way to settle the question relative to the king's divorce would be to refer it to the universities instead of to the pope. Henry instantly made him his chaplain, ordered him to write on the subject, and subsequently employed him in negotiations at Rome, and in other parts of the continent. On Cranmer's re-

turn, the monarch raised him, in 1533, to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Thus elevated, and invested with powerful influence, the archbishop pursued with vigour the work of religious reformation. His enemies laboured as strenuously to ruin him, but he was always upheld by Henry. Being a member of the council of regency, during the reign of Edward VI., he was enabled to push forward an ecclesiastical reform with still more decisive effect. But, unfortunately, he now displayed a persecuting spirit which has stained his character with a deep and bloody spot. Besides being guilty of minor acts of tyranny, he consigned to the flames, as heretics, two unhappy beings, one of them a woman! This was Joan Bocher, the warrant for whose execution was in a manner extorted from the youthful monarch, who signed it in tears, and threw on Cranmer the moral responsibility of the barbarous deed. Having consented to the measures for placing Lady Jane Grey on the throne, he became one of the victims after the accession of Mary. Lured by the promise not only of pardon but of royal favour, he was induced to sign six papers, by which he recanted his principles, and avowed his sorrow for having entertained them. In spite, however, of the promises made to him, he was brought to the stake, March 21, 1556. He had by this time recovered his firmness, and he died with the utmost fortitude, holding in the flames till it was consumed the hand which had signed the recantation, and exclaiming, "This unworthy hand! this unworthy hand!" His forgiving disposition, which led him never to revenge an injury, his extensive liberality, his services to the cause of ecclesiastical reform, and his courage at the hour of death, have shed a lustre round the memory of Cranmer; but it must, however reluctantly, be owned, that he displayed an indefensible flexibility of principle, and that he was, in fact, not less a bigot than were the men by whose bigotry, blended with personal enmity, he was at length sacrificed

CRANZ, or KRANZ, DAVID, a Moravian preacher, was born in Pomerania in 1723, and resided for some years as a missionary in Greenland, where he was much respected for his virtues. He died, in 1777, minister of Guadenfroy, in Silesia. He is the author of a valuable History of Greenland; and of a History of the Moravians.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, a poet, the son of a clergyman, was born at London, and educated at the Charter House, and at Cambridge. From Cambridge he was ejected in 1644, and then went to France, where he became a Roman Catholic. He died, a canon of Loretto, in 1650. His poems are frequently melodious and animated. Milton and Pope did not disdain to borrow some of his ideas.

CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS, whose opulence obtained him the appellation of the Rich, defeated Spartacus, and put an end to the Servile war. He was subsequently consul, and then censor; formed one of the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar; and was defeated and slain by the Parthians, B. C. 53.

CRATINUS, an Athenian poet, to whom is attributed the invention of satirical comedy. The boldness and virulence of his sarcasms is said to have been unequalled. He gained the dramatic prize nine times, but of his numerous pieces only a few verses remain. He died B. C. 431, having attained the age of ninety-seven, notwithstanding he was a determined wine-bibber.

CRAWFORD, ADAM, a physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1749, and died at Lymington, in 1795. He was physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and F. R. S. He is the author of Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, a valuable work; and also of an Inquiry into the Effect of Tonics. Crawford was the first who prescribed muriate of barytes as a remedy for scrofula.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE, a French tragic poet, was born at Dijon, in 1674; and, being intended for the bar, was placed with a solicitor, to acquire the preliminary mechanical knowledge. Crebillon however manifested a decided taste for the drama, and the solicitor encouraged him to follow his inclination for dramatic writing. His first successful tragedy, Idomeneus, came out in 1706. It was followed by Atreus, Rhadamistus, Electra, and others; after which he paused for more than twenty years, and during that period he lived in a state bordering on poverty. His last labours were the tragedies of Catiline and The Triumvirate. He died in 1762. Crebillon is denominated the French Æschylus, and not without reason In the terrible he excels, and, with all his faults of composition, it is impossible to deny his claim to a place among the higher class of his country's tragic dramatists.

CREBILLON, CLAUDE PROSPER JOLYOT DE, son of the foregoing, was born at Paris in 1707, and died there in 1777. He acquired the name of the French Petronius by his novels. They manifest talent, but much more licentiousness. Among them are, The Sopha; Tanzai and Neadarne; and Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit; to the last of which works Sterne alludes in his Sentimental Journey.

CREECH, THOMAS, a native of Dorsetshire, was born at Blandford, in 1659; was educated at Sherborne School, and Wadham College, Oxford; and became a fellow of All Souls. In 1700 he put an end to his existence. He translated Lucretius, and parts of Horace, Theocritus, and other authors. Creech was a good scholar, but an ungraceful translator.

CRESCIMBINI, JOHN MARIUS, a celebrated Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Macerata, in the Papal territory, in 1663; received his education in the Jesuit's College there; and wrote a tragedy at the age of thirteen. He was brought up to the law, but ultimately embraced the ecclesiastical profession. In 1690, he founded the Academy known by the name of the Arcadian, which soon became one of the most popular literary assemblies in Italy. He died in 1728. His works are numerous. The principal of them are, Poems; A History of Italian Poetry; and Commentaries on the History.

CREVIER, JOHN BAPTIST LEWIS, a French historian, born at Paris in 1693, was a pupil of Rollin; became professor at the college of Beauvais; and died in 1765. His principal works are, A Continuation of Rollin's Roman History, eight vols. quarto; and a History of the Roman Emperors, eight vols. quarto.

CRICHTON, JAMES, known by the name of the admirable Crichton, was born in 1561, and was a son of the lord advocate of Scotland. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and was such an early proficient in learning as to have obtained the degree of M. A. at the age of fourteen. He is said to have excelled in eloquence, to have overcome every opponent in logical and scientific disputation, to have known ten languages, and to have been equally consummate in all military and athletic exercises. He was murdered, in 1582 or 1583, by his pupil, the son of the duke of Mantua.

CRILLON, LOUIS DE BALBE, or BALBIS DE BERTON DE, one of the most gallant French warriors of the sixteenth century, was born, in 1541, in Provence, entered the army at an early age, and

signalized his valour under five French sovereigns. Nor was his courage manifested only at home. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Lepanto, and was one of the most conspicuous on that glorious occasion. He died in 1615. His courage was carried to an almost romantic height. The soldiery called him "the man without fear," and Henry IV., who highly esteemed him, denominated him "the bravest of the brave."

CRISP, Tobias, a divine, born at London in 1600, was educated at Eton, Cambridge, and Baliol College, Oxford; and died, rector of Brinkworth, in 1642–3. He was one of the most celebrated champions of Antinomianism. Yet, though he taught a doctrine which holds up faith to the exclusion of works, Crisp was remarkable for works of charity, as well as for piety, purity, and humility. His Sermons, in three volumes, were published after his death.

CROFT, Sir Herbert, was born in London, in 1751; was educated at University College, Oxford; and studied at Lincoln's Inn; but relinquished the bar and took orders, though without obtaining ecclesiastical preferment. He died at Paris in 1816. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who inserted Croft's Life of Young among his own lives of the poets. But he is best known by his story of Love and Madness. He planned, but never executed, an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary.

CROMWELL, Thomas, earl of Essex, a native of Surrey, born about 1490, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney. After having been a clerk to the English factory at Antwerp, he returned home, and became confidential servant to Cardinal Wolsey. On the disgrace of the cardinal, Cromwell defended him in the House of Commons with spirit and effect. He was taken into the service of Henry VIII. and rose till, in 1539, he was made earl of Essex, and lord chamberlain. He had previously taken an active and not always just part, as visiter general, in the suppression of the monasteries. His parliamentary conduct, too, was often highly criminal. To the Reformation, however, he was a warm friend, and he was charitable and grateful. Cromwell having been one of the promoters of the marriage of Henry with Anne of Cleves, the capricious tyrant brought him to the block, in 1540.

CROMWELL, Oliver, one of the most astonishing characters in English history, was the grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, and was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599. His father was a brewer. He was educated at Huntingdon School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn; and is said not to have made any great progress in his studies. For a while he seems to have been entangled in the snares of dissipation, but he soon

escaped from them, for, at the age of twenty-one, he married and settled in his native town, and, not long after, became a zealous puritan. His first appearance in parliament was in 1625, as member for Huntingdon. Three years before the meeting of the Long Parliament, in which memorable assembly he sat for Cambridge, he meditated emigrating to America, in company with Hampden and other gentlemen of the same principles as himself, but he was prevented by a proclamation of the government. That proclamation the misguided monarch had abundant reason to repent. Cromwell was active against him in the House; and, when the Commons resolved on resistance, he raised a troop of horse, which he disciplined in an admirable manner. This force he soon enlarged to a regiment of a thousand men, at the head of which he became the most conspicuous of the parliamentary leaders. Between 1642 and 1646, he signalized himself on a great variety of occasions, particularly at Marston Moor, Newbury, Naseby, and Torrington. In the negotiations which ensued between the king and the victorious parliament, Cromwell was at first disposed to consent to restoring Charles under certain conditions, but, finding that the royal captive was not to be trusted, he resolved to join in bringing him to the block. He was one of the forty persons who, after the death of Charles, formed the Council of State. Ireland yet remained to be subdued. Cromwell was, therefore, appointed lord governor of that island for three years, and in August, 1649, he sailed to assume the command. Storming Drogheda and Wexford with horrible slaughter of the garrisons, he so terrified the enemy, that in nine months peace was restored. In 1650, he defeated the Scots at Dunbar; and, in the following year, he obtained what he called his "crowning victory" over Charles, at Worcester. One step more sufficed to place him at the summit of power. Having by force dissolved the Long Parliament, he assumed

the supreme authority, in 1653, under the title of lord protector. The title of king he was more than once desirous to obtain, but was deterred from assuming it by the dread of alienating his partisans. For five years he maintained himself in the perilous station to which he had reached, but his sway was disturbed by incessant plots, cabals, and other circumstances of formidable annoyance. The glory of his country, however, he nobly sustained, and England was never more respected, and even feared, by foreign states, than it was under his government. At length, his constitution sank under anxiety and toil, and he expired on the 3d of September, 1658.

CROMWELL, RICHARD, son of Oliver Cromwell, was born at Huntingdon, in 1626, and succeeded his father, as lord protector, in 1658. Finding himself unable to contend with the factions hostile to him, he resigned in the following year, and he went to France on the restoration of Charles II. He returned to England in 1680, assumed the name of Clarke, and died at Cheshunt in 1712.

CRONEGK, or KRONEGK, JOHN FREDERIC, baron de, a German poet, was born at Anspach, in 1731, and died in 1758. He is the author of several tragedies and comedies, which, with the exception of the tragedy of Codrus, are less esteemed than his poems. In his poetic effusions he displays a brilliant imagination, and his diction is energetic. He is called the German Young.

CROUSAZ, JOHN PETER DE, a philosopher and mathematician, was born at Lausanne, in 1663, and at various periods filled the professor's chair of Greek and philosophy, and mathematics and philosophy, at Groningen and Lausanne. He was also tutor to Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. He died in 1750. Among his numerous works are, a Treatise on the Beautiful; The Geometry of Rectilinear and Curvilinear Lines and Surfaces; and an Examination of Ancient and Modern Pyrrhonism; but he is best known by his Criticism on Pope's Essay on Man, which called forth Warburton as a defender of the poet.

CROWNE, JOHN, a dramatist, the son of a Nova Scotian independent minister, came to England in the reign of Charles II. and was patronised, in opposition to Dryden, by Rochester. The king took him into favour, and furnished him with the plot of the comedy of Sir Courtly Nice; but died just as the poet was expecting from him a post for life. He was living in 1703; the date of his decease is not recorded. Crowne wrote seventeen comedies and tragedies, a romance, and a burlesque poem. Though far inferior in genius to Dryden, he was not without merit.

CROXALL, SAMUEL, a divine and poet, was born at Walton upon Thames, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. It was as a whig writer that he began his literary career. He obtained two livings in the metropolis, various preferments in Hereford Cathedral, and the archdeaconry of Salop, and was one of the king's chaplains. He died in 1751. He wrote The Fair Circassians, an imitation of Solomon's Song; several Poems; Scripture Politics; published an edition of Æsop; and translated a part of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, a native of Aberdeen, born in 1701, removed to London in 1722, where he was, in succession, a private tutor, a bookseller, and a corrector of the press. Early symptoms of insanity were aggravated by disappointment in love, and throughout life he manifested, more or less, a deranged intellect. Among other aberrations, he set up for a general reformer, and assumed the title of Alexander the Corrector. Cruden was, nevertheless, an acute and benevolent man. One laborious and valuable work preserves his name from oblivion—The Concordance to the Bible.

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM, celebrated as an anatomist, was born, in 1745, at Edinburgh; acquired a knowledge of anatomy and medicine at Glasgow; became librarian, and afterwards assistant and successor to Dr. Wm. Hunter; was elected F. R. S. in 1797; and died in 1809. His principal work is, The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished about 125 B. C., was the son of a barber, and a barber himself. He is said to have invented an hydraulic organ, the water clock, a kind of air-gun, and the forcing pump. A work on measuring, called Geodesia, is also attributed to him.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, was the son of the rector of Aller, in Somersetshire, where he was born in 1617. He commenced his studies, at the early age of thirteen, at Emanuel College, Cambridge. After having held the livings of North Cadbury and Ashton, the regius professorship of Hebrew, the masterships of Clare Hall and Christ's College, and a prebend of Gloucester, he died at Cambridge in 1688. His great work, which is tinctured with Alexandrian Platonism, but replete with learning, is, The True Intellectual System of the Universe.

CUJAS, or CUJACIUS, JAMES, one of the most eminent of jurists, was born at Toulouse, in 1520. His real name was Cujaus. A knowledge of Greek and Latin he aquired by his own exertions. Civil

law he studied under Ferrier, and he became an unrivalled master of it. Cujas was, at various times, professor at several celebrated universities; among them were those of Toulouse and Bourges. He died in the latter city in 1590. His works form ten folio volumes. To his pupils he was a father, and he lost considerable sums by occasionally supplying their wants.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, born at Lanark in 1712, was originally apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow; made several voyages as surgeon to the West Indies; and completed his medical education at Edinburgh. In 1746 he took his doctor's degree, and was chosen chemical teacher at Glasgow, where, in 1751, he became professor of medicine. In 1756, he obtained the chemical chair at Edinburgh; in 1765, was appointed lecturer on the Materia Medica; and, in 1766, in conjunction with Dr. Gregory, was made lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. His Lectures were exceedingly popular. He died in February, 1790. Besides his Lectures, Cullen is the author of Synopsis Nosologiæ Practicæ; and of Institutions of Medicine.

CUMBERLAND, GEORGE CLIFFORD, earl of, was born in Westmoreland in 1558, and was under the tuition of Whitgift, at Peter House, Cambridge. In 1586, he headed an expedition to South America, and he subsequently engaged in eight more enterprises of the same kind; in which, however, he gained more honour than profit. He also fought against the Spanish Armada. His chivalrous character made him a favourite of Elizabeth. He died in 1605.—His daughter and heiress, ANNE, was remarkable for her high spirit.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, a learned divine and archæologist, was born in London, in 1632, and educated at Cambridge. After having filled two subordinate livings, and taken his degree of D. D., he was, in 1691, raised to the see of Peterborough, without any solicitation on his part. He was previously known by his Treatise De Legibus Naturæ, in answer to Hobbes, and by his Essay on Jewish Weights and Measures. He was indefatigable in performing his episcopal duties till his decease in 1718. Being advised, on account of his age and infirm state, to relax a little, he replied, "It is better to wear out than rust out." After his death appeared his Origines Gentium; and his Translation of Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History.

CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, duke of, third son of George II., was born in 1721. In 1743, he was wounded at the battle of Dettingen; in 1745, being then commander-in-chief of the British troops in Flanders, he lost, but was very near gaining, the battle of Fontenoy; in the same year he was recalled to oppose Prince Charles Edward; and, in 1746, ne extinguished the Scotch rebellion, by the victory of Culloden, but stained his reputation by his subsequent cruelty. Returning to the Netherlands, he was defeated at Laufeldt. In 1756, he was placed at the head of the Hanoverian army, was beaten at Hastembeck, and capitulated at Closter Seven. He died in 1765.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, a multifarious and able writer, was a great-grandson of Bishop Cumberland, and a grandson of Dr. Bentley. It was in the master's lodge, at Trinity College, Cambridge, that he was born, Feb. 19, 1732. He was educated at the schools of Bury St. Edmunds and Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. His entrance into public life was as private secretary to Lord Halifax, with whom he went to Ireland, on that nobleman being appointed viceroy. Through the interest of his lordship he obtained the clerkship of the board of trade, and he was afterwards advanced to the secretaryship. His first literary efforts, An Elegy written on St. Mark's Eve, and The Banishment of Cicero, a drama, obtained for him but little fame. He was more fortunate in his comedy of The Brothers, which he brought out in 1769; but it was The West Indian, produced in 1771, that established his reputation. Henceforth, till the time of his decease, he continued to be one of our most fertile dramatic writers; he having been the author of between fifty and sixty pieces. In 1780 he was employed by the ministry to conduct a secret negotiation with the courts of Madrid and Lisbon. To the eternal disgrace of his employers, he was refused the reimbursement of his expenses, which amounted to £5000. This circumstance, and the suppression of the board of trade, compelled him to sell his hereditary property. With a small pension he retired to Tunbridge Wells, and gave himself up wholly to literary pursuits. In those pursuits few men have displayed more versatility and industry. Subsequently to his retirement, besides some minor productions, and most of his dramas, he published The Observer; the novels of Arundel, Henry, and John de Lancaster; Anecdotes of Spanish Painters; Calvary, a poem; the Exodiad, a poem, in conjunction with Sir James Bland Burges; and Memoirs of his own Life. He died May 7, 1811. Of the numerous productions of Cumberland many are forgotten, but some of them have a principle of vitality which secures them from oblivion. As a dramatist, a novelist, an essayist, and an autobiographer, he undoubtedly displays talents considerably

above mediocrity. As a poet, he is less successful; yet there are in the Calvary many passages which deserve praise for beauty of diction, and energy of thought.

CUNHA, Tristan da, a Portuguese navigator, accompanied Alfonso de Albuquerque in his voyage to India, in 1506; and was driven so far to the south by a tempest that he discovered the islands which bear his name. He distinguished himself in the East; returned to Portugal in 1515; was sent by King Emanuel with rich presents to the pope; and died about the middle of the sixteenth century.

CUNNINGHAM, Alexander, the son of a presbyterian minister, was born, in 1654, at Ettrick, in Scotland, and was educated in Holland, whence he came over with the Prince of Orange. After having been a travelling tutor, he was for five years British envoy at Venice. He died in 1737. He wrote a Latin History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the accession of George I.; which was translated by Dr. Thompson.—A person of the same name, an editor of Horace, died at the Hague in 1730.

CUNNINGHAM, John, a poet, born at Dublin in 1729. At the age of seventeen he wrote a farce called Love in a Mist. This introduced him among actors; and the consequence was, that he himself became a strolling player. He continued so till his decease, which was occasioned by a nervous fever, in 1773. Several of his poetical pieces were published separately as pamphlets. The whole of them have been admitted into the collections of the British Poets. They possess considerable sweetness, elegance, and descriptive power.

CURRAN, John Philpot, a celebrated Irish barrister, was born, in 1750, of humble parents, at Newcastle, near Cork; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and studied the law at the Temple. For a while he had to struggle with want of practice, and consequent penury; but at length he rose to splendid forensic eminence, and, in 1784, became a member of the Irish House of Commons. As a senator, he was a determined and formidable enemy of the government. In 1806, when the whigs came into power, he was made master of the rolls in Ireland. That office he resigned in 1814; and he died November 13, 1817. Curran was somewhat mean in face and in person, but when his fine dark eye was lighted up, in conversation or in controversy, his countenance was striking and intelligent. Though occasionally not regulated by good taste, his eloquence was copious, fervid, and expressive; sometimes fraught with bitter sarcasm and overwhelming invective, sometimes deeply pathetic, and at other times sparkling with wit, humour, and the most pungent ridicule.

CURRIE, James, an eminent physician, a native of Scotland, was born at Kirkpatrick Fleming in 1756, studied physic at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Glasgow, after which he settled at Liverpool, where he soon acquired popularity and fortune. He died in August, 1785. By his Medical Reports on the Effects of Water in febrile disorders, Currie mainly contributed to introduce the practice of affusion in cases of fever. He is the author, under the name of Jasper Wilson, of a Letter, Commercial and Political, to Mr. Pitt; and he published an edition of the works of Burns, to which he prefixed an excellent Memoir of the deceased poet, and a criticism on his works.

CURTIS, William, a botanist, born in 1746, at Alton, in Hampshire, was brought up as an apothecary, but devoted himself to botany, on which science he delivered lectures. He established an extensive garden, first at Bermondsey, next at Lambeth, and lastly at Brompton. He died in 1799. Of his works the most celebrated are, his Flora Londinensis; Botanical Magazine; and Botanical Lectures.

CURTIUS RUFUS, Quintus, a Latin historian, the date of whose existence is fixed at widely different periods (from the reign of Augustus to that of Gordian), by different writers, while some even deem the name to be fictitious. He is the author of a History of Alexander the Great, which is more praiseworthy for its style than for its correctness. The first two books of it are lost.

CUSHING, Thomas, was born at Boston in 1725, educated at Cambridge College, where he was graduated in 1744. He engaged early in public life, and in 1763, was chosen speaker of the general court of Massachusetts; and continued in the office for several consecutive years. Though patriotic in his principles, he was by no means violent, and by his intervention much good was effected between the

contending parties. He was a member of the two first continental congresses, and, on his return to his state, was chosen a member of the council. He was also appointed judge of the courts of common pleas and of probate; and on the adoption of the present constitution he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and continued so until his death in 1788.

CUSSAY, M. This honourable man, who died in 1579, was governor of Angers at the time when the infamous Charles IX. carried into effect the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Like the governors of other towns, he received orders to slaughter the protestants; but, unlike nearly all those to whom the sanguinary orders were given, he refused to obey them. To the duke of Guise he replied, "I will not stain fifty years of a spotless life by the most cowardly of assassinations."

CUSTINE, Adam Philip, count de, was born at Metz, in 1740. He entered the army when a mere child, and displayed so much ability, during the seven years' war, as to gain the notice of Frederic of Prussia. In the American war, he served in one of the regiments which France sent to the succour of the insurgents; and, on his return home, was made major-general and governor of Toulon. Having become a republican, he was placed, in 1792, at the head of the army of the Rhine, and made himself master of Mentz, but was soon compelled to retreat. He was then intrusted with the army of the North; but he had scarcely assumed the command before he was summoned to Paris, where he was guillotined, in August, 1793. Custine was a general of very slender talents, and was addicted to intemperance.

CUVELIER DE TRIE, John William Augustus, a French dramatist, was born in 1766, at Boulogne. After having been a barrister and a military officer, he began writing for the stage, and he produced no less than a hundred and ten comedies, dramas, pantomimes, and ballets, for the minor theatres. Of these some were written in conjunction with other persons. He was denominated the Corneille of the Boulevards. Cuvelier died in 1824.

CYPRIAN, Thascius Cæcilius, one of the most eminent of the fathers of the church, is believed to have been born at Carthage; was converted to Christianity about A. D. 246; succeeded Donatus, as bishop of Carthage, in 248; and, after having escaped during the persecution of Decius, was at length put to death, A. D. 258. His theological works have been translated into English by Marshall.

CYRIL, St. the apostle of the Slavi, in the ninth century, was originally named Constantine, and was called the Philosopher. He converted the Chazares, preached the gospel in Bulgaria, Moravia, and Bohemia, and invented the Sclavonic alphabet. He died at Rome, in 822. Some Moral Fables, and works on the Sclavonic language, are attributed to him.—There were two others of the same name; the one patriarch of Alexandria, the other of Jerusalem.

CZERNI-GEORGE, or George the Black, so called from the darkness of his complexion, was born of an humble family, in the neighbourhood of Belgrade, and his real name was George Petrovitsch. Wholly uneducated, he was possessed of natural talents and undaunted courage. At an early age he manifested a deadly hatred of the Turks. Having, at the head of a small troop, defeated them in many encounters, he formed the plan of liberating Servia, his country, from the Ottoman yoke. In 1800, he made himself master of Belgrade; and in 1806, after a severe struggle, he was acknowledged as Prince of Servia. He was, however, at length expelled, and he retired to Russia, where he was made a prince and general. In 1817, having again entered Servia, he was taken prisoner and beheaded by the pacha of Belgrade.

D

DACIER, Andrew, a critic of eminence, was born at Castres, in Upper Languedoc, in 1651; was made perpetual secretary of the Academy in 1713; and died in 1722. Dacier was originally a catholic, but, with his wife, became protestant, in 1685. He translated Horace, Plutarch, Epictetus, and other ancient authors; and was an indefatigable and valuable commentator on the literary remains of antiquity.

DACIER, Anne, a celebrated classical scholar, the daughter of Tanaquil le Fevre, was born at Saumur, in 1651. Her love of ancient lore was early manifested, and her talents were assiduously cultivated by her father, who was professor at the university of Saumur. At the age of twenty-two she produced an edition of Callimachus, which was so highly esteemed that she was intrusted with the editing of several of the Delphin classics. In 1683, she married M. Dacier, who had been educated by her father. The rest of her life was spent in constant literary labour; often in conjunction with her husband. She died August 17, 1720. Among her numerous

productions, translations of Homer, Anacreon, Sappho, and Terence, are the most prominent. Madame Dacier was an enthusiastic admirer of the ancient writers, in whom she could see nothing like a fault. Though deeply learned, she carefully avoided in society the display of learning; and in all the relations of private life her conduct was exemplary.

DALECHAMPS, James, a botanist and physician, was born at Caen, in 1513; studied at Montpellier; and practised at Lyons till his decease in 1588. He translated Athenæus, Galen, Cœlus Aurelianus, and other authors; but the work by which he is best known is one which cost him the labour of many years—it is a History of Plants, in eighteen books. Plumier has given the name of Dalechampia to a genus of the Euphorbia family.

DALE, Richard, an American naval commander, was born in Virginia in 1756. At twelve years of age he was sent to sea, and in 1776 he entered as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war Lexington. In the following year he was taken prisoner by a British cruiser, and after a twelve month confinement he escaped from Mill prison, and succeeded in reaching France. Here he joined, in the character of master's mate, the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship Bon Homme Richard. He was soon raised to the rank of first lieutenant, and signalized himself in the sanguinary engagement between the Bon Homme Richard and the English frigate Serapis. In 1794, the United States made him a captain in the navy, and in 1801 he took command of the American squadron which sailed in that year from Hampton roads to the Mediterranean. From the year 1802, he passed his life in Philadelphia in the enjoyment of a competent estate, and much esteemed by his fellow citizens. He died in 1826, leaving the reputation of a brave and intelligent seaman.

DALIN, Olaus Von, a Swede, was born at Winberga, in Halland, in 1708, and died in 1763. He is called the Father of Swedish poetry. He is the author of The Argus, on the plan of the Spectator; A General History of Sweden; The Liberty of Sweden, a poem; the tragedy of Brunhilda; and many minor poetical pieces. Queen Louisa Ulrica erected a mausoleum to his memory.

DALLAS, Alexander James, was born in the island of Jamaica in 1759; and was educated at Edinburgh and Westminster. In 1783 he left Jamaica for the United States, and settled in Philadelphia; taking the oath of allegiance to the state of Pennsylvania. In 1785 he was admitted to practise in the supreme court of the state, and in four or five years in the courts of the Union. During this time he prepared his Reports, and was engaged in various literary pursuits, writing much in the periodical journals. He occupied successively the offices of secretary of Pennsylvania; district attorney of the United States; secretary of the treasury, and secretary of war. On the restoration of peace in 1816, Mr. Dallas resigned his political situation, and resumed the successful practice of his profession. His services as an advocate were called for in almost every part of the union, but in the midst of very flattering expectations he died at Trenton in 1817.

DALLAS, Robert Charles, was born at Kingston, in Jamaica, and studied at the Inner Temple, but never embraced the legal profession. He died, in 1824, at Havre. He translated many works from the French; and is the author, among other things, of the novels of Perceval, Aubrey, The Morlands, and The Knights; Miscellaneous Works and Novels; Miscellaneous Writings; Not at Home, a comedy; and Recollections of Lord Byron.

DALRYMPLE, Sir David, a lawyer and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1726; educated at Eton and Utrecht; called to the Scotch bar in 1748; became a judge of the court of session in 1766, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Hailes; was appointed a judge of the justiciary in 1776; and died in 1792. His knowledge of law and of antiquities was extensive, and he was in habits of friendship with the most eminent men of the age His principal works are, Annals of Scotland, two vols. 4to.; and Memorials, &c. relating to the History of Great Britain.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John, a Scotch baronet, was for many years a baron of exchequer in Scotland. He died in 1810, at the age of eighty-four. He wrote various occasional pamphlets; but his principal work is, Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, in three vols. 4to.; the first of which was published in 1771. It is a production of considerable merit; but it caused no small outcry against the author, in consequence of his having accused Sidney and Russel of having received bribes from the French ambassador.

DALRYMPLE, Alexander, a celebrated hydrographer, the son of Sir James Dalrymple, was born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, in 1737; went to India, as a writer, in 1752, and remained there till 1763; resided there again from 1775 to 1780; was made hydrographer to the Admiralty and the India Company in 1795; and died in 1808. He is the author of many works, among which are three Collections of Voyages; The Oriental Repertory; and a Memoir of a Map of the Land round the North Pole.

DALTON, JOHN, a divine and poet, was born, in 1709, at Dean, in Cumberland; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; obtained a prebend in Worcester Cathedral, and the living of St. Mary Hill, London; and died in 1763. He wrote a volume of Sermons; Remarks on Raphael's Cartoons; several poems (in Pearch's collection); and adapted Milton's Comus to the stage.

DAMER, ANNE SEYMOUR, only child of Field-marshal Conway, was born in 1748. Almost in childhood she imbibed a love of literature, and became highly accomplished. An accidental conversation with Hume, respecting some plaster casts, turned her attention to sculpture, and she took lessons from Ceracchi and Bacon, and studied in Italy. She was also fond of dramatic amusements, and was an excellent amateur actress. She died May 28, 1808. The productions of her chisel are numerous, and do honour to her talent. Among them is a bust of Nelson, in Guildhall, and two colossal heads on Henley bridge.

DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, a protestant theologian, and an excellent hellenist, was born at Leipsic in 1699, and died in 1778. He edited and translated various classical authors, and produced a New Greek Etymological Lexicon.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, an eminent navigator, was born, in 1652, at East Coker in Somersetshire, and became a mariner at an early age. He fought, under Sir Edward Spragge, in 1673, against the Dutch; was next a logwood cutter, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in 1683, joined a buccaneering expedition to the South Seas. After having spent several years in privateer and trading vessels, he became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691, he returned to England. He subsequently commanded a king's sloop of twelve guns, but she foundered; after which he twice visited the South Seas, once as pilot to Captain Woodes Rogers. His death took place later than 1711, but the exact period of it is not known. His Voyages round the World, in four volumes, are the production of no ordinary mind; he displays a strong talent for observation, and his descriptions are natural, faithful, and striking.

DANCOURT, FLORENCE CARTON, a dramatist and comedian, was born at Fontainbleau in 1661, and was originally a barrister, but quitted the bar for the stage. As a play writer and actor he was equally successful. In a period of thirty-three years he brought out no less than sixty comic pieces, many of which still retain possession of the boards. In 1718 he retired to his estate in Berry, and till his death, in 1726, his days were spent in the practice of devotion. His works form nine vols. 12mo.—His wife, THERESA, was for forty-five years an admired actress.

DANET, PETER, an erudite ecclesiastic, was born, about the middle of the seventeenth century, at Paris, and died in 1709, by being suffocated in a slough, into which his carriage was overturned. He edited the Delphin edition of Phædrus; and compiled a Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; a Dictionary of Latin Roots; and a Latin and French and French and Latin Dictionary.

DANGEAU, PHILIP DE COURCILLON, marquis of, was born in 1638, and died in 1720. Dangeau was a man of talent, and a patron of literature. Boileau dedicated to him one of his Satires. He left, in manuscript, a Journal of the Court of Louis XIV., which extends to nearly twenty folio volumes. Extracts from it have been published.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, a poet and historian, was born near Taunton, in 1562, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. After leaving the university, he was patronised by the earl of Pembroke; subsequently became tutor to Lady Anne Clifford; was appointed poet laureat on the death of Spenser; and, at a later period, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the queen of James the First. Towards the close of life he retired to an estate in Somersetshire, where he died in 1619. Daniel is much above mediocrity as a poet, and has considerable merit as an historian.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a French author, was born at Rouen in 1649, and entered, early in life, into the society of the Jesuits. He died, at Paris, in 1728. Of his miscellaneous works one of the best is, A Voyage to the World of Descartes; an ingenious satire on the system of the philosopher. It is to his History of France, however, that he is principally indebted for his reputation. The best edition of it is that published by Griffet, in seventeen volumes 4to.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, the sublimest of the Italian poets, was born at Florence, in 1265. The family name was Cacciaguida, and that of his mother was Alighieri. The name by which he has descended to posterity is a contraction of Durante, his christian name. Brunetto Latini was his teacher, and Dante rapidly profited by his instructions. Nor were his feelings less precocious than his talents, if it be true that at the age of ten years he fell in love with the lady whom he has immortalized under the name of Beatrice. He was destined, however, in his twenty-sixth year, to marry Gemma, one of the Donati family, from whom, after having lived unhappily with her, he was separated. Before his marriage, he served his country with distinction in the wars against Arezzo

and Pisa, and also as an envoy, in which capacity he was fourteen times employed. In 1300, he was raised to be one of the eight chief magistrates of the republic. Here ended his good fortune. He belonged to the party called the Bianchi, or Whites; and their opponents, the Neri, or Blacks, having gained the ascendency, he was first banished from Florence, and afterwards condemned to be burnt alive, in case of his falling into their hands. Nearly all the remainder of Dante's life was spent in wanderings, and in fruitless struggles. At length, he found an asylum with Guido Novella, lord of Ravenna; and at Ravenna he died September 14, 1321. Dante wrote various works, but his fame rests on the Divina Commedia, which consists of three parts, Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven. In this astonishing production Dante does, indeed, "on Horror's head horrors accumulate." For boundless and wild imagination, for gloomy grandeur, for terrific energy, it has no superior; while, on the other hand, it often charms by exquisite sweetness, simplicity, and grace. The best English translation (and it is not likely to be surpassed) is that by Cary.

DANTON, GEORGE JAMES, one of the most active demagogues of the French revolution, was born at Arcis sur Aube, in 1759, and was a barrister by profession. From the year 1789 till the subversion of the monarchy he was one of the most violent and popular haranguers of the Parisan multitude; a task for which he was well qualified by his colossal stature, thundering voice, daring spirit, and extravagant yet impressive style of speaking. To the downfal of the throne he powerfully contributed. After that downfal he became one of the Executive Council, and had the merit of preventing his terrified colleagues from removing the seat of government to the other side of the Loire, when the duke of Brunswick was advancing. He was a member of the Convention, and of the Committee of Public Safety, and shared largely in all the sanguinary measures of that terrible period. It was Danton who procured the establishment of the revolutionary tribunal. A struggle for supremacy soon took place between him and Robespierre, in which he was vanquished. He perished by the guillotine in April, 1794. Criminal as Danton was in his public capacity, he was a good husband and a good father, and sometimes proved himself capable of humane and generous actions.

DARAN, JAMES, an eminent surgeon, was born, in 1701, at St. Frajon, in Gascony, and at a very early period gained a consummate knowledge of his art. He served, for a considerable time, as surgeon major in the Imperial army, and visited the greatest part of Italy. Settling at length in Paris, he turned his practice chiefly to diseases of the bladder, for the cure of which he became justly celebrated. The bougie which bears his name was invented by him. He acquired a princely fortune, but lost it by unsuccessful speculations; and he died, in narrow circumstances, in 1784, respected for his talents and his benevolent and disinterested spirit.

DARCET, JOHN, a French chemist and physician, was born, in 1725, at Douazit, in Guienne, and died at Paris in 1801. He made considerable improvements in the manufacturing of porcelain, demonstrated the diamond to be combustible, and contributed in other respects to the progress of chemical science. He wrote several papers on chemistry as connected with the arts.

DARCY, Count PATRICK, a native of Galway, in Ireland, was born in 1725, and was sent by his parents, who were partisans of the Stewart family, to be educated at Paris. Under the tuition of Clairault, he became an excellent mathematician. Darcy obtained a commission in the French army, served honourably for several campaigns, and rose to the rank of major-general. He died in 1779. Darcy is the author of an Essay on Artillery; a Memoir on Hydraulic Machines; a Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight; and various able mathematical papers.

DARU, PETER ANTHONY BRUNO, Count, a member of the French Academy and the Academy of Sciences, was born at Montpellier, in 1767; and when the revolution broke out, he was a lieutenant and commissary at war. Imprisoned in 1793, he was liberated after the fall of Robespierre, and filled several military offices under the Directory. Bonaparte, while consul and emperor, gave him his entire confidence, and raised him to the highest offices. Louis XVIII. made him a peer in 1819. Daru died September 11, 1829. As an historian, Daru is known by his valuable Histories of Venice and Britanny; as a poet, by his Cleopedia, or Theory of Reputations in Literature, by a translation of Horace, and by various minor poems.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, a poet and physician, was born, in 1721, at Elton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. After having taken his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he settled at Litchfield, whence, in 1781, he removed to Derby. He died suddenly, April 18, 1802. Darwin was a man of high talent, but was fond of paradoxes, and of singular not to say absurd hypotheses. Ample proof, both of his abilities and of his love

of eccentric doctrines, may be found in his Botanic Garden, and in his Zoonomia, or Laws of Organic Life, especially in the latter work. As a poet he is happy in description, and sometimes attains sublimity, and his versification is exquisitely polished; but he never reaches the heart, his personifications are frequently strained, and even ludicrous, and the mechanism of his verse, which has little variety, soon becomes obvious, and tiresome to the ear.

DASSIER, JOHN, a medal engraver, was born in 1677, and died in 1763. He engraved on steel a great number of medals of eminent men of the age of Louis XIV.—His son, JACOB ANTHONY, born in 1715, was for some time employed in the English mint, but resigned his office, and went to St. Petersburg. He died at Copenhagen, in 1759, while returning to London. His medals of illustrious men are remarkable not only for the beauty of the workmanship, but also for the correctness of the likeness.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JOHN MARY, a French naturalist and anatomist, a native of Burgundy, was born at Montbar in 1716, and died at Paris in 1800. At the time of his death he was a member of the Senate and of the Institute. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon, and contributed all the anatomical details to the Natural History of that eloquent writer. He is the author of Instructions to Shepherds; A Methodical View of Minerals; and various other works. France is indebted to him for the naturalization of Merino sheep.

DAUBENY, CHARLES, born in 1744, was educated at New College, Oxford; obtained a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, in 1784; was appointed archdeacon of Sarum in 1804; and died in 1827. Besides numerous Sermons and Charges, he is the author of A Guide to the Church, two vols.; Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; Remarks on the Unitarian Method of interpreting the Scriptures; and of other works: and he contributed many theological articles to the Anti-Jacobin Review. At North Bradley, of which he was vicar, he built almshouses for twelve poor persons, an asylum for four aged and blind individuals, and a school-room; and the church at Rode was erected partly at his expense.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARY, Count de, an Austrian field-marshal, was born at Vienna, in 1705. He served with applause against the Turks, and in the wars of Charles VI.; but it was his conduct when opposed to Frederic of Prussia that raised him to the rank of a great general As Imperial commander-in-chief he triumphed over the Prussian monarch at Kollin, Hochkirchen, and other places, and compelled him to raise the sieges of Prague, Dresden, and Olmutz; not, however, without himself sustaining severe defeats at Leuthen and Torgau. He died in 1766.

DAVENANT, Sir WILLIAM, the son of an innkeeper at Oxford, where he was born in 1605, was educated at Lincoln College; and, after having been in the service of the Duchess of Richmond and Lord Brooke, began to write for the stage, and was employed in getting up masks to entertain the court. He was appointed poet laureat, and governor of the Drury Lane company. He fought for Charles during the civil wars, and was knighted and made a lieutenant-general. Retiring afterwards into France, he became a Roman catholic. Being taken by a parliament vessel, while he was proceeding to Virginia, he was imprisoned, and would, it is said, have fallen a victim had he not been saved by Milton; an act of kindness which he returned at a later period. On the restoration of Charles II. Davenant obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died in 1668. His heroic poem of Gondibert, which he left unfinished, contains much genuine poetry, but is deficient in sustained interest, and is written in an ill-chosen form of stanza. Talent is displayed in all his other poetical pieces, and in his dramatic works.

DAVENANT, CHARLES, eldest son of the foregoing, was born in 1656; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; and was successively joint inspector of plays, commissioner of excise, and inspector general of exports and imports. Besides his works on political economy, which have been collected in five volumes 8vo., and contain much valuable information, he is the author of a tragedy called Circe, written when he was only nineteen, and acted with applause.

DAVID, JAMES LOUIS, a celebrated French painter, was born at Paris, in 1750, and was a pupil of Vien. Before the revolution he had already acquired fame as an artist. The course of that event threw disgrace upon him as a man. He not only, as a member of the Convention, voted for the death of the king, but also became one of the blindest and wildest idolaters of Robespierre and Marat. Nor did his jacobinical feelings cool for some years after the fall of his detestable idols. In 1800, however, Bonaparte appointed him painter to the government, and David seems to have thenceforth manifested no repugnance to seeing supreme power in the hands of a single individual. He was banished from France in 1816, and died at Brussels in December, 1825. His works are numerous, and they attest his splendid talents. Among them are The Rape of

the Sabines, The Death of Socrates, The Coronation of Napoleon, and Mars disarmed by Venus and the Graces.

DAVID, GEORGE, an impostor, whose real name was John De Coman, was born at Delft, in Holland, in 1501, and was a painter of some eminence on glass. After having rendered himself notorious among the anabaptists, he set up a sect of his own, and pretended to be the Messiah. Absurd as were his pretensions, he had many followers. Being driven from Holland, he retired to Basil, where he died in 1556. His Book of Wonders and Book of Perfection have been characterized as "the melancholy monuments of the most absurd fanaticism."

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, remarkable for an early display of great genius, was born at Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, in 1808. When only four years of age, a number of her little books were found filled with rude sketches, and poetical illustrations of them, in the characters of the printed alphabet. She possessed an eager thirst for information, and her frame was rapidly wasted by her continued intellectual application. She was of a singularly lovely person, with a prevailing expression of melancholy that was deeply interesting. She died before completing her seventeenth year, in August, 1825. A volume of her poems, prefaced by a biographical sketch, was published in New York in 1829.

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, governor of North Carolina, was born in England in 1756. He was brought to America at the age of six years, and received his education at Princeton, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1776. After pursuing for a short time the study of the law, he entered the army as a lieutenant in the legion of Pulaski, and distinguished himself by his efficiency and courage as an officer. On the termination of the war, he devoted himself with eminent success to the practice of the law. In 1787, he was chosen a delegate from South Carolina, to represent that state in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Unavoidable absence prevented him from affixing his name to that instrument. In 1790, he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and in 1799 was appointed one of the commissioners for negotiating a treaty with France. He died at Camden in 1820. He was a man of a dignified and noble person, courage as a soldier, and ability as a lawyer.

DAVIES, SAMUEL, founder of the first presbytery in Virginia, was born in Delaware, in 1724. He entered the ministry at an early age, and soon distinguished himself by his talents and eloquence. In 1759 he was chosen president of Nassau Hall, but died after holding the office but a few months, in 1762. His sermons, in three volumes, 8vo. have been often republished both in Great Britain and the United States.

DAVIES, Sir JOHN, a lawyer and poet, a native of Wiltshire, was born in 1570, at Tisbury, and studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and the middle Temple. From the latter his unruly temper occasioned his expulsion, but he was subsequently restored. While he was excluded from the Temple he produced most of his poems, and they met with deserved applause. On the accession of James I. Davies was employed in Ireland, and filled the offices of attorney general and speaker of the Commons' House. In 1620 he sat in the English parliament, and was just raised to the dignity of chief justice of England when he died, in 1626. His poems, particularly his Nosce teipsum, entitle him to hold a respectable station among the poets of his age; his prose work, on the situation of Ireland, proves him to have been a sound politician and an upright man.

DAVIES, Dr. SNEYD, a poet and divine, a native of Shrewsbury, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, and became a canon at Litchfield, master of St. John's Hospital in that city, archdeacon of Derby, and rector of Kingslow in Herefordshire. Dr. Davies is the author of Vacuna, and other poems of merit, in the collections of Dodsley and Nicholls.

DAVIES, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, born about 1712, and educated at Edinburgh, was twice an actor and twice a bookseller, in which latter capacity Dr. Campbell characterized him as "a gentleman who dealt in books." Though much respected by his numerous friends, he was not fortunate in trade. He died in 1785. He is the author of various works, of which the principal are, The Life of David Garrick; and Dramatic Miscellanies.

DAVILA, HENRY CATHERINE, an historian, was born, in 1576, at Pieve del Sacco, in the Paduan territory, and was of an illustrious family. At the age of seven he was taken to France by his father, and was brought up there. After having been page to the queen mother, and served with reputation in the army, he returned to his native country, and held several high offices under the Venetian government. He was assassinated at Crema in 1631. His History of the Civil Wars in France is one of the classical productions of the Italian language.

DAVIS, JOHN, an eminent navigator, a native of Devonshire, was born in the parish of Stoke Gabriel, near Dartmouth. He made three voyages to find out the north-west passage, in the first of which, in 1585, he discovered the Straits which

still bear his name. He subsequently went with Cavendish to the South Sea, and afterwards made several voyages to the East Indies, in the last of which he was killed, in 1605, off the coast of Malacca. He is the author of The World's Hydrographical Description; and he invented a quadrant, which was superseded by that of Hadley.

DAVOUST, Louis Nicholas, duke of Auerstadt, and prince of Eckmuhl, was born of a noble family, at Annoux in Burgundy, in 1770; studied at Brienne at the same time with Bonaparte; and entered the army in 1785. Having previously distinguished himself on various occasions, he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. He did not, however, rise to his highest pitch of reputation till the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, in which he won the titles of marshal, duke, and prince. His conduct as governor of Hamburgh, in 1813 and 1814, excited a general hatred of him. In 1815, he was made minister of war by Napoleon; and he commanded the army which capitulated under the walls of Paris. He died in June, 1823.

DAVY, Sir Humphry, the most eminent of chemists, was the son of a man who possessed a small landed property, and also followed the profession of a carver in wood. He was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, December 17, 1778. The first tendency of his genius seems to have been towards poetry, for he began to write verses when only nine years old; and, at a later period, he composed various pieces, among which was a spirited poem on the Land's End. Being, however, intended for the medical profession, he was placed with an apothecary to obtain the needful initiatory knowledge. But he had now given himself up to the study of chemistry, and was generally experimenting in the garret instead of mixing juleps, and on one occasion he produced an explosion, which so terrified his master that a separation took place. In his fifteenth year he became a pupil of Mr. Barlase of Penzance, to prepare for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. By the time that he was eighteen, he acquired the rudiments of botany, anatomy, and physiology: the minor branches of mathematics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and chemistry: but it was to chemistry that his powers were principally directed. He now became acquainted with Mr. Davies Gilbert and Mr. Gregory Watt, and was by them introduced to Dr. Beddoes, who prevailed on him to suspend his design of going to Edinburgh, and to accept the superintendence of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. It was while he was at Bristol that he made his experiments on Nitrous Oxide, which he published under the title of Researches Chemical and Philosophical. The fame which he thus acquired led to his being elected, in 1800, professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution. As a lecturer, his popularity was unbounded. In 1802, he was chosen to fill the professorship to the Board of Agriculture; and the lectures which he delivered in this capacity were subsequently embodied in his Elements of Agricultural Chemistry. Having at his command all the "appliances and means" furnished by the powerful apparatus of the Royal Institution, Davy began and pursued that course of scientific investigation which has immortalized his name. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths, the creation of the science of electro-chemistry, the invention of the safety lamp, and of the mode of preserving the copper sheathing of ships, form only a part of his labours. In 1818 he was created a baronet, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Society. The presidency he resigned in 1827, in consequence of the declining state of his health obliging him to travel. Unfortunately his constitution was too far broken to be restored by a milder climate, and he died at Geneva, May 30, 1829. Besides the works already mentioned, Davy is the author of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and of Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing; and Consolations in Travel. They were his last productions.

DAVY, John, a composer, was born at Upton Helion, in Devonshire, in 1765; and died in February, 1824. He was a pupil of Jackson, and his musical genius was manifested when he was yet little more than an infant. He composed the opera of What a Blunder, and parts of those of Perouse and the Brazen Mask, besides many songs.

DAWES, Richard, a critic, born in Leicestershire in 1708, received his education at Market Bosworth School, and Emanuel Hall, Cambridge; became master of Newcastle upon Tyne grammar school, and of St. Mary's Hospital; and died in 1766. His Miscellanea Critica is a work of great erudition.

DAY, THOMAS, a man of a philanthropic but most eccentric character, was born at London, in 1748; was educated at the Charter House and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and was killed by a kick from a horse, in September, 1789. The Devoted Legions; The Desolation of America; and The Dying Negro (the last of which was written in conjunction with his friend Bicknell), stamp him a poet. Of his prose works, Sandford and Merton, and The History of Little Jack, have become popular.

DEANE, SILAS, minister of the United States to the court of France, was born in Connecticut, and educated at Yale College. He was elected member of congress in 1774, and sent two years after as agent to France, but was superseded, in 1777, and returned. Involved in suspicions from which he could not extricate himself, he lost his reputation, and returning to Europe, died in poverty in England in 1789.

DEBURE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, a bookseller and bibliographer, was born at Paris, in 1731, and died in 1782. He is the author of a well known and useful work, in seven volumes octavo, called Instructive Bibliography, or a Treatise on the Knowledge of scarce and singular Books.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, a distinguished officer in the navy of the United States, was born in Maryland in 1779, and received his education in Philadelphia. He entered the navy in 1798, and first distinguished himself when in the rank of lieutenant, by the destruction of the American frigate Philadelphia, which had run upon a rock in the harbour of Tripoli, and fallen into the hands of the enemy. For this exploit, the American congress gave him a vote of thanks and a sword, and the president immediately sent him a captaincy. At the bombardment of Tripoli the next year, he distinguished himself by the capture of two of the enemy's boats, which were moored along the mouth of the harbour, and immediately under the batteries. When peace was concluded with Tripoli, Decatur returned home in the Congress, and afterward succeeded commodore Barron in the command of the Chesapeake. In the late war between Great Britain and the United States, his chief exploit was the capture of the British frigate Macedonian, commanded by captain Carden. In January, 1815, he attempted to sail from New-York, which was then blockaded by four British ships; but the frigate under his command was injured in passing the bar, and was captured by the whole squadron, after a running fight of two or three hours. He was restored to his country after the conclusion of peace. In the summer of the same year, he was sent with a squadron to the Mediterranean, in order to compel the Algerines to desist from their depredations on American commerce. He arrived at Algiers on the twenty-eighth of June, and in less than forty-eight hours terrified the regency into an entire accession to all his terms. Thence he went to Tripoli, where he met with like success. On returning to the United States, he was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners for the navy, and held that office till March, 1820, when he was shot in a duel with Commodore Barron. He was a man of an active and powerful frame, and possessed a high degree of energy, sagacity, and courage.

DECIUS, CNEIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS TRAJANUS, a Roman emperor, was a native of Pannonia, born at Bubalia. The Emperor Philip gave him the government of Mœsia, to put down a sedition in the legions there; but, either willingly or on compulsion, he joined the revolters, and dethroned his sovereign, A. D. 249. His first act of authority was a severe persecution of the Christians. He was slain in battle against the Goths, A. D. 251, aged fifty.

DECKER, or DEKKER, THOMAS, a dramatist of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., of whom nothing is known but that he was a prolific writer, and that he and Ben Jonson were enemies. Jonson satirized him in his Poetaster, but Decker fully avenged himself by introducing his antagonist into the comedy of Satiro-Mastix. Decker was, in truth, not an object of contempt. He sometimes wrote in conjunction with Middleton and Webster; but he is the sole author of about twenty plays, among which are Old Fortunatus, and The Honest Whore. The Gull's Horn Book, and other tracts, are also from his pen.

DEE, JOHN, a mathematician and astrologer, was born in London, in 1527, studied at Cambridge, and took the degree of doctor of civil law at Louvain. On his return to England, he obtained church preferment. Queen Elizabeth used to visit him, and not only resorted to his astrological powers, but also employed him as a political agent. By the multitude he was hated and persecuted as a sorcerer. That, in conjunction with a man named Kelly, he professed to evoke spirits, is certain; he was likewise an alchemist. For nearly ten years subsequently to 1583, he resided on the continent; and, on his coming back to England he was again patronised by Elizabeth. He died in 1608. Dee wrote several mathematical works, and was undoubtedly a man of talents and learning.

DEFFAND, MARIA DE VICHY CHAMROUD, Marchioness du, a French lady, eminent for talent, especially in conversa-

tion, and for her intimacy with the literati of the age, was of a noble family, and was born in 1697. In her twentieth year she married the Marquis du Deffand, from whom, however, she was soon separated. Her moral conduct, till she was chilled by age and blindness, was, in fact, highly reprehensible. Her selfishness, too, was extreme. Yet her house was the rendezvous of all the wit and genius of the period in which she lived. At fifty she lost her sight. She died in 1780. Her Correspondence with D'Alembert, Walpole, and others, has been published.

DEFOE, Daniel, whose family name was Foe, was the son of a butcher, and was born in London, in 1661. He was brought up for the dissenting ministry, but did not complete his clerical education. In 1685 he joined in Monmouth's rebellion, yet was fortunate enough to escape the fatal consequences. Previously to that event he had preluded as an author by publishing a satirical pamphlet, called Speculum Crapegownorum, and a Treatise against the Turks. Having secured his head, he entered into business, as a hosier, and also as a tile manufacturer, but he was not successful. His pen still continued to be active. To enumerate here even a hundredth part of his literary labours would be impracticable, as a mere catalogue of them occupies sixteen pages. Among the most prominent of his verse efforts may be placed his Trueborn Englishman, a satire, published in 1701. In rugged metre, but often with forcible thoughts and language, it reprehends the ingratitude which was manifested towards his political idol, William III. In 1702, when the high church tory party was displaying its persecuting spirit, Defoe brought out his admirable ironical pamphlet, The Shortest Way with the Dissenters. The house of commons voted it a seditious libel, and a court of justice, or rather of injustice, sentenced him to be fined, imprisoned, and pilloried. To the last of these inflictions Pope has alluded in a line which disgraces only its author. Defoe, feeling that it is crime and not the scaffold that makes shame, poured forth his feelings in a high spirited Hymn to the Pillory. While he was in confinement, he commenced The Review, a periodical which probably gave rise to the Tatler. At the end of two years he was released by Harley, and was employed on several confidential missions, particularly in contributing to effect the union with Scotland. Of the Union he afterwards published an excellent history. Towards the end of the reign of Anne he was again imprisoned for a work similar to The Shortest Way, and was again extricated by Harley. On the accession of George I. Defoe was in a manner proscribed by that very whig party of which he had been one of the most strenuous and able supporters. Disgusted with politics, he turned his genius to other subjects. The first result of his labour was the Family Instructor. In 1719 he produced the inimitable Robinson Crusoe, which speedily became popular, and must ever remain so. It was succeeded by a crowd of other performances, among which stand prominent The Adventures of a Cavalier, A Journal of the Plague in 1665, The Political History of the Devil, and a System of Magic It is a melancholy circumstance that, in spite of his talents and industry, the latter days of Defoe were darkened not only by the misconduct of a son, but by the evils attendant on penury. He died, insolvent, in the parish of Cripplegate, in April, 1731. He has been correctly described as "a man of the strongest natural powers, a lively imagination, and solid judgment, joined with an unshaken probity in his moral conduct, and an invincible integrity in his political sphere."

DELAMBRE, John Baptist Joseph, an eminent French astronomer, a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Institute, was born in 1749, at Amiens, and did not begin the study of astronomy till his thirty-sixth year, when he became a pupil of Lalande. He, however, rapidly acquired fame, and, in 1807, he succeeded his master at the college of France. He died August 18, 1822. Of his numerous and valuable works the most prominent are, A Complete Treatise of Theoretical and Practical Astronomy, three vols. 4to.; and a History of Astronomy, five vols. 4to.

DELANY, Patrick, D. D., a divine, was born in Ireland, in 1686, and died at Bath, in 1768. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and obtained, from Lord Carteret, the chancellorship of Christ Church, and a prebend in Saint Patrick's Cathedral. In 1744 he was promoted to be dean of Down. With Swift he was intimately acquainted. Among his works are, Sermons; a Life of David; Revelation examined with Candour; Reflections on Polygamy; and Remarks on Orrery's Life of Swift.

DELANY, Mary, the daughter of Lord Landsdown, and the widow of Mr Pendarves, was the second wife of Dr Delany, whom she married in 1743. She died in 1788. Mrs. Delany was a favourite of Queen Charlotte, and enjoyed a pension of three hundred pounds from the king. She possessed the talent of cutting out flowers from coloured paper with such exquisite art as almost to rival nature. In this way she formed a Flora of nearly a thousand subjects.

DELILLE, James, the most celebrated of modern French poets, was born at

Aigue Perse, in 1738, and was the natural son of a barrister, who left him only a trifling annuity. At his outset in life, Delille, though he had distinguished himself at the college of Lisieux, was compelled to earn his subsistence by teaching children the rudiments of grammar at Beauvais College. His talents, however, soon bettered his condition. By his translation of the Georgics, in 1769, his fame was established, and his admission was gained to the French Academy. His poem of The Gardens, in 1782, was equally successful. Delille accompanied Count Choiseul Gouffier to Greece and to Constantinople; and, on his return, became professor of Latin poetry at the college of France, and of belles lettres at the university of Paris. In 1794 he emigrated, but went back in 1801, and was chosen a member of the Institute. In his latter years he was blind. He died in 1813. Among his numerous works are, the poems of the Three Reigns of Nature; Imagination; Misfortune and Pity; and translations of the Eneid, and of Paradise Lost. Delille was a man of talent, and possessed exquisite metrical skill, but he had no large share of creative genius: "It must be owned," says a French critic, "that Delille, the greatest of our versifiers, was deficient in that enthusiasm, that *mens divina*, which alone constitutes the poet."

DELISLE, William, an eminent geographer, was born at Paris, in 1675, and died in 1726. In 1711, his works obtained for him admission into the Academy of Sciences; and, in 1718, a pension and the office of chief historiographer to the king. In the latter capacity he gave lessons to, and constructed various maps for, Louis the Fifteenth. Besides his numerous maps, he produced several Memoirs, and a Treatise on the Course of all Rivers.

DELISLE, Joseph Nicholas, a brother of William, was born at Paris, in 1688, and died there in 1768. He was eminent as a mathematician and astronomer. In 1724 he visited England, and met with a friendly reception from Newton and Halley. In 1727 he was invited to Russia, as royal astronomer. There he resided for twenty-one years, and, while there, he established a noble observatory, and made many valuable observations. On his return to Paris he was appointed professor in the Royal College. Lalande and Messier were among his pupils. Besides various Papers in Transactions, he is the author of Memoirs towards a History of Astronomy, two vols. 4to. and Memoirs on the new Discoveries in the North Pacific, 4to.—His brother Louis, also an astronomer, who died at Kamstchatka, in 1741, is author of an Inquiry into the proper Motion of the Fixed Stars.

DELOLME, John Louis, a native of Geneva, was born in 1745. For many years he resided in England, in which country all his works were published. He, however, returned to Switzerland, and died there in 1807. His principal productions are, A History of the Flagellants; and The Constitution of England. The last of these acquired considerable popularity, and, though by no means free from error, is not undeserving of its reputation.

DELRIO, Martin Anthony, a jesuit, was born at Antwerp, in 1551, and died in 1608 Before he became a jesuit, he filled several considerable offices in the Low Countries, and he subsequently taught philosophy, the languages, and theology. He had a knowledge of ten languages. The most remarkable of his works is that on Magic, which is curious, though strongly indicative of its author's gross credulity. Duchesne's abridged translation is preferred to the original.

DELUC, John Andrew, a natural philosopher, was born at Geneva, in 1726, and came to England at the commencement of the reign of George III. Queen Charlotte gave him a pension, and appointed him her reader. He died in 1817. He is the author of several works, among which are, Letters on the Origin and Formation of the Earth; Elements of Geology; and Geological Travels in the North of Europe, &c.

DEMOCRITUS, a celebrated philosopher, was the son of a rich citizen of Abdera, and was born about 460 B. C. Leucippus was his master in philosophy; and in the course of his travels in Egypt, Chaldea and Persia, and, perhaps, in Ethiopia and India, he greatly enlarged his stores of knowledge. Having spent, by travelling, all the fortune left him by his father, he returned to Abdera, poor in purse, but rich in wisdom. Though at first slighted by his countrymen, he ultimately acquired their affection and reverence. He died in his hundred and sixth year. All his numerous works are lost. The atomic system originated with Democritus. He was also an experimental philosopher, and first taught that the light of the galaxy arises from a multitude of stars. Many absurd stories are told of him, among which may be reckoned that of his perpetual laughter at human follies.

DEMOIVRE, Abraham, was born in 1677, at Vitri, in Champagne, and, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he settled in England, where he subsisted by teaching the mathematics. As a calculator he was so skilful that his name has become almost proverbial. He died in 1754. The Doctrine of Chances is his best known production; but he wrote also a work on Annuities; Miscellanea Analytica; and

some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

DEMOSTHENES, whom his great Roman rival calls "the most perfect of orators," was the son of a sword blade manufacturer at Athens, and was born about 381 B. C. Left an orphan at seven years of age, he was neglected and cheated by his unworthy guardians. He, however, obtained the lessons of Plato and Euclid of Megara; and, having witnessed the applause bestowed on Callistratus, he became eager to win the palm of eloquence. With incessant care he laboured to rid himself of an impediment in his speech, and other personal defects, and to acquire self-confidence and grace of action. Isæus was his preceptor in the rhetorical art. His first trial of his powers was in an action against his guardians, for their misconduct, and he was completely successful. A nobler field was soon opened to him. During the Phocian and Olynthian wars he opposed with admirable talent and vigour the designs of Philip of Macedon. But in the field he was seen to less advantage than in the popular assembly. At the battle of Cheronæa he displayed a woeful deficiency of personal courage. Still he retained his influence at Athens, and foiled his accuser Æschines, till, at length, being found guilty of accepting bribes, he fled to Egina. A new Greek confederacy against Macedon being, however, projected, he was recalled and triumphantly received at Athens. But the victory of Antipater soon destroyed the new born hope of freedom, and Demosthenes became the victim. He sought an asylum in the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, and, finding it was intended to force him away, he took poison, and died at the foot of the altar, B. C. 322.

DEMOUSTIER, Charles Albert, a French writer, was born at Villers Coteret, in 1760, and died there in 1801. By the father's side he was descended from Racine, and by the mother's from La Fontaine. He was a member of the Institute. Demoustier wrote several comedies, and Letters to Emily on Mythology. His works manifest talent, but are deformed by affectation and a perpetual effort to be brilliant. In his private character he was truly amiable.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, a learned Scotch writer, was born in 1579; was educated at Aberdeen and Cambridge; and died at Bologna in 1625, at which place he was professor. Dempster was indefatigably studious, and possessed of a wonderful memory; but he was of a singularly quarrelsome disposition. He is the author of Antiquitatum Romanarum Corpus; a Commentary on Justinian's Institutes; Menologium Sanctorum Scotorum; and other works.

DENHAM, Sir John, a poet, the son of the chief baron of the Irish exchequer, was born in 1615, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. Gaming, however, to which he was early addicted, impeded his studies, and impaired his fortune. In 1641 he published the Sophy, a tragedy, and in 1643 Cooper's Hill. He espoused the cause of Charles I. and lost his estate in consequence. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor of the royal buildings. He died in 1688. Among the minor poets Denham holds a respectable place. His poems are frequently elegant, spirited, and marked by much felicity of expression.

DENHAM, Lieut. Col. Dixon, an enterprising traveller, and gallant officer, was born in London, in 1786, and was originally intended for the law, but went to Spain, as a volunteer, in 1811, obtained a lieutenancy, and served with honour in the peninsula and at Waterloo. In 1821, he was chosen to proceed on a journey of discovery into the interior of Africa; and, in conjunction with Clapperton and Oudney, he penetrated into Bournou, and added greatly to our knowledge of African geography. He returned to England, in 1824, and published a Narrative of his travels. In 1826 he was appointed governor of Sierra Leone, and in that pestilential colony he died on the 9th of June, 1828.

DENINA, Charles John Maria, an Italian historian, was born, in 1731, at Revel, in Piedmont, and died at Paris, in 1813. For many years he was professor of rhetoric at Turin, but was deprived of his office, in consequence of having offended the government. In 1804, Napoleon appointed him his librarian. Denina is the author of many excellent works, the principal of which are, A History of the Revolutions of Italy; A History of Piedmont; The Political and Literary History of Greece; The Revolutions of Germany; and a History of Western Italy.

DENMAN, Dr Thomas, an eminent physician, a native of Derbyshire, was born at Bakewell, in 1735, and settled in

London, after having served as surgeon in the navy. It was to the obstetrical branch of the medical art that he principally turned his attention, and he rose in it to the highest reputation. He died November 26, 1815. Dr. Denman is the author of An Essay on Puerperal Fever; Aphorisms; The Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery; and other able works.

DENNER, Balthasar, a painter, born at Hamburgh, in 1685, and died at Rostock, in 1747, was remarkable for his patient and minute imitation of nature in his portraits; of which curious proofs are extant in two pictures of an old man and woman, and in the likenesses of himself and his family. The grain of the skin, the hairs, the down, the glassy humour of the eyes, are all delineated with the utmost exactness.

DENNIE, Joseph, born in Boston, in 1768, displayed an early fondness for polite literature, and entered Harvard College in 1787. In 1790 he left this institution, and commenced the study of the law; but made little progress in the practice of his profession, in consequence of a strong attachment to literary pursuits. In the spring of 1795 he established a weekly paper in Boston under the title of The Tablet, but it died from want of patronage. Soon after, he went to Walpole to edit the Farmer's Museum, a journal in which he published a series of papers with the signature of the Lay Preacher. In 1799 he removed to Philadelphia, where he had received an appointment in the office of the secretary of state. He subsequently established the Port Folio, a journal which acquired reputation and patronage. He died in 1812. Mr. Dennie was a man of genius, and a beautiful writer, but wanted the industry and judgment, which might have secured him a competent subsistence and a permanent reputation.

DENNIS, John, a dramatist and critic, was born, in London, in 1657; was educated at Harrow School, Caius College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and died in 1733-4. Having dissipated a fortune, and outlived an annuity which he had reserved on selling his place of landwaiter, his latter days were spent in poverty, aggravated by blindness. Almost throughout his life he was in a state of hostility with some one or other of the wits of the age. Pope, whom he attacked with vulgar malignity, chronicled him in the Dunciad. As a poet and dramatic writer he is below mediocrity; as a critic he is far from being contemptible.

DENON, Baron Dominic Vivant, was born at Chalons sur Saone, in Burgundy, in 1747. After having been page of the chamber and gentleman in ordinary to Louis XV. he resided for several years in Italy, as secretary of embassy, during which period he applied himself sedulously to the study of the arts. He was one of those whom Bonaparte selected to accompany him to Egypt. While there, he alternately wielded the pencil and the sword, and both with equal dexterity. His work on the Egyptian expedition, the numerous and fine drawings for which were made by himself, would alone be sufficient to immortalize his name. Napoleon was warmly attached to him, gave him the superintendence of the museums and the medallic mint, and consulted him on all affairs that were connected with the arts. The column in the place Vendôme was constructed under his direction. He died at Paris, April 25, 1825, universally beloved for his good qualities, and admired for his talents and the purity of his taste.

D'EON. See Eon de Beaumont.

DERHAM, William, a celebrated divine, born at Stoughton, near Worcester, in 1657, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; obtained the livings of Wargrave and Upminster; and, upon the accession of George I. was made king's chaplain, and a canon of Windsor. In 1702 he was elected F. R. S., and in 1730 received the degree of D. D. He died in 1735. His three principal works are, Physico-Theology; Astro-Theology; and Christo-Theology; of these, the first demonstrates "the being and attributes of God from his works of creation;" the second, "from a survey of the heavens." The Physico-Theology was originally delivered as sermons at Boyle's Lecture. Derham's earliest production was The Artificial Clock Maker.

DERMODY, Thomas, a poet, the son of a schoolmaster, was born at Ennis, in the south of Ireland, in 1775, and made such an early progress in learning that, when he was only nine years old, he assisted his father in teaching Greek and Latin. But at the same time he acquired habits of low company and intoxication, which proved his bane. He was patronised by the countess of Moira, the marquis of Hastings, Sir James Bland Burges, and others, and at one period held a commission in the army, but patronage was rendered unavailing by his besetting faults. He died, in 1802, at Sydenham, in Kent. His poems, most of which were written hastily, and under the pressure of necessity, contain many passages of great fancy, animation and elegance.

DERZHAVINE, Gabriel Romanovitsch, a Russian poet and statesman, was born at Casan, in 1743, and died in 1816. After having been in the army for fourteen years, he entered the civil service, and rose to elevated stations. The emperor Alexander made him minister of jus-

tice; but Derzhavine withdrew from office in 1803. Among the bards of his country he holds the highest place; his works glow with poetical fire, and his versification is worthy of the sentiments which are conveyed in it.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a divine and experimental philosopher, was born at Rochelle, in France, in 1683, and brought over to England when only two years old. He was educated at Oxford. In 1712 he settled in London, and began to deliver lectures on the sciences, a practice which he continued till his death, in 1749. Notwithstanding that he was an indefatigable man, and possessed some church preferment, he died poor. Desaguliers translated Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy; published his own lectures, as A Course of Experimental Philosophy; and wrote many papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

DESAIX DE VOIGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTHONY, a celebrated French general, of noble descent, was born in 1768, in Auvergne, and entered the army, as second lieutenant, when he was only fifteen. In 1796, he commanded a division of the army of the Rhine, and gallantly defended fort Kehl; in 1798, he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he gained several victories, and received from the natives the honourable appellation of the just Sultan; and, on the 14th of June, 1800, he fell at the battle of Marengo, at the very moment when he had contributed to turn the scale of victory by an impetuous charge on the Austrian line.

DESAULT, PETER JOSEPH, an eminent surgeon, was born at Magny Vernais, in Franche Comté, in 1744, and was a pupil of Anthony Petit, Louis, and Sabathier. He acquired a great and well earned reputation at Paris, and was surgeon in chief to the Hotel Dieu. He died, in 1795, while in attendance on the Dauphin, and was suspected to have been poisoned. Desault published a Treatise on Surgical Diseases; and was one of the editors of The Surgical Journal. He invented various instruments, and by his skill contributed to decrease the number of amputations.

DESCARTES, RENE, or RENATUS, a philosopher, eminent in various ways, was a native of Touraine, born at La Haye, in 1596; was descended from an ancient family; and was educated at the Jesuits college at La Flèche. His progress was rapid, particularly in mathematics. From 1616 to 1621 he served, as a volunteer, under the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Bavaria, and Count Bucquoi, in Holland, Bavaria, and Hungary. After having travelled widely, he sold his estate, and settled in Holland, in 1629, to pursue his studies undisturbed. For twenty years he assiduously continued his labours in metaphysics, chemistry, anatomy, astronomy, and geometry, and during that period he produced the works which have immortalized his name. At length, some of his metaphysical opinions having excited a persecution against him, he accepted an invitation from Christina of Sweden, to reside at her court. He, however, died at Stockholm, February 11, 1650, shortly after his arrival in that capital. His works, among which are The Principles of Philosophy, Metaphysical Meditations, a Treatise on the Passions, a Treatise on Man, and a Discourse on the Method of seeking Truth in the Sciences, occupy nine volumes in quarto. While he lived, it was chiefly as a metaphysician that Descartes was celebrated, but his metaphysics, though strongly manifesting his genius, are now almost forgotten; his system of vortices, too, which once had partisans, is completely discarded; and it is to his geometrical and algebraical discoveries, which he himself undervalued, that he is indebted for the most solid part of his fame.

DESEZE, Count RAYMOND, or ROMAIN, a French advocate, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1750, and gained considerable reputation at the Parisian bar previously to 1792; but it was in that year he established his character as a man of courage, by undertaking the defence of Louis XVI. after Target had declined the dangerous task. His speech on that occasion had merit, but did not display any of the higher powers of eloquence. Though imprisoned during the reign of the Jacobins, he escaped the scaffold, and he held no public office till the return of the Bourbons, when honours and rewards were heaped upon him. He died in 1828.

DESFORGES, PETER JOHN BAPTIST CHOUDARD, an actor and author, was born at Paris, in 1746. At the age of nine years he attempted to write two tragedies. After he left college, he studied medicine, then drawing, and ended, in 1769, by going on the stage, and at the same time writing for it. He quitted it, however, in 1782, to be solely an author. He died in 1806. Desforges is the author of twenty-four comedies, and of several romances. Of his comedies, Tom Jones in London, and the Jealous Wife, are still acted. His romances, one of which contains his own history, are marked by shameless immorality.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTA DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE, was born at Paris, about 1633 or 1634, and in her youth was much admired at the French court. She was handsome, witty, accomplished, and of dignified and prepossessing manners.

Her husband was a Poitevin gentleman. She was in habits of friendship with most of the eminent men of her time; but it is singular that, like Madam de Sevigné, she was "high gravel blind" to the merit of Racine. She died, in 1694, of cancer in the breast, after twelve years of suffering. Her tragedies, comedies, and operas, are failures, and many of her poems are not above mediocrity; but her Idyls, and some of her Eclogues, Elegies, and Moral Reflections, will preserve her name from oblivion.

DESHOULIERES, Antoinetta Theresa, a daughter of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1682, and died unmarried, in 1718, after having for twenty years been, like her mother, the victim of cancer. Though not equal in talent to her mother, with whose works her own are generally printed, she possessed a considerable portion of poetical merit.

DESLAURIERS, M., a comedian, of whom little more is known than that he went to Paris, about 1606, was an actor in the company of the hotel of Burgundy, and was living in 1634. He took the name of Bruscambille, under which he published some ludicrous and often obscene pieces, which were collected into one volume in 1619. His works are alluded to by Sterne, and, worthless as they are, the rarity of copies renders them an object of bibliomaniac research.

DESMAHIS, Joseph Francis Edward de Corsemblue, a French dramatist, was born at Sully sur Loire, in 1722, and died in 1761. Besides many fugitive poems, which were much admired, two unfinished plays, and two which were never acted, he wrote The Lost Letter, or the Impertinent, a comedy. Desmahis was a man of an excellent heart. "When my friend laughs," said he, "it is his business to tell me the cause of his joy; when he weeps, it is my business to find out the cause of his sorrow."

DESSALINES, John James, one of those extraordinary characters who were thrust forward to greatness by the French revolution, was a native of the Gold Coast, in Africa, and was originally a slave to a free black in St. Domingo. When the disturbances first began in that colony he took an active part. He became second in command to Toussaint l'Ouverture, and, after the imprisonment of that chief, he displayed so much talent and courage that, on the 6th of October, 1804, he was chosen to be emperor of Hayti, under the title of James I. He did not long hold his new dignity; for he fell the victim of a conspiracy, in October, 1806.

DESTOUCHES, Philip Nericault, a French dramatic writer, was born at Tours, in 1680, and died at Paris, in 1754. He was a member of the Academy. At his outset in life he was a strolling player, but chance introduced him to M. de Puysieux, who withdrew him from the stage, and formed him for a diplomatist. Destouches was intrusted with several important diplomatic missions; but he abandoned that career, and became a writer for the stage. His comedies form six volumes 8vo. The best of them are Le Glorieux and Le Philosophe Marié.

DEURHOFF, William, a native of Amsterdam, born in 1650, and by trade a boxmaker, was the founder of a sect, which is not yet quite extinct, under the title of Deurhoffians. He represented the Divine Nature under the idea of a power or energy diffused through the whole universe, and acting upon every part of the vast machine. His works are, The Theology of Deurhoff, two volumes quarto, and a first volume of The Metaphysics of Deurhoff. The latter was published in 1717, in which year he died.

DEVEREUX. See Essex.

DEVONSHIRE, Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of, a female who was remarkable for talents as well as beauty, was the eldest daughter of Earl Spencer, and was born in 1757. In her seventeenth year she married the Duke of Devonshire. She died March 30, 1806. Of her poetical compositions only a few have seen the light, among which are Zephyr and the Storm, and Verses on the Passage of the St. Gothard. They are elegant and animated.

DEWES, Sir Simonds, an antiquary, born at Coxden, in Dorsetshire, in 1692, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was created a baronet by James the First, but in the Long Parliament he espoused the popular cause. He died in 1650. His principal production is, The Journals of the Parliaments during the reign of Elizabeth.

DE WITT, John, an eminent and enlightened Dutch statesman, the son of a burgomaster of Dort, was born in 1625. He was educated at his native place, and, in his twenty-third year, published an excellent mathematical work, the Elements of Curve Lines. After having been pensionary of his native city, he was chosen pensionary of Holland. In the latter capacity he concluded a peace with Cromwell, by one article of which the family of Orange was excluded from the stadtholdership. This article was afterwards converted into a law under the title of the Perpetual Edict. His death was eventually the result of this measure. For some years he filled his high office with approbation, but, in 1672, when Holland was invaded by the French, he and his brother Cornelius were murdered by the populace

in consequence of their having opposed the placing of the supreme authority in the hands of the prince of Orange.

DEXTER, Samuel, an eminent American lawyer and statesman, was born in Boston in 1761. He received his education at Harvard College, where he was graduated with honour in 1781. Engaging in the study of the law, he soon succeeded in obtaining an extensive practice. He enjoyed successively a seat in the state legislature, and in the house of representatives and senate of the United States; and in each of these stations he secured a commanding influence. During the administration of Mr. Adams, he was appointed secretary of war, and of the treasury; but on the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, he resigned his public employments, and returned to the practice of his profession. For many years he was extensively employed in the courts of Massachusetts, and in the supreme court of the United States, where he was almost without a rival. He died suddenly at Athens, New-York, in 1816. Mr. Dexter was tall, muscular and well formed. His eloquence was clear, simple and cogent: and his powers were such as would have made him eminent in any age or nation.

DIAZ, Bartholomew, a Portuguese navigator, one of the household of John II. of Portugal, was intrusted with the command of two small vessels, in 1486. With these he succeeded in pushing far beyond his predecessors, and discovering the Cape of Good Hope, which he named the Cape of Tempests. The king, however, gave it the more auspicious name which it still bears. Diaz perished in a storm, off the Cape, in 1500.

DIBDIN, Charles, born about 1748, at Southampton, was the son of a silversmith, and was educated at Winchester school, with a view of providing for him in the church. The love of music, however, seduced him from clerical pursuits, and, at the age of sixteen, after having failed in obtaining a situation as a village organist, he took up his abode in London. For some years he was at once a composer for the stage and an actor, and in both capacities was applauded. His first effort was a comic opera, called the Shepherd's Artifice, written and set by himself, which was brought out at Covent Garden, in 1765. In the course of thirty years, he produced about fifty pieces of a similar kind. For two seasons he was manager of the Circus. He then established an entertainment, in which he was the sole performer; singing his own songs, accompanying himself on the piano, and connecting the songs by prose. Under various names this entertainment was popular for a long period. Dibdin also, for a while, enjoyed from government a pension of two hundred pounds, but lost it on a change of administration. In the closing years of his life he would have suffered all the ills of poverty, had not a subscription been raised to purchase for him an annuity. He died in 1814. Besides his dramatic pieces, he produced many works, among which are three novels; a History of the Stage; his Professional Life; and A Musical Tour. His songs, of which he wrote thirteen or fourteen hundred, form his best title to fame. Of such a number many are of course below mediocrity, but very many are of a superior order. His sea songs, in particular, are unrivalled, and give him a fair claim to be considered as the British naval lyrist.

DICKINSON, John, a celebrated political writer, was born in Maryland in 1732, and educated in Delaware. He pursued the study of law, and practised with success in Philadelphia. He was soon elected to the state legislature, and distinguished himself as an early and efficient advocate of colonial rights. In 1765 he was appointed by Pennsylvania a delegate to the first congress, held at New York, and prepared the draft of the bold resolutions of that body. His celebrated Farmer's Letters to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies were issued in Philadelphia in 1767; they were reprinted in London with a preface by Dr. Franklin, and a French translation of them was published at Paris. While in congress, he wrote a large number of the most able and eloquent state papers of the time, and as an orator he had few superiors in that assembly. He conscientiously opposed the declaration of independence, and his opinions upon this subject rendered him for a time unpopular, but they did not permanently affect his reputation and influence. He was afterwards a member of congress and president of Pennsylvania and Delaware, successively. He died at Wilmington in 1808. Mr. Dickinson was a man of a strong mind, great knowledge and eloquence, and much elegance of taste and manners.

DICKSON, Adam, a Scotch divine and agriculturist, was a native of East Lothian, and was for twenty years minister of Dunse, in Berwickshire, whence he removed into his native county. He died of a fall from his horse in 1776. He is the author of a Treatise on the Agriculture of the Ancients—one of the best works on the subject; and also of a Treatise on Agriculture, in two volumes.

DICKSON, James, a botanist, a native of Scotland, died in London, in 1822. He was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society, and a vice-president of the Horticultural Society. Dickson commenced life as a working gardener, and rose by his

own exertions. Besides several papers in Transactions, he is the author of Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ.

DICQUEMARE, James Francis, a naturalist, was born at Havre, in 1733, and died in 1789. He was a man of diversified talent. Besides having thrown so much light on the history of marine invertebral animals, as to gain the title of "the Confidant of Nature," he had considerable merit as a painter, furnished some charts to the Oriental Neptune, and possessed a knowledge of astronomical and nautical science.

DIDEROT, Denis, born in 1713, at Langres, in Champagne, was the son of a cutler. He was educated by the Jesuits, and was designed for the church, and, subsequently, for the law. Both, however, were rejected by him, and he entered on the career of literature at Paris. Translating was his earliest resource, and Stanyan's History of Greece was the work with which he began. His Essay on Merit and Virtue was his first original production. It was succeeded, in 1746, by his Philosophical Thoughts, which the parliament of Paris condemned to the flames, and, by so doing, insured its popularity and that of the author. They were reprinted, under the title of A New Year's Gift for Freethinkers. Long afterwards, he added a second part, in which his atheistical principles were less carefully concealed. The same principles in his Letter on the Blind caused him to be imprisoned for nearly four months at Vincennes. Diderot now formed the plan of that extensive undertaking The Encyclopædia. On this Dictionary, the first two volumes of which appeared in 1751, he was engaged for many years. The department of arts and trades, the history of ancient philosophy, and numerous other articles, were contributed by him. While he edited this compilation, his pen was also busily employed on various original compositions, some of which are repugnant to decency. Poverty would, nevertheless, have embittered his latter days had not Catherine of Russia extended to him an efficient patronage. Diderot visited Saint Petersburgh in 1773, and remained there for some months. He died July 30, 1784. His works form 15 vols. 8vo. Diderot was a man of great talent, and extensive knowledge; but his style, though sometimes eloquent, has many defects, and his sentiments are too often deserving of the severest reprobation.

DIDIUS JULIANUS SEVERUS, an ephemeral emperor of Rome, born A. D. 133, was a man of rank, and of some talent, having been consul general of an army, and vanquisher of the Catti. After the murder of Pertinax, the Prætorian bands put up the empire to auction, and it was purchased by Didius. He, however, enjoyed his new dignity but two months and five days, for he was slain by the soldiery, in order to make their peace with Severus.

DIDOT, Francis Ambrose, one of the most celebrated of modern printers, was born at Paris, in 1730, and died there in 1804. He raised the typographical art in France to the highest point of perfection; established a foundry, in which he cast types of great beauty; invented various instruments to give correctness to the letters; improved printing presses and stercotype; and spared no pains to render wholly free from errors the editions which he published.

DIDYMUS, a native of Alexandria, the son of a salt fish seller, was surnamed the Grammarian, and also, from his unremitting studies, Chalcentres, or the Brazen Bowelled. He lived under the reign of Augustus, and was certainly the most fertile, probably the weakest, of writers, for the number of his works is variously estimated at from three thousand to six thousand. They have all perished.

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, a son of the burgomaster of Cuylenberg, in Holland, was born in 1593. Having failed in trade, he went to India as a cadet. There, the beauty of his handwriting procured him admission into a government office, and, in the course of a few years, he rose to be governor-general. That high office he filled with honour to himself and advantage to his country. He died in 1645. Tasman, the navigator, whom he sent on a voyage of discovery, in 1642, gave the name of his employer to a part of New Holland.

DIEZ, John Martin, commonly known by the name of the Empecinado, was born in 1775, in the province of Valladolid, in Spain, was the son of a peasant, and served in the Spanish army during the war against France from 1792 till 1795. In 1808, he was one of the very first, if not the first, who set on foot the guerrilla warfare against the armies of Napoleon. He was successful in numberless engagements, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. This gallant and patriotic officer was desirous to secure the freedom as well as the independence of his country, and was, in consequence, put to an ignominious death by his ungrateful sovereign, August 18, 1825.

DIGBY, Sir Kenelm, the eldest son of Sir Everard, who suffered for participating in the gunpowder plot, was born, in 1603, at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, and was educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. On his return from his travels he was knighted by James I. By Charles I.

he was appointed to several offices. In 1628, some disputes having arisen with the Venetians, he sailed with a small squadron to the Levant, defeated their fleet at Scanderoon, and rescued many prisoners from the Algerines. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament, but was released in 1643. Between that period and the Restoration his time was spent partly in France, and partly in England, and much of it was devoted to study. When the Royal Society was established, he was appointed one of its council. He died in 1665. Digby was originally a protestant, but became a catholic in 1636. He was brave, learned, and eloquent, but somewhat of a visionary, and was a believer in occult qualities. His principal works are, A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies; a Treatise declaring the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul; and Peripatetic Institutions. The corpuscular philosophy was that which he adopted.

DILLENIUS, John James, an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt, in 1687, was educated at Giessen as a physician. His first botanical work was A Catalogue of the Plants of Giessen, with plates. William Sherard brought him to England, in 1721, where Dillenius published an enlarged edition of Ray's Synopsis; the Hortus Elthamensis; and Historia Muscorum; all illustrated with plates admirably drawn and engraved by himself. He died in 1747. Dillenius is considered as the father of cryptogamic botany.

DILLON. See Roscommon.

DIMSDALE, Baron Thomas, the son of an apothecary at Theydon Gernon, in Essex, was born in 1712, and settled at Hertford as a medical practitioner, and took his degree in 1761. Such was his superiority as an inoculator, that the Empress Catherine invited him to Russia, paid him magnificently for his services, and gave him the title of baron. On his return to England he opened a banking house, and also became a member of parliament. He died in 1800. He published a Treatise, and Tracts, on Inoculation.

DINEZ DA CRUZ, Anthony, the most eminent of modern Portuguese lyric poets, was born at Castelho de Vide, in 1730, and died at Rio de Janeiro, about the end of the last century. Pindar was his model. Besides his Odes, Dinez wrote an heroic poem, and a great number of erotic pieces, epistles, sonnets, and idylls.

DINOCRATES, or DINOCHARES, a Macedonian architect, who proposed to Alexander to cut Mount Athos into a statue of that monarch. Alexander employed him more usefully in building Alexandria. Dinocrates also rebuilt the temple of Ephesus. He died in Egypt, under the reign of Ptolemy.

DIO, or DION CASSIUS, whose real name appears to have been Cassius Dion Cocceianus, was born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, about the end of the second century. He was twice consul, and governed various provinces. Retiring to his native country, he died at the age of seventy. He wrote, in eight books, a Roman History, of which more than half is unfortunately lost.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, a Greek rhetorician and philosopher, was born, in the first century, at Prusa, in Bithynia, and resided at Rome for many years. He was, however, obliged to fly to Thrace, to avoid being put to death by Domitian; but, after the death of the tyrant, he returned to Bithynia. He died at an advanced age. His eighty orations, which are extant, are remarkable for purity and simplicity of style.

DIOCLETIAN, Caius Valerius Aurelius, Emperor of Rome, was born at Dioclea, or Doclea, in Illyria, of humble parents. After having served with applause under Aurelian, Probus, and Carus, and been consul, he was raised to the throne by the soldiery, A. D. 284, on the death of Numerian. He reigned gloriously for eighteen years, excepting his persecution of the Christians; and then, tired of pomp, he abdicated, and retired to Salona, where he built a palace. He died, A. D. 313.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a Greek historian, who flourished in the fourth century, was born at Agyrium, in Sicily, and travelled into most of the provinces of Europe and Asia, and also into Egypt. He afterwards settled at Rome. The result of his studies and researches was, An Universal History, in forty books, of which only fifteen are extant. Erroneous in its chronology, and often fabulous or trivial in its details, we must, nevertheless, regret that so much of it is lost.

DIOGENES, surnamed the Cynic, a Greek philosopher, was born B. C. 413, at Sinope, in Pontus. He accompanied his father to Athens, and became a pupil of Antisthenes, and appears to have carried to its highest pitch the cynical doctrine of his teacher. Even the conveniences of life he held in utter contempt. Some of the stories, however, which are told of him, such as his living in a tub, and his open indecency, are of very doubtful authority. That many of his sayings and replies were full of point and spirit is certain. At an advanced period of his life he was taken by pirates, and sold to Xeniades, a Corinthian, who intrusted him with the education of his son. This task he executed admirably—a circumstance which affords a presumptive proof of the falsehood of many things that are laid to his charge. It was during his residence

at Corinth that occurred his famous interview with Alexander the Great. He died in that city, in his ninetieth year. None of his writings have been spared by time.

DIOGENES, LAERTIUS, so called from his birthplace, Laerta or Laertes, in Cilicia, is believed to have lived under the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. Nothing of his history is known. He is the author of Lives of the Philosophers, in ten books.

DIONYSIUS of HALICARNASSUS, an ancient critic and historian, was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria. Of his life nothing is known, but that he went to Rome, A. D. 30, and spent twenty-two years in that city. He is the author of Roman Antiquities, of which only a part is extant; and of a Treatise on the Arrangement of Words; on the Eloquence of Demosthenes; and on other subjects.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient geographer, was called Periegetes, from his poem in Greek verse, intitled Periegeses, or Survey of the World, was a native of Alexandria, in Susiana, and is believed to have lived about A. D. 140. His work was commented upon by Eustathius; and translated into Latin by Priscianus and others.

DIOPHANTUS, a native of Alexandria, the period of whose existence is doubtful, some placing it before and others after the Christian era, was a famous mathematician, whom the ancients classed with Pythagoras and Euclid. If not the inventer of algebra, he is at least the author of the oldest extant treatise on it. He is said to have lived to the age of eighty-four.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, an ancient physician and botanist, was born at Anazarba, in Cilicia. Some suppose him to have lived in the time of Nero; others, in that of Adrian. He is the author of a work, in Greek, on the Materia Medica, in twenty-four books, of which only five have been preserved.

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German chemist and physician, who in some of his writings took the name of Christianus Democritus, was born, in 1672, at Frankenstein, in Hesse, and was the son of a Lutheran minister. Renouncing the protestant religion, he published against it two abusive works. For many years he led a wandering life, was more than once imprisoned, and was expelled from various countries. In pursuing his alchemical researches, he discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which bears his name. Though he had prophesied that he would not die till 1808, he took leave of the world in 1734. His works form three volumes quarto.

DITTON, HUMPHRY, a geometrician, born in 1675, at Salisbury, was originally a dissenting minister; but, on the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton, became mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, which situation he held till his decease, in 1715. In conjunction with Whiston, he formed a scheme for discovering the longitude, and thus brought on himself a filthy and foolish lampoon from Swift; which, poor as it was, is said to have preyed on his mind and caused his death. He published The Institution of Fluxions, and other works.

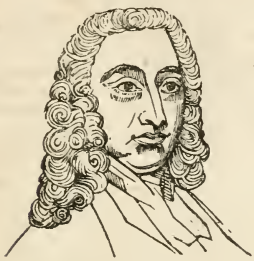
DODD, Dr. WILLIAM, a native of Lincolnshire, was born at Bourne, in 1729, and was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. While at college, he produced his version of Callimachus. Having taken orders, he settled in London, became a popular preacher, and obtained valuable church preferment. But Dodd was vain, extravagant, and not nice in his expedients to accomplish his purposes. He endeavoured to procure by bribery the living of St. George's Hanover Square, and for this criminal attempt he was struck off the list of king's chaplains. Pressed by his necessities, he next ventured on a more dangerous step, which proved fatal. He forged a bond on his former pupil, the earl of Chesterfield, and for this crime he suffered in 1777, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which were made to save him. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, Sermons, 4 vols.; Thoughts in Prison; Sermons to Young Men, 3 vols.; A Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. folio; Reflections on Death; and The Sisters, a novel.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer of great talents, a native of Northumberland, was the projector of the Vauxhall Bridge, the South Lambeth Waterworks, the Gravesend Tunnel, the Surrey Canal, and many other public works. He also wrote an Account of the Principal Canals; Reports on the Gravesend Tunnel; Letters on the Improvement of the Port of London; and Observations on Water. He died, in a state of penury, at Cheltenham, in 1822, in his sixty-second year.

DODD, GEORGE, a civil engineer, the son of the foregoing, inherited his father's talents, and, like his father, was unfortunate. He died in 1827, at the age of forty-four. He was the planner, and for a while the resident engineer, of the Strand Bridge; and was likewise the projector of the steam passage boats from the metropolis to Margate and Richmond.

DODDRIDGE, Sir JOHN, an English judge and writer, was born, in 1555, at Barnstaple, in Devonshire; was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; became one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1613; and died in 1628. Among other works,

he wrote A History of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester; the Lawyer's Light; The English Lawyer; and The Law of Nobility and Peerage.



DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, born in the metropolis, in 1702, was the son of a tradesman, who was of the same family as the judge. He was educated for the dissenting ministry, by Mr. Jennings of Kibworth. In 1722, he became minister at Kibworth, whence, in 1725, he removed to Market Harborough. At the latter place, in 1729, he opened an academy, but transferred it, in the same year, to Northampton, on being appointed pastor of a congregation at that town. He died at Lisbon, of a pulmonary complaint, in 1756. Doddridge was a pious and benevolent man, of an elegant and highly gifted mind. His works are numerous; the principal of them are, Sermons; A Life of Colonel Gardiner; The Family Expositor, 6 vols. 4to.; and his Correspondence; the last of which has been recently published.

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, a statesman, is said by some to have been the son of an apothecary, and by others, of a gentleman of fortune. He was born, in 1691, in Dorsetshire; was educated at New College, Oxford; and succeeded to a large estate on the death of a maternal uncle, whose name he assumed. Being at his outset a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole in parliament, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, and clerk of the pells in Ireland. He, however, deserted the minister, and then deserted his new friends, to become a partisan of the prince of Wales. In 1761, he was created Lord Melcombe, and he died in the following year. Dodington was generous, witty, prepossessing in private life, and gifted with no mean talents; but, as a politician, he is "damned to everlasting fame," by his profligate dereliction of all honourable principles. Irrefragable proof for his conviction is furnished by his Diary.

DODOENS, or DODONÆUS, REMBERT, a botanist and physician, was born at Mechlin, in the Netherlands, in 1517; studied at Louvain; became physician to Maximilian II. and Rodolph II,; and died professor of physic at Leyden, in 1585; His principal work is a General History of Plants, in thirty books, with the title of Pemptades.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, was born, of humble parents, at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in 1703, and, after having been a stocking weaver, became footman to the Hon. Mrs. Lowther. The profits arising from a volume of his poems, published by subscription, under the title of The Muse in Livery, and from the success of a dramatic piece, called The Toy Shop, which Pope patronised, enabled Dodsley to commence business as a bookseller in Pall Mall. By trade he rose to eminence and fortune; still, however, continuing his literary pursuits. He died in 1764. Dodsley is the author of Cleone, a tragedy; four dramatic entertainments; many poems; and the Economy of Human Life.

DODWELL, HENRY, a critic and theologian, born at Dublin in 1641, and educated at Trinity College, was chosen Camden professor of history at Oxford, in 1688; but, being a nonjuror, he lost his office at the Revolution. He died in 1711. Dodwell was a learned and a virtuous man, but addicted to paradoxes, and such a perfect ascetic that, during three days in the week, he refrained almost wholly from food. Of his many works the most curious is, An Epistolary Discourse, in which he labours to prove, from the Scriptures, "that the soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God."

DOLCI, CARLO, a painter, born at Florence, in 1616, was a pupil of Vignale, and when only eleven years old he produced an excellent whole length of St. John. He died in 1686. Dolci delighted in sacred subjects, and his pictures are remarkable for grace, delicacy, and high finishing. His daughter, AGNESE, was an artist of merit, but succeeded best in copying her father's productions.

DOLGORUCKI, Prince JOHN MICHAELOVITSCH, a Russian noble, was born at Moscow, in 1764, and died in 1824. In early life he served, with honour, several campaigns against the Turks and Swedes; and at a later period he filled several important offices. He was learned and accomplished. As a poet, he excelled in satires and epistles. The best edition of his works appeared at Moscow in 1819, with the title of The State of my Mind.

DOLLOND, JOHN, born at Spita fields, in 1706, was for some years a silkweaver; but, after having studied mathematics and astronomy, he began business as an optician, along with his eldest son Peter. He

died in 1761 Dollond invented the achromatic object glass for telescopes, and the application of the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, and furnished various papers to the Philosophical Transactions.—PETER, born 1730, died 1820, was an improver of the telescope and of Hadley's quadrant, and inventor of an equatorial instrument for correcting errors from refraction.

DOLOMIEU, DEODATUS GUY SYLVANUS TANCRED GRATET DE, a French geologist and mineralogist, the son of a noble, was born in Dauphiné in 1750, and entered into the order of Malta. After having travelled, for scientific purposes, in various parts of Europe, he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. On his return he fell into the hands of the Neapolitan sovereign, by whom he was imprisoned for twenty-one months, and treated in the most brutal manner. Sir Joseph Banks obtained the release of Dolomieu in 1801, but the captive's health was ruined, and he died in the same year. Among his works are, Mineralogical Philosophy; a Voyage to the Lipari Islands; a Memoir on the Earthquake in Calabria; and a Voyage to the Ponza Islands.

DOMAT, or DAUMET, JOHN, an eminent French lawyer, was born, in 1625, at Clermont, in Auvergne; in the court of which city he became king's advocate. He died at Paris, in 1695, in humble circumstances; his modesty, simplicity, and disinterestedness, having prevented him from pushing himself forward in the world. His great work, The Civil Laws in their Natural Order, consist of five quarto volumes.

DOMENICHINO, a painter, whose real name was Dominic Zampieri, was born, in 1581, at Bologna, and was a pupil of Denis Calvart and of the Caracci. Though his progress at first was so slow that his fellow pupils ridiculed his dulness, yet he rose to a high rank among the first class of artists. For expression, Poussin declared him to have no superior. By Gregory XV. he was made chief architect of the apostolical palace. He died in 1641. Among his finest works are, The Communion of St. Jerome, The Death of St. Agnes, and The Cure of the Demoniac Boy.

DOMINIC DE GUSMAN, a Roman Catholic saint, was born, in 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castile, and studied at the university of Palencia. After having vainly endeavoured to convert the Albigenses, he prompted and took an active part in a sanguinary crusade against them. He died in 1221, and was canonized in 1234. Dominic established the order of Dominican monks, and invented the devotion of the rosary.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the second son of Vespasian, was born at Rome, A. D. 51, and succeeded his brother Titus, A. D. 81. In the early part of his reign he governed well, and his arms obtained some success. He soon, however, threw off the mask of virtue, and became one of the most cruel and abandoned of the imperial tyrants. He was at length assassinated, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

DONATELLO, whose real name was DONATO, was born at Florence in 1383, and died in 1466. He was the best sculptor of his age. His principal statues and basso relievos are at Florence, Genoa, and Padua. Among them are statues of St. George, of Judith, and of St. Mark. While looking at the last of these works, Michael Angelo exclaimed, "Mark, why dost thou not speak to me?" Donatello was one of the most liberal of men. His money he put into a basket, which hung in his room, and from this all his workmen and friends were allowed to supply their wants.

DONNE, Dr. JOHN, a divine and poet, the son of a Roman Catholic merchant of London, was born in 1573; studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn; became a protestant, and was made secretary to lord chancellor Ellesmere; but lost his situation, and was imprisoned, for marrying the chancellor's niece. After having long been in confined circumstances, and unable to obtain promotion, he took orders by the advice of James I., who immediately appointed him one of his chaplains. Donne now prospered; for he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and had two benefices given to him, and the deanery of St. Paul's. He died in 1623. By Donne was commenced that school of poetry which Johnson denominates the metaphysical. His poems, though they abound with ideas, which are often beautiful, and often forcible, are so ruggedly versified as at times to preserve scarcely the semblance of metre. In prose, Donne is the author of Sermons; The Pseudo-Martyr; Biathanatos; and other works.

DORAT, or DAURAT, JOHN, a French poet, was born, in 1507, in the Limousin, and died in 1588. He was professor of Greek at the Royal College, and has the merit of having done much to revive Greek literature in France. Of Greek and Latin verses he is said to have written above fifty thousand; and his French poems procured him a place in what was called the Pleiad, consisting of the seven most celebrated living poets. His verses, however, are but indifferent. Charles IX. made him poet laureat.

DORAT, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a poet, was born at Paris in 1734, and died in 1780. His works, consisting of tragedies, comedies, and every species of poetry, together with romances, occupy twenty vol

times They were at one time exceedingly popular; they are now almost as much neglected. Some of them, however, are much above mediocrity, particularly a part of his fables, epistles, and fugitive pieces; his tale of Alphonso; and his poem on Declamation.

DORIA, ANDREW, a Genoese noble and warrior, was born at Oneglia, in 1468. After having distinguished himself in the service of various Italian princes, and of his own country, he entered into that of Francis I. of France. In the hope of ameliorating the situation of his native land, Doria aided the French to become masters of Genoa; but, finding that he had failed in his object, he joined with the Imperialists to expel them. When his purpose was effected, he refused to accept the sovereignty, and his grateful fellow citizens honoured him with the title of "the Father and Defender of his Country." After having performed many other exploits, he died in 1560.

D'ORLEANS, PETER JOSEPH, a French historian, a member of the society of Jesuits, was born at Bourges in 1644, and died in 1698. He was for some years a professor of literature in various colleges, and subsequently a preacher. His principal works are, A History of the Revolutions of England, three vols. 4to.; and a History of the Revolutions of Spain, three vols. 4to.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of, a son of Sir Richard Sackville, was born at Withyam, in Sussex, in 1527; was educated at Oxford, Cambridge, and the Temple; and was created Lord Buckhurst after his return from his travels. He was, successively, ambassador to Holland, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer; and received the title of Dorset and the order of the garter. He died in 1608. He wrote the highly poetical Induction to the Mirrour for Magistrates, and the Complaint of Henry Duke of Buckingham; and, in conjunction with Norton, the tragedy of Ferrex and Porrex, or Gorboduc.

DORSET, CHARLES SACKVILLE, earl of, a descendant of the foregoing, was born in 1637. He was a favourite of Charles II. and was dissipated in his youth. His courage having led him to act as a volunteer, under the duke of York, in the Dutch war, he is said to have composed his song, "To all you ladies now on land," upon the eve of a battle. He concurred in the Revolution, and was made lord chamberlain of the household, and received the garter. He died in 1705-6. Dorset was celebrated for his wit, elegance, and good nature. Some of his verses are lively and pointed.

DORSEY, JOHN SYNG, professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia in 1783, and received an excellent elementary education at a school of the society of Friends. At the age of fifteen he commenced the study of medicine, and pursued it with unusual ardour and success. In the spring of 1802, he was graduated doctor in physic, having previously defended with ability an inaugural dissertation On the Powers of the Gastric Liquor as a Solvent of the Urinary calculi. Soon after he received his degree, the yellow fever reappeared in the city, and a hospital was open for the exclusive accommodation of those sick with this disease, to which he was appointed resident physician. At the close of the same season he visited Europe. On his return in 1804, he immediately entered on the practice of his profession, and soon acquired by his popular manners, attention and talent, a large share of business. In 1807 he was elected adjunct professor of surgery, and remained in this office till he was raised to the chair of anatomy by the death of the lamented Wistar. He opened the session by one of the finest exhibitions of eloquence ever heard within the walls of the university; but on the evening of the same day, he was attacked by a fever, which in one week closed his existence. He died in 1818. His Elements of Surgery, in two volumes 8vo., is considered the best work on the subject. It is used as a text book in the university of Edinburgh, and was the first American work on medicine reprinted in Europe.

DOUGLAS, GAWIN, a Scotch poet, son of the earl of Douglas, was born at Brechin, in 1474; studied at Paris; and was, successively, provost of St. Giles, abbot of Aberbrothock, and bishop of Dunkeld. He was made archbishop of St. Andrew's, but the pope refused to confirm the appointment. The disturbed state of his country induced him to retire to England, where he was pensioned by Henry VIII. He died at London, in 1521. His translation of the Æneid is executed with great animation and elegance. He also translated Ovid's Remedy of Love, and wrote some original poems.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, an anatomist, was born in Scotland, in 1675; settled in London, as an anatomical teacher, and practitioner of midwifery; and died there in 1745. He is the author of A Description of the Muscles; and of other works; and translator of Winslow's Anatomy.—His brother, JOHN, was surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary, and wrote An Account of Mortification; and various medical essays.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, an eminent divine and critic, was born in 1721, at Pittenweem, in Fife; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; was present at the battle of Fontenoy, as chaplain of the third regiment of foot guards; and, after having been travelling tutor to Lord Pulteney, was rewarded by the earl of Bath with consider-

able church preferment. Having for some years held the minor dignities of canon and dean of Windsor, he was made bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and, in 1792, was transferred to Salisbury. He died May 18, 1807. Dr. Douglas was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and all the most celebrated of his contemporaries. As a literary character, he distinguished himself by castigating Lauder for his attack on Milton; exposing Alexander Bower; and entering the lists against Hume, by publishing The Criterion, or a Discourse on Miracles. He also edited Cook's Second Voyage.

DOUGLAS. See GLENBERVIE.

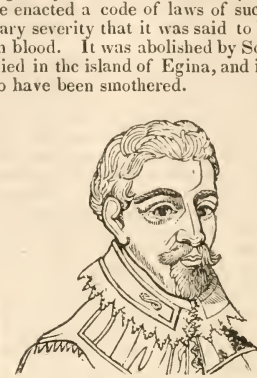
DOUSA, or VANDER DOES, JOHN, a Dutchman, who wielded with equal spirit the sword and the pen, was Lord of Noordwick, at which place he was born, in 1545. After having been sent as ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed, in 1575, governor of Leyden, and he defended his charge with heroic courage when besieged by the Spaniards. Dousa was made the first curator of the university established at that city, and also keeper of the archives of Holland. He died in 1604. Of his works, the greatest is the Annals of his country, in Latin verse. His other productions, in criticism and Latin poetry, are numerous.—His sons, JOHN, GEORGE, FRANCIS, and THEODORE, were eminent classical scholars. John assisted his father in the Annals.

DOUW, GERARD, a Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden in 1613, and was the son of a master glazier. He died in his native city in 1674. The pictures of Douw are distinguished by exquisitely high finishing and splendid colouring, combined with some of the pictorial merits of his master's compositions. They are justly admired, and fetch high prices. Among them is a Dropsical Woman, which is considered as a masterpiece, the Young Housewife, the Village Grocer, and the Goldweigher.

DOW, ALEXANDER, a native of Scotland, was born at Creef, and bred a merchant, but entered the East India Company's service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. To the measures of Lord Clive he was a determined opponent. He died in 1779. Dow translated various works from the Persian, among which are a part of Ferishta's History of the Deccan, and of the Bahar Danush, and wrote the unsuccessful tragedies of Sethona and Zingis.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, a physician and poet, was born in 1740; studied at Baliol College, Oxford; and, after having been ordained for the church, adopted the medical profession. He settled, and became popular, in his native city, where he died in 1809. He is the author of Infancy, a poem; the Land of the Muses; Poems; Editha, a tragedy; and various articles in Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter

DRACO, an Athenian legislator. During the period of his archonship, B. C. 623, he enacted a code of laws of such sanguinary severity that it was said to be written in blood. It was abolished by Solon. He died in the island of Egina, and is believed to have been smothered.



DRAKE, Sir FRANCIS, an eminent navigator, was born, of obscure parentage, in 1545, at Tavistock, in Devonshire, and first served at sea under Sir John Hawkins, his relative. From 1570 to 1572, he made three expeditions, as commander, to the West Indies and the Spanish main, in the last of which he gained a large booty. He next fought with such bravery in Ireland, under Essex, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. With five small vessels he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, coasted the North American shore as far as the latitude of forty-eight degrees north, and took possession of the country under the name of New Albion, and then returned home, by the Moluccas and the Cape, after a circumnavigation of nearly three years. Elizabeth dined on board of his ship at Deptford, and knighted him. In 1585, he successfully attacked the Spaniards in the West Indies; in 1587 he destroyed many ships at Cadiz; and in 1588, as vice-admiral, he participated in the destruction of the Armada. He died at Nombre de Dios, January 28, 1596. Plymouth, which he represented in parliament, is indebted to him for having caused to be brought to the town a supply of water, from a distance of several miles.

DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM, a native of Bristol, born in 1721, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. Entering the army, he distinguished himself in the East Indies, became a colonel in 1760, and acted as brigadier at the capture of Bellisle, in 1761. In 1763, he commanded the land forces at the capture of Manilla. But the circumstance which has given him most celebrity is his having

ventured, as the champion of Lord Granby, to contend against Junius. In 1779, he was appointed lieutenant governor of Minorca, and, after the surrender, he preferred charges against governor Murray, which he failed to substantiate. He died in January, 1807.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, a poet, born at Atherstone, in Warwickshire, in 1563, was educated at Oxford; and was patronised by Sir Henry Goodere, Sir Walter Aston, the countess of Bedford, and the earl of Dorset. To the first of these personages he owns himself indebted for a great part of his education; in the family of the last he lived for a considerable period. He died in 1631. Drayton is the author of the Shepherd's Garland, Baron's Wars, England's Heroical Epistles, Polyolbion, Nymphidia, and many other poems. Of his works the most fanciful and elegant is the Nymphidia. Headley justly observes of him, that "he wanted neither fire nor imagination, and possessed great command of his abilities."

DRAYTON, WILLIAM HENRY, a statesman of the American revolution, was born in South Carolina in 1742. He received his education in England, and on its completion returned to his native state. Taking an early and active part in the defence of colonial rights, he wrote and published a pamphlet under the signature of *Freeman*, in which he submitted a "bill of American Rights" to the Continental Congress. On the commencement of the revolution he became an efficient leader; in 1775 was chosen president of the provincial congress; and in March of the next year, was elected chief justice of the colony. In 1777 Mr. Drayton was appointed president of South Carolina, and in 1778 was elected a delegate to the continental congress, where he took a prominent part, and distinguished himself by his activity and eloquence. He continued in congress until September, 1779, when he died suddenly at Philadelphia. He left a body of valuable materials for history, which his only son, John Drayton, revised and published at Charleston, in 1821, in two volumes 8vo. under the title of Memoirs of the American Revolution.

DREBBEL, or DREBEL, CORNELIUS Van, a Dutch chemist and alchemist, was born at Alkmaar in 1572, and died at London in 1634. He was a man of talent, with a large portion of charlatanism in his composition. Drebbel pretended to have discovered the perpetual motion, and various other undiscoverable things; but he has legitimate claims to the invention of the thermometer, and the manner of dyeing scarlet, and to the improvement of telescopes and microscopes. He is also asserted to have constructed a vessel for submarine navigation, in which the purity of the air was restored by a liquid.

DROZ, PETER JAQUET, a mechanician, was born, in 1721, at La Chaux de Fond, in Switzerland, and died at Bienne, in 1790. Among his inventions was a writing automaton, so admirably contrived that every motion of the articulations of the hand and fingers was obvious to the eye, and perfectly similar to those of nature

DROZ, HENRY LOUIS JAQUET, a son and pupil of the foregoing, was born at La Chaux de Fond, in 1752, and surpassed even his father. His close attention to his favourite art brought him to the grave, in 1791. Among his inventions were, a drawing figure, and the figure of a female playing on the piano. The player followed the notes with the head and eyes, got up when it had finished playing, and made an obeisance to the company.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, son of Sir John Drummond, was born at Hawthornden, in 1585; was educated at Edinburgh; and studied civil law at Bourges. On coming into possession of the family estate, he abandoned the law, and engaged in the more attractive pursuits of literature. The loss of an amiable and beautiful lady, to whom he was about to be united, drove him to the continent, where he remained for eight years. Returning at length to Hawthornden, he married, and had several children. He died in 1649, and his days are said to have been shortened by grief for the death of Charles I. As a prose writer, Drummond produced a History of the five Kings of Scotland, of the name of James; a work slavish in principle, and faulty in composition. But as a poet Drummond stands very high for the tenderness, elegance, and fancy of his ideas, and the melody of his verse. His poems have been admitted into various collections of the British bards.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a native of Sweden, came to England with Dr. Solander, and obtained the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks. He was librarian to the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Linnæan Society. He died in 1810, in his sixty-second year. His knowledge of natural history was extensive, and he possessed an extraordinary memory. He contributed to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and drew up a classified and analytical catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's library.

DRYDEN, JOHN, one of the most celebrated of our poets, was born, in 1631, at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1654, after having come in possession of his patrimonial property, he removed to London, and is believed to have acted as secretary to Sir Gilbert Pickering, his relation, a member

of Oliver's council. On Cromwell's decease, Dryden paid to his memory the

tribute of some spirited and highly laudatory Heroic Stanzas. When, however, Charles II. was restored, the poet hastened to pour forth his gratulating strains, in the Astrea Redux, and Panegyric on the Coronation; and he thenceforth continued true to royalty, in the person of the Stuarts. The first play which he wrote was The Duke of Guise, but his first acted piece was The Wild Gallant, which appeared in 1662-3. His subsequent pieces, the last of which, Love Triumphant, came out in 1694, are twenty-six in number. The licentiousness of some of them was reprobated by Collier; the violation of good taste in others was ridiculed by Buckingham. In 1667, his Annus Mirabilis was published; and, soon after this, he was appointed poet laureat and historiographer royal. In 1681, he commenced his career of political satire, by writing, at the desire of Charles II., his Absalom and Achitophel, which he followed up by The Medal. He also hung up Shadwell to derision, in the poem of Mack Flecknoe. When James II. ascended the throne, Dryden conformed to the religion of the sovereign, and was rewarded by an addition to his pension. With the warmth of a new convert, he now stepped forth as the defender of catholic doctrines, and produced The Hind and Panther, a poem, supremely absurd in plan, but, in parts, beautifully executed. The downfal of James deprived Dryden of all his official emoluments; and he, who already laboured under embarrassments, was now left, at an advanced age, with no resource but his talents. His powers seemed to rise with the depression of his fortune. Between 1688 and 1700, in which latter year he died, besides several other works of considerable magnitude, he published his Virgil; that inspired ode, Alexander's Feast; and his admirable Fables. His death was occasioned by a mortification in one of his feet. He left three sons, by his wife Lady Elizabeth, a daughter of the earl of Berkshire. The genius of Dryden was not dramatic, but his plays contain scenes of striking beauty. In satire he transcended all his predecessors and contemporaries. Of pathos he had none. The spirit, freedom, grace, and melody of his versification remain almost, if not wholly, without a rival. As a prose writer he excels in criticism, and has a style which possesses more than common merit.

DUBOIS, William, a French cardinal and statesman, who has acquired a sinister fame by his vices, was born, in 1656, at Brive la Gaillard, in the Limousin, and was the son of an apothecary. Having obtained the situation of preceptor to the duke of Chartres, afterwards the regent duke of Orleans, he at once cultivated the intellect and depraved the morals of his pupil; he acted both as tutor and pander. He, however, secured the attachment of the duke, who, on becoming regent, admitted him into the council of state. Having succeeded in negotiating the triple alliance, Dubois was made minister of the foreign department. He was subseqently raised to be archbishop of Cambray, prime minister, and a cardinal. He died in 1722.

DUCAREL, Andrew Coltee, an antiquary, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1715, was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Oxford; was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, commissary of the diocese of Canterbury, and one of the commissioners for methodizing the records in the State Paper Office; and died in 1785. His principal works are, Anglo-Norman Antiquities; and Histories of Lambeth Palace, and of St. Catherine's Church.

DUCHESNE, Andrew, a learned and prolific French writer, was born, in 1584, at l'Isle Bouchard, in Touraine, and died at Paris in 1640. He was geographer and historiographer to the king. He left more than a hundred folio volumes of documents, copied by his own hand; and, between 1602 and 1640, he published twenty-two works, among which are, Histories of England, of the Popes, and of the Dukes of Burgundy; and a Collection of French Historians.

DUCIS, John Francis, one of the most eminent of modern French tragic dramatists, was born at Versailles in 1733, and did not begin to write for the stage till he was in his thirty-third year. He died in 1817. The majority of his plays are free imitations from Shakspeare, and are honourable to his talents; but it would not be easy to prove what his countrymen assert, that he has embellished the productions of the bard of Avon. His works form three vols. 8vo.

DUCKWORTH, Admiral Sir John Thomas, was born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, in 1748; entered the navy in 1759; and died in 1817. He distinguished him

self on many occasions, particularly in the action of the 1st of June, 1794; the complete defeat of the French squadron off St. Domingo in February, 1806; and the dangerous passage of the Dardanelles in 1807. From 1810 to 1813 he was governor of Newfoundland.

DUCLOS, Charles Pineau, a French historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dinan, in Britanny, in 1704; became historiographer of France, member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and perpetual secretary of the French Academy; and died at Paris in 1772. Rousseau characterized him as "un homme droit et adroit." His conversation was lively, witty, and satirical, yet devoid of offence. Among his works may be mentioned, A History of Louis XI.; Secret Memoirs of the Reigns of Louis XIV. and XV.; and Considerations on the Manners of the Age.

DUDLEY. See Leicester.

DUDLEY, Sir Henry Bate, whose original name was Bate, was born, in 1745, at Fenny Compton; was educated for the church; and took orders. Much of his early life, however, was spent in politics, and in witty and convivial society, and he was engaged in several duels. He established the Morning Herald, the Morning Post, and other papers; and wrote various dramatic pieces, among which are, The Flitch of Bacon, The Woodman, The Rival Candidates, and The Travellers in Switzerland. Late in life he obtained considerable clerical preferment, and a baronetcy, and was a magistrate for no less than eleven English and Irish counties. He died in 1824.

DUFRESNOY, Charles Alphonso, a French painter, a pupil of Perrier and Vouet, was born at Paris in 1611, and died in 1665. At Rome, where they studied, he and Mignard were known by the name of the Inseparables. Two of his best pieces are in the Museum at Paris. His pictorial works, though meritorious, have contributed less to his fame than his Latin poem on the Art of Painting, which has been translated by Dryden, and also by Mason.

DUFRESNY, Charles Riviere, a poet and comic writer, was born at Paris in 1648, and died there in 1724. He is said to have been a great-grandson of Henry IV. by a female of Anet, who was known as 'the handsome gardener.' Dufresny was valet de chambre to Louis XIV., who heaped favours upon him, but without being able to enrich him. All was lavished upon women, gaming, and good cheer. He was a man of versatile talent, but is now chiefly remembered as a witty and spirited dramatist. His works form six volumes.

DUGDALE, Sir William, a celebrated antiquary and herald, was born, in 1605, at Shustoke, in Warwickshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; was appointed Chester Herald in 1644; published many valuable works between that period and the Restoration; was knighted, and made garter principal king at arms, in 1677; and died in 1686. Among his most prominent works are, Monasticon Anglicanum; Antiquities of Warwickshire; The Baronage of England; History of St. Paul's Cathedral; Origines Juridicales; and The History of Imbanking and Draining.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, René, one of the most famous of the French naval officers, was born at St. Malo in 1673, and died in 1736. He was intended for the church, but was allowed to indulge his invincible liking for a maritime life. At the age of eighteen he commanded a privateer mounting fourteen guns; and in his twenty-first year he defended a forty-gun ship for four hours against six English vessels, but was at length taken. In 1697, he entered the king's service, and he signalized his talents and intrepidity in numerous actions. One of his greatest exploits was the reduction of Rio Janeiro in 1711, in the course of a few days, notwithstanding the place was deemed impregnable.

DUGUESCLIN, Bertrand, constable of France, and one of her greatest heroes, was of an ancient Breton family, and was born, about 1314, at the castle of La Motte Broone, near Rennes. He died in 1380. Deformed and disagreeable in person, he was in youth of an untractable and quarrelsome spirit; but he corrected his mental defects, and became a model of prudence, valour, and honourable principle. "I am very ugly," said he; "I shall never be welcome to the ladies; but I will make myself feared by the enemies of my king." In the wars between John of Montfort and Charles of Blois; in the contest between Pedro the Cruel and Henry of Transtamare; and in the recovery of Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou, from the English; he acted the most conspicuous part. He was besieging Randam at the time of his decease; and the governor insisted upon placing the keys of the fortress on the coffin of the hero, saying that to no other would he yield them up.

DUHALDE, John Baptist, a Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1674, and died there in 1743. He edited the Edifying and Curious Letters, from the ninth to the sixteenth volume; but the work by which he is generally known is, A Geographical and Historical Description of the Empire of China, and of Chinese Tartary, in four folio volumes.

DUHAMEL DE MONCEAU, Henry

Louis, a French agricultural writer, was born at Paris, in 1709, and died in 1780. To the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member, he furnished above sixty memoirs on agriculture, commerce, and shipping. Besides which, he published numerous works, among which are, A General Treatise on Fisheries; A Treatise on the Culture of the Soil; and A Treatise on Trees and Shrubs.

DUIGENAN, Patrick, a native of Ireland, born in 1735, was of the humblest parentage, and obtained his education, as a sizer, at Trinity College, Dublin. By dint, however, of some talent, and more industry, he obtained the degree of LL. D. He practised with success as a barrister; was appointed king's advocate general in 1795; and, subsequently, a judge in the prerogative court, and a member of the Irish privy council. He sat in the Irish and English parliaments, and, in both, was one of the most virulent and illiberal opponents of catholic emancipation. He died in April, 1816. He is the author of Lachrymæ Academicæ, and of some political pamphlets.

DUMANIANT, John Andrew, whose real name was Bourlein, an actor and comic writer, was born, in 1754, at Clermont, in Auvergne, and died in 1828. During the latter part of his life he was the manager of several provincial theatres. He is the author of more than fifty pieces; among which are, The French in Huronia; Open War, or Stratagem against Stratagem; The Night of Adventures; and The Intriguers. He also wrote three novels.

DUMARSAIS, Cæsar Chesneau, an eminent grammarian, was born at Marseilles in 1676. He was successively a preacher, a barrister, a tutor, and a writer for the Encyclopædia; and spent the greatest part of his life in a state bordering upon penury. Dumarsais was not less modest than he was learned, and he disdained to resort to intrigues to better his condition. He died in 1756. Among his works, which form seven volumes, are, an excellent Treatise on Tropes; a Treatise on Logic; and a Method of learning Latin.

DUMESNIL, Maria Frances, a celebrated tragic actress, was born at Paris in 1713; went upon the stage in 1737; and was popular till the moment of her retirement in 1775. She died in 1803; having preserved to the last all her intellectual faculties. It was in queens and lofty characters, particularly in the parts of Merope, Clytemnestra, Athaliah, and Agrippina, that she most strikingly displayed her talents. When she exerted her full powers, she surpassed all her theatrical contemporaries in exciting the emotions of pity and of terror.

DUMMER, Jeremiah, a native of Boston, was graduated at Harvard College in 1699, and afterwards studied at the university of Leyden, with the intention of devoting himself to the ministry. This intention he afterwards abandoned, and turned his attention to politics. In 1710 he was appointed agent of the province of Massachusetts in England; and wrote an admirable defence of the New England charters when they were threatened in 1721. In the same year he was dismissed by his constituents on account of his general licentious deportment, and his political and personal connections with the irreligious Bolingbroke. He died in retirement, in 1739.

DUMONT, John, a publicist, a native of France, born in the seventeenth century, settled in Austria, where he was appointed historiographer to the emperor, and created baron of Carlscroon. He died at Vienna, in 1726. He is principally known by his voluminous collection of Treaties, in eight folio volumes, under the title of A Universal Diplomatic Code of the Law of Nations; and by his Voyages in France, Italy, Germany, Malta, and Turkey, in four volumes.

DUMONT, Stephen, was born at Geneva in 1759, was educated and ordained to the ministry, was pastor of the French reformed church at St. Petersburgh, and afterwards tutor to the son of Lord Lansdowne. At the house of this statesman he formed an intimate connection with some of the most eminent politicians of Great Britain. The French revolution brought him to Paris in 1789, and he was there associated with the leading men of the cause, but became disgusted with the display of violence and cruelty, and returned to England in 1791. His intimacy with Jeremy Bentham led to a very singular arrangement in respect to the publication of the works of this extraordinary man. Bentham wrote his valuable treatises in an obscure and grotesque style; and they were entirely remodelled by Dumont, and made intelligible, before they were given to the world. The works thus produced were published in the following order, Treatise on Civil and Penal Legislation, in 1802; Theory of Rewards and Punishments, in 1811; Tactics of Legislative Assemblies, followed by a Treatise on Political Sophisms, in 1816; a Treatise on Judicial Proofs, in 1823; Of the Organization of the Judiciary and Codification, in 1828. When Geneva recovered her independence, in 1814, Dumont hastened back to his country, and succeeded in effecting some important improvements in her constitution. He died at Milan in September, 1829.

DUMOURIEZ, Charles Francis Duperier, a French general, was the

son of a military man of talent, who translated the Ricciardetto, and wrote some dramatic pieces, and other works. He was born at Cambray in 1739, and was carefully educated by his father. At the age of nineteen he made his first campaign as a cornet, and before the close of the seven years' war had received twenty-two wounds. After the peace of 1763, he travelled in Italy and Portugal. The result of his observations on the latter country he gave to the world, in a work intitled The Present State, &c. In 1768 and 1769, he served with distinction in Corsica. He was afterwards employed as a secret diplomatist in Poland and in Sweden. The last of these missions was undertaken by desire of Louis XV. without the knowledge of the minister of foreign affairs, and it consequently brought on Dumouriez a persecution from that minister. He was even imprisoned for several months; but he recovered his liberty, and obtained satisfaction, on the accession of Louis XVI. In 1778, he was appointed commandant of Cherbourg; in 1791, was intrusted with the command of the country between Nantz and Bourdeaux; and, in 1792, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and made minister of foreign affairs, from which office he was shortly afterwards removed to the war department. That department, however, he held only for three days, at the end of which he resigned. He was now placed at the head of the army destined to oppose the Prussian invading army under the duke of Brunswick. By a masterly disposition of his troops, in the defiles of Champagne, he completely foiled the enemy, and compelled them to retreat. He then broke into the Netherlands, gained the battle of Jemappe, revolutionized the whole country, and carried the French arms into Holland. Quitting his army for a while, he visited Paris, for the purpose of endeavouring to save the king; but in that he failed, and rendered himself an object of suspicion. The tide of military success, too, at length began to turn against him. He lost the battle of Neerwinden, and was forced to abandon the Low Countries. Commissioners were now sent by the Convention to arrest him; and, after having vainly endeavoured to rally his army on his side, he was compelled to seek for safety in flight. He subsequently resided in Switzerland, at Hamburgh, and in Holstein, and finally settled in England, where he was often consulted by the ministers. In the restoration of the Bourbons he took no part; nor did he approve of their conduct. He died March 14, 1823. Besides The Present State of Portugal, and some other works, Dumouriez wrote his own Memoirs in three volumes.

DUNBAR, William, a Scotch poet, is supposed to have been born about 1465, to have been a native of Lothian, and been educated at Oxford. In his youth he seems to have been a travelling noviciate of the order of St. Francis, and to have returned from the continent before 1503. Church preferment his works prove him to have eagerly sought, but not to have obtained. He died about 1535. Dunbar was a poet of no inconsiderable powers. Ellis pronounces his style, "whether grave or humorous, whether simple or ornamental, to be always energetic;" and Warton declares his imagination to be "not less suited to satirical than to sublime allegory." Among his best works are, the Thistle and the Rose; The Golden Terge; and The Freirs of Berwick.

DUNCAN, William, was born at Aberdeen in 1717, and was educated at Marischal College, where, in 1752, he became professor of philosophy. He died in 1760. Duncan is the author of The Elements of Logic, an excellent work, originally written for Dodsley's Preceptor. He likewise translated Cæsar's Commentaries, and some of Cicero's Orations.

DUNCAN, Adam, viscount, a commander who contributed largely to the naval glory of his country, was the son of a Scotch gentleman, and was born, in 1731, at Lundie, in Angusshire. At an early period he entered the sea service; and obtained a lieutenancy in 1755. From that time he gradually rose, till, in 1794, he became vice-admiral of the white. His promotion was earned at the siege of the Havannah, Rodney's victory over the Spaniards, and the relieving of Gibraltar. In 1795, he was appointed to the command of the North Sea fleet. For two years he performed the toilsome duty of watching the Dutch squadron; but was at length forced to quit the coast by mutiny among his sailors. During that mutiny he displayed undaunted resolution. In his absence the enemy put to sea. Duncan, however, came up with them off Camperdown, totally defeated them, and captured eight sail of the line. For this he was pensioned, and created a viscount. He died in 1804.

DUNCOMBE, William, born in London in 1690, held a situation in the navy office, which he relinquished in 1725, that he might give himself up to literature. He died in 1769. He wrote Lucius Junius Brutus, a tragedy; some fugitive poems and prose pieces; and translated Horace

DUNCOMBE, John, son of the foregoing, was born in 1730; was educated at Benet College, Oxford; and obtained considerable church preferment. He died in 1786. He wrote The Feminead, and some other poems; three Sermons; some Anti-

quarian essays; and assisted his father in translating Horace.

DUNDAS, General DAVID, a native of Scotland, was born at Edinburgh in 1737, and entered the military service in 1758. He served in Germany, at the Havannah, at Toulon, and in Corsica, Flanders, and Holland. On the resignation of the duke of York, Dundas was for a while commander-in-chief. He died in 1820. As a tactician, he possessed a high reputation, and he contributed much to introduce into the British army the study of tactics. His Principles of Military Movements is a work of considerable merit.

DUNDAS. See MELVILLE.

DUNNING, JOHN, Lord ASHBURTON, the son of a lawyer of Ashburton, in Devonshire, was born in 1731, served his apprenticeship to his father, and studied at the Temple. The circumstance which brought him into practice was his drawing up, for the East India Company, a memorial against the claims of the Dutch; and his conduct, as counsel for Wilkes, and on other constitutional occasions, established his reputation. In 1767, he became attorney-general, but resigned in 1770. Of the American war he was a decided opponent in parliament. In 1782, he was raised to the peerage, and appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He died in August, 1783.

DUNOIS, JOHN, Count of Orleans and Longueville, born in 1402, known as the Bastard of Orleans, was an illegitimate son of the duke of Orleans. He was one of the most celebrated generals of the age, and received from Charles VII. the title of the Restorer of the Country. He defeated the English at Montargis, gallantly defended Orleans, and bore the most prominent part in the subsequent expulsion of the English from their French conquests. He died in 1468.

DUNS, JOHN, usually known as Duns Scotus, and whose acuteness in disputation gained him the appellation of the Subtle Doctor, was born at Dunstance, in Northumberland, late in the thirteenth century; studied at Merton College, Oxford; and became head of the schools at the university at Paris. He died, at Cologne, about the year 1309. His works, proofs of perverted talent, form twelve folio volumes. He differed from Aquinas on the efficacy of divine grace, and his followers were called Scotists. To him is also attributed the doctrine of the Holy Virgin's immaculate conception.

DUNTON, JOHN, a native of Huntingdonshire, born at Graffham, in 1659, was a bookseller, in London, but failed in business. He died in 1733. Dunton projected, and with assistance carried on for some years, the Athenian Mercury, a selection from which was printed, in four volumes, under the title of The Athenian Oracle. He was also the author of Athenianism; and of Dunton's Life and Errors.

DUPERRON, Cardinal JAMES DAVY, was born in the canton of Berne, in 1556, and, after having abjured the protestant faith, was patronised by Henry III. of France, and, subsequently, by the cardinal of Bourbon. He, however, deserted the interests of the latter, and was rewarded with the bishopric of Evreux, by Henry IV. At a later period, he was employed in controversy with the Calvinists, and on a mission to Rome, and he obtained a cardinal's hat and the archbishopric of Sens. He died in 1618. His works, literary, diplomatic, and controversial, form three volumes folio.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIES, an ecclesiastical historian, was born, in Normandy, in 1637; studied at Harcourt College and the Sorbonne; and became professor of divinity in the Royal College. The professorship, however, he lost, in consequence of his religious moderation; and his papers were seized, because he had corresponded with Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, relative to a project for uniting the English and Gallican churches. He was also persecuted by Bossuet and De Harlay, for the candour which he displayed in his great work, The Universal Library of Ecclesiastical Authors, in fifty-eight vols. Besides that work, Dupin wrote many others, and contributed to the Journal des Savans. He died in 1719.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, the son of one of the French farmers general, who was also an East India director, was born towards the end of the seventeenth century, and, in 1720, was sent by the company to Pondicherry, as one of the superior officers of that establishment. He was subsequently placed at the head of the factory of Chandernagore, which he raised to such a pitch of prosperity, that, in 1742, he was rewarded by being appointed governor of Pondicherry, and director-general of the French factories in India. This high office Dupleix held for twelve years, during which he displayed high talents, both civil and military. He formed alliances, made and unmade sovereigns, was himself invested with the title of nabob, and was surrounded by all the splendour of an oriental court. In 1754, however, his enemies procured his recall, and all his prosperity vanished. He who had exercised unlimited authority in India, now languished in poverty at Paris for nine years, vainly soliciting justice and the repayment of the sums which he had advanced, and died, at length, in 1763, the victim of anxiety and neglect

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Peter Samuel, a French political economist, was born at Paris, in 1739, and died in America, in 1817. During the revolution he filled several important situations, among which were those of president of the constituent assembly, president of the chamber of commerce, and secretary, in 1814, to the provisional government. He was also a member of the Institute. Dupont was moderate in his politics, and philanthropic in his views. Among his numerous productions are, several works on various branches of political economy; The Philosophy of the Universe; a variety of Memoirs on natural history and natural philosophy; and a translation of part of Ariosto.

DUPUIS, Charles Francis, a French philosopher, was born at Tryé, near Gisors, in 1742; was educated at Harcourt College; and was successively professor of eloquence at the college of Lisieux, and of Latin eloquence at the college of France, a member of the convention, of the council of five hundred, and of the legislative body. Of the latter he became president. He was also a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honour. He died in 1809. His principal work is The Origin of all Modes of Religious Worship, or Universal Religion, three vols. 4to., with an atlas.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, one of the bravest and ablest seamen of France, was born at Dieppe, in 1610, and died at Paris, in 1688. From the age of seventeen till within ten years of his death, he continued to give proofs of his talents and intrepidity. Among his exploits are the defeat of the Danish fleet off Gottenburgh, of the Dutch off Messina, and the bombardments of Tripoli, Algiers, and Genoa.

DURAND, David, a protestant minister, was born, in 1681, at Pargoire, in Lower Languedoc. As chaplain of a regiment of refugees, he was present at the battle of Almanza. Being taken prisoner by the peasants, after the rout of the allies, he narrowly escaped death; and he was, subsequently, in equal danger from the Inquisition. He escaped, however, and became a minister in Holland, whence he was invited to be preacher to the Savoy, in London. He died in 1763. Among his works are, Sermons; a Life of Vanini; a History of the Sixteenth Century; and a Continuation of Rapin.

DUREAU DE LAMALLE, John Baptist Joseph Renatus, an eminent translator, was born in St. Domingo, in 1782, and died, in France, in 1807. He was a member of the legislative body, and of the Institute. He published excellent versions of Tacitus and Sallust, and of a part of Seneca; and left an unfinished translation of Livy.

DURER, Albert, an artist of high talent, the son of a goldsmith, at Nuremberg, was born in 1471, and was a pupil of Martin Hapse and Michael Wolgemuth. He excelled at once as a painter, engraver, sculptor, and an architect, and wrote several works on geometry, perspective, and civil and military architecture. He was patronised by the Emperor Maximilian, and other monarchs. He died at Nuremberg, in 1528.

DURFEY, Thomas, a comic writer and poet, the son of a French refugee, was born at Exeter, about 1630, and quitted the law to become a writer for the stage. He died in 1723. Durfey was at one time popular, and was admitted to intercourse with the great; Charles the Second was seen leaning on his shoulder, and he diverted Queen Anne with catches and songs of humour; yet in his old age he was in straitened circumstances. His plays, thirty-one in number, are stained by the licentiousness of the age in which they were written, and are now forgotten. His songs and ballads were collected, in six volumes, with the title of Wit and Mirth, or Pills to purge Melancholy.

DUROC, Michael, Duke of Friuli, and marshal of France, was born at Pont à Mousson, in 1772, and entered the military service, in 1792, as a lieutenant of artillery. In 1796 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Bonaparte. He distinguished himself in Italy, Egypt, and Syria. On the formation of the imperial court, in 1805, he was created grand marshal of the palace. He was subsequently charged with diplomatic missions to Prussia, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Resuming his military capacity, he fought with distinction at Austerlitz, Wagram, and Essling, and, finally, was slain by a cannon bullet, at the battle of Wurtzen, May 23, 1813. Napoleon was warmly attached to Duroc, placed a boundless confidence in him, and deeply regretted his loss.

DUSSAULT, John Joseph, a journalist and critic, was born at Paris, in 1769, and died in 1824. He contributed largely to the Orator of the People, the Truth-teller, and the Journal of Debates. The critical articles which he had inserted in the last of those papers he afterwards published in five volumes, with the title of Literary Annals. He also wrote various pamphlets and essays, and several articles in the Universal Biography.

DUSSEK, John Louis, an eminent composer, born, in 1762, at Czaslau, in Bohemia, was a pupil of Emanuel Bach. After having resided for some years at the court of the prince of Orange, and travelled in the north of Europe, he went to Paris; thence, however, he was driven by the revolution; and from 1796 to 1799 he

lived in London. He died at Paris, in 1812, in the service of the prince of Benevento. His compositions, more than sixty in number, are honourable to his talents.

DUTENS, Louis, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Tours, in 1730, and died at London, in 1812. In 1758 he became secretary and chaplain to the British minister at Turin, who, on his return to England, left him as chargé d'affaires. He afterwards obtained the living of Elsdon, in Northumberland, travelled with Lord Algernon Percy, and accompanied Lord Mountstuart to Turin, when his lordship was appointed envoy extraordinary. He is the author of various works, of which the principal are, An Inquiry into the Origin of Discoveries, and his own memoirs, under the title of Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement. He also published an edition of Leibnitz, in six vols. quarto.

DUVAL, Valentine Jaimerai, the son of a poor peasant at Artonay, in Champagne, was born in 1765. Left an orphan at ten years of age, he gained a living by watching sheep, and suffered innumerable hardships. A hermit taught him to read, and young Duval thenceforth displayed an ardent longing for knowledge. Fortunately, the duke of Lorraine found him in a forest, stretched out upon and poring over some maps, and took him under his protection. Duval received a good education, and ultimately became keeper of the books and medals of the imperial cabinet at Vienna. He died, in 1765, beloved and respected by every one, for his modesty, gratitude, and talents. Besides his miscellaneous works, in two volumes, he published four folio volumes on the coins and medals in the imperial collection.

DWIGHT, Timothy, an eminent divine and writer, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1752. At the age of thirteen he entered Yale College; and after having graduated, took charge of a grammar school at New Haven, where he taught for two years. In 1771 he became a tutor in Yale College, where he remained for six years. In 1783 he was ordained minister of Greenfield, a parish in the town of Fairfield in Connecticut; where he soon opened an academy that acquired great reputation. In 1795 Dr. Dwight was elected president of Yale College, and his character and name soon brought a great accession of students. During his presidency he also filled the office of the professor of theology. He continued to discharge the duties of his station, both as minister, and president of the college, to the age of sixty-five; when, after a long and painful illness, he died, in January, 1817. He was endowed by nature with uncommon talents; and these, enriched by industry and research, and united to amiability, and consistency in his private life, entitled Dr. Dwight to rank among the first men of his age. As a preacher, he was distinguished by his originality, simplicity and dignity; he was well read in the most eminent fathers and theologians, ancient and modern; he was a good biblical critic; and his sermons should be possessed by every student of divinity. He wrote Travels in New England and New York; Greenfield Hill, a poem; The Conquest of Canaan, a poem; a collection of theological lectures; and a pamphlet on The Dangers of the Infidel Philosophy.

DYER, Sir James, an English judge, was born, in 1512, at Roundshill, in Somersetshire; studied at Oxford and the Middle Temple; and, after having been speaker of the House of Commons, rose to be chief justice of the common pleas, a situation which he held for nearly a quarter of a century. He died in 1582. His Book of Reports is much valued by the members of the legal profession.

DYER, John, a poet, was born, in 1700, at Aberglasney, in Caermarthenshire, and was the son of a solicitor. He was educated at Westminster School. Originally intended for the law, he resolved to be a painter, and accordingly put himself under the tuition of Richardson: but he seems to have failed in reaching excellence as an artist. He afterwards took orders, and obtained respectable church preferment. He died in 1758. Dyer produced the poems of Grongar Hill; The Ruins of Rome; and The Fleece. Of these the first is the most popular, and not unjustly, but they are all worthy of the place which they hold in the collective works of the British poets.

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EACHARD, John, a divine, a native of Suffolk, born in 1636, was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which, in 1675, he was chosen master. He died in 1697. Eachard is the author of The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy; and of two Dialogues, in which he attacks the system of Hobbes. In these works he displays a large portion of wit and humour.

EARLE, John, a prelate and writer, born at York, in 1601, was made subtutor

to Prince Charles, after having taken his degree at Merton College, Oxford. In 1662 he was made bishop of Winchester, and, next year, was translated to Salisbury. He died in 1665. He translated into Latin the Eikon Basilike, but his principal work, and it is worthy of perusal, is, Microcosmography, or a Piece of the World, discovered in Essays and Characters. It has gone through several editions.

EARLOM, Richard, an engraver, born in 1740, was the son of the vestry clerk of St. Sepulchre's, London. His attention was first attracted to the arts by the paintings on the lord mayor's coach, and his father was induced to place him under Cipriani. He was employed by Boydell, to make drawings from the Houghton collection, and those drawings he afterwards engraved in mezzotinto; an art in which he was his own instructor. He died in 1822. His flower pieces, engraved from Van Huysum, are highly valued. Among the other admired productions from his burin are, Agrippina, from West; a tiger hunt, and other pieces, from Zoffany; and the first and second parts of the Liber Veritatis, from Claude.

EATON, William, general in the service of the United States, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1764, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790. In 1792 he received a captain's commission in the army, and served for some time under general Wayne, on the Mississippi and in Georgia. In 1797 he was appointed consul to the kingdom of Tunis, and continued there engaged in a variety of adventures, and negociations till 1803, when he returned to the United States. In 1804 he was appointed navy agent for the Barbary powers, for the purpose of cooperating with Hamet bashaw in the war against Tripoli; but was disappointed by the conclusion of a premature peace between the American consul and the Tripolitan bashaw. On his return to the United States, he failed in obtaining from the government any compensation for his pecuniary losses, or any employment corresponding with his merit and services. Under the influence of his disappointments, he fell into habits of inebriety, and died in 1811. His Life, published by one of his friends in Massachusetts, is full of interesting adventure.

EBELING, Christopher Daniel, was born in 1741, at Garmissen, in Germany. He studied theology at Gottingen, but afterwards devoted himself more particularly to geographical pursuits. His great work is entitled Geography and History of North America, published at Hamburg, in five volumes, 1793-9. He was afterwards professor of history and the Greek language in the Hamburg gymnasium, and superintendent of the Hamburg library. He died in 1817. His collection of books relating to America, amounted to more than 3900 volumes, which were purchased in 1818, by Israel Thorndike, of Boston, and presented by him to the library of Harvard College.

EBION, a disciple of Cerinthus, was the head of the sect of the Ebionites, which arose in the first age of the church, and denied the divinity of Christ. He is said to have disseminated his heterodox notions in Asia and the isle of Cyprus, and at Rome. Some, however, deny that such a person ever existed.

ECHARD, Laurence, a native of Suffolk, born at Cassam, about 1671, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; became archdeacon of Stow, and obtained three livings in Suffolk; and died suddenly, in 1730. He is a voluminous writer. Among his works are, A General Ecclesiastical History; a History of England; a Roman History; and a Gazetteer.

ECKHARD, John George, an antiquary and historian, was born in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1674. After having been professor of history at Helmstadt and at Hanover, he abjured the protestant faith, and was made historiographer and archivist at Wurzburgh, where he died in 1730. Among his principal works are, A Body of History of the Middle Ages, two vols. folio; the Laws of the Franks and Ripuarians, folio; and The Origin of the Families of Hapsburgh and Guelph.

ECKHEL, Joseph Hilary, an eminent antiquary and numismatist, was born in Upper Austria, in 1736, and died in 1798, director of the medallic cabinet at Vienna. Few men have had so extensive a knowledge of medals as Eckhel. Among his valuable works on this subject are Nummi Veteres Anecdoti, two vols. folio; and Doctrina Veterum Nummorum, in eight vols.

EDEN, Sir Frederic Morton, a diplomatist and writer on political economy, was employed as ambassador, from 1792 to 1796, at the courts of Berlin, Madrid, and Vienna. He died in 1809. Of his statistical works the most important is, The State of the Poor; or, A History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest, three vols. quarto The Globe Insurance Company was established by him.

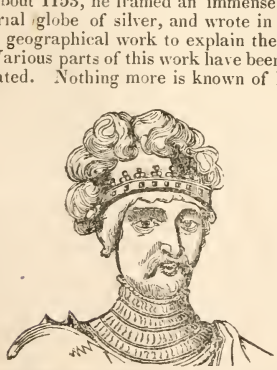
EDGEWORTH, Richard Lovell, an elegant writer, and an ingenious mechanician, was born at Bath, in 1744, and studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Being a man of fortune, he was not constrained to adopt a profession, but he amused himself with mechanical inventions, and among other things invented, in 1767, a telegraph.

After having travelled on the continent, he settled on his estate in Ireland, where he made many agricultural and manufacturing improvements. He wrote his own Memoirs; an Essay on Roads and Carriages; and, in conjunction with his highly gifted daughter, several works to ameliorate the existing system of education. He died in June, 1817.

EDMONDSON, Joseph, originally a barber, became an heraldic painter; and, in 1764, was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary. He died in 1786. His principal works are, a Body of Heraldry, two vols. folio; and Baronagium Genealogicum; or, the Pedigrees of the English Peers, six vols. folio.

EDRIDGE, Henry, R. A., an artist, was born at Paddington, in 1768; studied under Pether; and, in 1786, obtained a medal from the Royal Academy. Miniatures in ivory were his first productions; he next drew his heads on paper in pencil and Indian ink; and, lastly, he adopted water colours. In all these varieties his works were excellent. In his latter days, he devoted much of his time to painting landscapes, which equalled his portraits. He died in 1821.

EDRISI, Abu Abdallah Mohammed ben Mohammed, Scherif al, a descendant of the African princes of the race of Edris, was born at Ceuta, in 1099, and studied at Cordova. He settled at the court of Roger, king of Sicily, for whom, about 1153, he framed an immense terrestrial globe of silver, and wrote in Arabic a geographical work to explain the globe. Various parts of this work have been translated. Nothing more is known of Edrisi.



EDWARD, Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, son of Edward III. was born in 1330. In 1345, he attended his father to France, and, in the ensuing year, he took a leading part in gaining the glorious victory of Crecy. Being invested with the duchy of Guienne, he ravaged the French dominions in 1355 and 1356. It was in the latter year that he won the great battle of Poictiers, and distinguished himself by his chivalrous conduct to the captive monarch. He was placed by his father at the head of a large part of the Anglo-Gallic dominions, with the title of Prince of Aquitaine, and he took up his residence at Bordeaux. One of his last exploits was the restoration of Pedro the Cruel to the throne of Castile. He died, in England, in 1376.

EDWARDS, George, a natural historian, was born about 1695, at Westham, in Essex, and was intended for trade, but, after having travelled for some years, he applied himself to natural history, and subsisted by colouring and drawing birds from nature. From 1733 to 1769, he was librarian of the College of Physicians. During that period he published his valuable Natural History of Birds, and his Gleanings of Natural History, with several hundred coloured plates. The last volume of the History is dedicated to the Deity. He died in 1773.

EDWARDS, Thomas, a poet and critic, was born in London in 1699. He studied the law, but, being blessed with a competent fortune, he never practised. His leisure hours were given to literary pursuits. He died in 1757. Dissatisfied with Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, Edwards published some keen remarks upon it, which were coarsely noticed by the haughty and petulant editor. This gave rise to the Canons of Criticism, by Edwards, a work of great wit and acuteness, in which Warburton is severely handled. Among the productions of Edwards are fifty Sonnets, which display much elegance and poetical feeling.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, was born at Windsor, in the province of Connecticut in 1703. At the age of twelve years he was admitted into Yale College, and at the age of seventeen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He remained nearly two years longer at Yale, preparing for the ministry; and in 1722 went to New York, and preached there with great distinction. In September, 1723, he was elected a tutor in Yale college, and remained there till 1726, when he resigned his office in order to become the minister of the people of Northampton, where he was ordained in February 1727. After more than twenty-three years of service in this place, a rupture took place between him and his congregation, and he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council in 1750. In the following year he accepted a call to serve as missionary among the Indians at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. In 1757 he was chosen president of the college at Princeton, New Jersey, and accepted the invitation. In January, 1758, he repaired to Princeton, where he died of the small-pox in the March following. His chief works are a Treatise on Religious Affec-

tions, an Inquiry into the Notion of Freedom of Will, which is considered the best vindication of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a Treatise on Original Sin; and numerous tracts and sermons. Various narratives of his life, and editions of his works have been printed both in Great Britain and the United States. The latest is in ten octavo volumes, published in New York, in 1830, and edited by Sereno E. Dwight.

EDWARDS, William, an architect, was born, in 1719, in Glamorganshire, and died in 1789. Originally a mason, and with little education, Edwards rose in the world by the force of his own genius. The first work which brought him into notice was a single stone arch, of unusual span and great elegance, over the river Taafe. His skill and success in that instance caused him to be extensively employed, particularly in building bridges.

EDWARDS, Edward, born in London, in 1738, was originally a chair maker and carver, but devoted himself with such success to drawing that, in 1773, he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and, in 1778, academical teacher of perspective. He died in 1806. He is the author of a Treatise on Perspective; and Anecdotes of Painters.

EDWARDS, Bryan, an historian, was a native of Wilts, born at Westbury, in 1743; received an imperfect education at a dissenting seminary; and, after the death of his father, was taken under the care of a maternal uncle in Jamaica. While he was in the West Indies, he acquired some classical knowledge, inherited two fortunes, and became an eminent merchant. In 1796 he was elected member of parliament for Grampound, and he took a part in the measures for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade. He died in 1800. His principal work is, A History of the British Colonies in the West Indies, two vols. 4to.; to which he subsequently added, A History of St. Domingo. The last edition is in five vols. 8vo., of which the last two contain a Continuation of the History, by Davenport. Edwards is also the author of a few elegant and spirited poems.

EGEDE, Hans, a Danish divine, born in 1686, who died in 1758, was the founder of the religious missions to Greenland, in which country he resided from 1721 to 1736, displaying a piety, zeal, and benevolence, which gained the confidence of the natives. He wrote a Description of Greenland.—His son, Paul, who succeeded him, and emulated his virtues, was born in 1708, and died in 1789. He wrote an Account of Greenland; composed a Dictionary and Grammar of the language; and translated into that language a part of the Bible, and some other works.

EGIL, or EIGIL, an Iceland warrior and scald, or poet, of the tenth century. His valour was signally displayed during incursions into Northumberland and Scotland. The son of Eric Blodæxe, king of Norway, was slain by him in combat; but Egil soon afterwards fell into the father's hands. Eric sentenced him to death. The bard, however, averted his doom by reciting an extempore poem in praise of Eric. Of this poem, called The Ransom of the Head, a Latin version has been published. Some fragments of Egil's other compositions are extant.

EGINHARD, a celebrated historian, a native of Germany, was a pupil of Alcuin, who recommended him to the notice of Charlemagne. The monarch made him his secretary, and afterwards superintendant of his buildings. He died, in 839, abbot of Seligenstadt. The stories relative to his marrying a daughter of Charlemagne appear to be fables. Eginhard is the author of A Life of Charlemagne; Annals of France, from 741 to 829; and sixty-two Epistles.

EGINTON, Francis, the restorer of the art of painting on glass, was born in 1737, and died at Handsworth, in Shropshire, in 1805. Among his numerous works, all of which are remarkable for brilliancy of colouring and delicacy of execution, are, the Banquet given to the Queen of Sheba, a copy from Hamilton; two Resurrections, from Sir Joshua Reynolds; Christ bearing the Cross, from Morales; and the Soul of a Child in the presence of the Deity, from Peters.

EHRET, George Denis, a celebrated botanical painter, the son of a gardener, was born at Durlach, in Germany, in 1710, and died at London, in 1770. His greatest works are, The Hortus Cliffortianus; and a Collection of Flowers and Butterflies. He was a friend of Linnæus, and a member of the Royal Society.

ELBEE, Gigot d', general of the Vendean royalists, was born, at Dresden, in 1752, of a French family, and entered the French service as a cavalry officer. In 1783 he resigned his commission, and for several years lived upon his estate in Anjou. On the breaking out of the insurrection in Vendée, a body of the royalists chose him their leader, and he was subsequently appointed generalissimo of the whole army. He had little military talent, but much bravery, and was beloved by his men. "My lads!" he used to exclaim when going into action, "Providence will give you the victory,"—for this reason the peasants called him General Providence. After having fought many battles, and gained several victories, he was taken prisoner, in 1794, at Noirmoutier, and put to death by the republicans.

ELIAS LEVITA, a celebrated Jewish rabbi, a native of Germany, was born at Neustadt, in Brandenburg, in 1472, and died at Venice, in 1549. For many years he was professor of Hebrew at Venice and Padua. Among his works, which are highly valuable, are, A Chaldaic, Talmudic, and Rabbinic Lexicon; A Hebrew Glossary; and a Commentary on the Grammar of Moses Kimchi.

ELIOT, JOHN, usually styled apostle to the Indians, was born in England in 1604, and educated at the university of Cambridge. In 1631 he emigrated to Massasetts, and in the following year was settled in the ministry at Roxbury, where he remained till his death. In 1646 he zealously commenced preaching to the Indians; having previously made himself acquainted with their language, in which he published a grammar and a translation of the Bible. His printed works are numerous. He died in 1690.

ELIOT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Lord HEATHFIELD, the son of a Roxburghshire baronet, was born about 1717, and received his education at Leyden. He first bore arms in the Prussian service; but returned to Scotland in 1735, and, in the following year, entered the engineer corps, from which he removed into the horse grenadiers. He distinguished himself at Dettingen, and during the seven years' war in Germany. His laurels, however, were chiefly gained at Gibraltar, of which fortress he was appointed governor in 1775, and which he defended with consummate constancy and talent. The title of Lord Heathfield and the order of the Bath were bestowed on him as a reward. He died in 1790.

ELIZABETH, Queen of England, the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, was born in 1533; was educated as a protestant; and was also initiated into classical literature. After having been exposed to considerable danger during the reign of Mary, she ascended the throne in 1558. Her reign was long and glorious; the nation was raised to a high degree of prosperity, and its enemies were baffled and disgraced. Among the greatest events of her reign was the defeat of the Spanish armada, in 1588. She died March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was never married, and she was proud of the title of the Virgin Queen, though it must be owned that, in many instances, her conduct was such as to render doubtful her right to the title. With many of the qualities of a great sovereign, she had many weaknesses which derogated heavily from her character. As a scholar she has claims to attention. With Greek and Latin she was familiar; from the former she translated a play of Euripides, a dialogue of Xenophon, and two orations of Isocrates; from the latter, Sallust's Jugurthine War; part of Horace's Art of Poetry; and Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy. She also wrote a Comment on Plato, a few verses, and various prayers, meditations, and speeches.

ELLERY, WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Newport, in 1727. He was graduated at Harvard College, and entered upon the practice of law in his native town. In 1776, he was elected a delegate to the continental Congress, and was an active and influential member of that body. He was successively a member of Congress, a commissioner of the continental loan office, a chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island, and collector of the customs of the town of Newport. He died suddenly in 1820, while engaged in reading Cicero de Officiis.

ELLIOTT, STEPHEN, a botanist and man of letters, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1771, and received his education at Yale College. On his return home he applied himself to the improvement of his paternal estate, devoting his leisure hours to history and poetry. At the age of 22 he was chosen to the legislature of his native state, where he obtained considerable influence, by his knowledge, attention, and power of argument. He was chosen president of the state bank, established in 1812, and continued to discharge the duties of this office with ability to the time of his death. His two volumes of the botany of South Carolina are held in high estimation, and his lectures before several literary and learned societies obtained great applause. His acquisitions in literature and science were extensive, and he left a valuable collection in the several branches of natural history scientifically arranged. He was the chief editor of the Southern Review, and the author of some of its best articles. He died in 1830. Most of his productions remain in manuscript.

ELLIS, JOHN, a native of London, born in 1698, was by profession a money scrivener, and died in 1792, having possessed his faculties to the last Johnson, who was

his frequent guest, said, "The most literary conversation I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis." Ellis wrote some fugitive poems: translated the Surprise, or Gentleman Apothecary; and burlesqued Maphæus's additional book to the Æneid. He also made a version, which was never published, of Ovid's Epistles.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, an agriculturist, was born towards the close of the seventeenth century, and died after the middle of the eighteenth. He was a farmer at Great Gaddesden, Herts, and enjoyed considerable reputation in his time as an agricultural writer, and an inventor and maker of farming instruments. His principal work is, The Modern Husbandman, in eight volumes.

ELLIS, JOHN, a naturalist, was born in London in 1710, and died in 1776. He held the office of agent for Florida and Dominica, and was a member of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which body he communicated many papers. He is the author of various works, the chief of which are, An Essay towards a Natural History of British Corallines; and a Natural History of uncommon Zoophytes. Ellis was one of the first writers who established the animal nature of corallines.

ELLIS, GEORGE, an elegant miscellaneous writer, was a native of London, and received his education at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Early in life he was connected with the whigs, and took a share in producing the pungent satire called the Rolliad. He, however, was converted to the party of Mr. Pitt, held an office, and was secretary to Lord Malmesbury, on the embassy to Lisle. He died, at the age of seventy, in 1815. His Specimens of early English Poets, and Specimens of early English Metrical Romances, bear witness to his taste and research. He also added a preface, notes, and appendix to Way's Fabliaux; and contributed to the Anti-Jacobin paper.

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, an American judge and statesman, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1745, and was graduated at the college of Nassau Hall, at Princeton, in 1766. Devoting himself to the practice of the law, he soon rose to distinction by the energy of his mind and his eloquence. From the earliest period of discontent, he joined the cause of the colonies, and in 1777 was elected a member of the Continental Congress. In this body he remained for three years, and in 1784 he was appointed a judge of the superior court of the state. He was a delegate to the convention for framing the federal constitution, and was a senator in the first congress. In 1796 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1799 was sent envoy extraordinary to France. The decline of his health induced him to resign his seat on the bench, and he retired to his family residence at Windsor, where he died in 1807.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, a quaker, was born, in 1639, at Crowell, in Oxfordshire. He was an active controversialist, and endured considerable persecution. At one time he was amanuensis to Milton, and to this circumstance we are indebted for the Paradise Regained. "Thou hast said much of Paradise Lost," exclaimed Ellwood, "but what hast thou to say of Paradise found?" The hint was taken by the immortal bard. Ellwood, who died in 1714, wrote his own Life; Davideis, a poem; Sacred History; and the Foundation of Tithes shaken; besides numerous minor productions.

ELMACINUS, or ELMAKIN, GEORGE, an oriental historian, who is believed to have been a christian, was born in 1223, and succeeded his father as one of the secretaries to the sultan of Egypt. He died in 1273. Elmacinus is the author of an Arabic chronicle, from the creation down to 1118, which Erpenius translated into Latin.

ELPHINSTON, JAMES, a native of Edinburgh, born in 1721, and educated at the university of his native city, was for many years the master of a boarding school in the vicinity of London. He died at Hammersmith in 1809. The translations of the mottos in the Edinburgh edition of the Rambler, in 1750, were made by him. For a considerable part of his life he was engaged in a chimerical attempt to remodel English orthography; and on this subject he published several works, among which is a Selection of his Correspondence with eminent persons. He also produced a bad translation of Martial, and an English Grammar.

ELSTOB, WILLIAM, a divine and a Saxon scholar, was born, in 1673, at Newcastle upon Tyne; and was educated at Eton, Cambridge, and Oxford, in which latter university he was chosen a fellow of University College. He obtained the rectory of St. Swithin, London, in which he died, in 1714. In the Saxon language he was well versed, and translated from it the Homily of Lupus. Unfortunately, he did not carry into effect his design of publishing a collection of the Saxon Laws.

ELSTOB, ELIZABETH, sister of the foregoing, was born at Newcastle in 1683, and was as good a Saxon scholar as her brother. She translated the Homily of St. Gregory, and published a Saxon Grammar. From Queen Caroline she had a trifling pension, which ceased upon her majesty's death; but she was snatched from poverty, by being taken into the family of the Duchess of Portland. She died in 1756

ELZEVIR. The name of a celebrated family of printers, who resided at Amsterdam and Leyden. Louis, the first of them, exercised his profession from 1592 to 1617, and took for his device an eagle holding seven arrows, with the motto, Concordia res parvæ crescunt. This he afterwards exchanged for that of a man standing, with the motto, Non solus; and this was adopted by his successors. His descendants continued in the profession till the end of the seventeenth century. Their editions are numerous, and highly valued.

EMERSON, William, a celebrated mathematician, was born, in 1701, at Hurworth, near Darlington, and died there in 1782. His father was a schoolmaster, and his son succeeded him, but retired from that occupation, and lived on a small property. In his manners he was eccentric and boorish; but his scientific merit is great. Among his works are, The Doctrine of Fluxions; Elements of Optics; Elements of Trigonometry; The Arithmetic of Infinites; and Treatises on Algebra, Mechanics, Navigation, and other subjects.

EMILIANUS, Marcus Julius, a native of Mauritania, of an obscure family, had risen by his courage to be governor of Mœsia, when, A. D. 253, his soldiers proclaimed him emperor. He defeated Gallus, who was assassinated by his own troops, but he enjoyed the throne only four months, he, too, being murdered, near Spoleto, by those whom he commanded. "Obscurissimi natus, obscurius imperavit," says Eutropius, in speaking of him.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in 1764. He was originally intended for the medical profession, and after completing his classical studies at Trinity College, Dublin, commenced his preparatory professional studies at the university of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1784. The death of his elder brother, a member of the Irish bar, induced him to relinquish the study of medicine and commence that of the law. Two years having been spent at London in attending terms in the Temple, and the courts at Westminster, he returned to his native land, was admitted to the bar in 1791, and commenced the practice of the law in Dublin. He soon rose to distinction and obtained an extensive business. In 1798 he was arrested and committed to prison on account of his connection with the association of United Irishmen, and remained in the custody of the government till 1802. The winter of that year he spent with his wife and family in Brussels, and that of 1803 at Paris. In October 1804 they sailed from Bordeaux for the United States, and arrived in New York on the 11th of the next month. He was then about forty years of age, with a large family, and his fortune much impaired in the course of his political career. After some deliberation between the two professions, for which he was equally well qualified, he determined in favour of the bar. Contrary to the usual rules, he was at once admitted to the bar, and in a few years rivalled in extent of practice and reputation the most eminent American lawyers. In 1812 he was appointed attorney general of the state of New York. His death took place very suddenly, in 1827. He was a learned and laborious lawyer, and an energetic and eloquent advocate.

EMLYN, Thomas, a native of Lincolnshire, born at Stamford in 1663, was brought up as a dissenting minister, and, in 1691, settled at Dublin, as assistant to the Reverend Joseph Boyce; but was soon interdicted from his pastoral dutics, on suspicion of Arianism. His humble inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ brought on him a prosecution for blasphemy, and he was heavily fined and imprisoned. On his release, he removed to London, where he died, in 1743. Emlyn's character was amiable and unimpeachable, and he was in habits of friendship with Dr. Clarke, Whiston, and other eminent men. His works have been collected into two volumes 8vo.

EMPEDOCLES, a Pythagorean philosopher, was a native of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he flourished about B. C. 444. He refused the sovereignty, which was offered to him by his fellow citizens, and established a popular government. He was skilled in philosophy and medicine, and had a talent for poetry. Some ascribe to him the Golden Verses, which others attribute to Pythagoras. The story that he died by throwing himself into mount Etna is, probably, as fabulous as another story, that he was carried away by a cloud.

ENFIELD, William, a dissenting minister and general writer, was born at Sudbury in 1741, and, after having been pastor to a congregation at Liverpool, became resident tutor and lecturer on belles lettres at Warrington Academy; a situation which he retained till the dissolution of that establishment. He died at Norwich, in 1797. He published an abridged translation of Brucker's History of Philosophy; The Speaker; Exercises on Elocution; Institutions of Natural Philosophy; and various other works: and was one of the principal contributors to Aikin's Biographical Dictionary.

ENGEL, John James, a German writer, a native of Mecklenburgh, was born at Parchau in 1741, and died there in 1802. From 1776 to 1787, he was professor of morals and literature at Berlin, and had, subsequently, along with Ramler, the management, till 1794, of the Berlin theatre

His works, which are remarkable for perspicuity and correct taste, form twelve volumes. Among them are, Ideas on the Dramatic Art; Lorenz Stark, a romance; and two excellent comedies.

ENGELBRECHT, JOHN, a celebrated German visionary, born in 1599 at Brunswick, was the son of a tailor Bad health, misery, and religious fanaticism, combined to overthrow his reason. He fasted at times for a fortnight together, and remained without sleep for a much longer period, and occasionally fell into trances, during which he believed that he was transported to hell and to paradise, and that he received the mission of exhorting mankind to repentance. He wandered for several years through Germany, published his imaginary revelations, and was not without proselytes. At length, completely worn out, he died in 1642.

ENGLEFIELD, Sir HENRY CHARLES, was born in 1752, and died in 1822. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and contributed largely to their transactions. His scientific knowledge was extensive, and he was an excellent classical scholar. Among his separate works are, Tables of the apparent place of the Comet of 1681; On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets; A Walk through Southampton; and a Description of the Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, an early Latin poet, born B. C. 237, was a native of Calabria, and served in Sardinia, whence he was brought to Rome by Cato the Censor. He was patronised by that eminent man, to whom he taught Greek, by Scipio Africanus, and by other eminent characters. He died B. C. 169. Of his Roman annals in verse, poems, tragedies, and other compositions, nothing is extant but a few fragments. Virgil sometimes imitated him, which he called picking pearls from the dunghill of Ennius.

EON DE BEAUMONT, Chevalier CHARLES GENEVIEVE D', a character over whom hung for many years much mystery, was born in 1728 at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, was originally at the bar, but left it to become a diplomatist, and was employed on a mission in Russia. During the seven years' war, he served, with applause, as an officer of dragoons, under Marshal Broglio. He was subsequently minister plenipotentiary to the British court, but was superseded by the count de Guiche. A quarrel arose between them which rendered it imprudent for him to return to France. For about fifteen years he resided in England, during the latter part of which period doubts arose respecting his sex. On his return to France, in 1777, he assumed the garb of a female, which he continued to wear till his decease. The revolution deprived him of a pension, and compelled him to take refuge in England, where he died in 1810. He was then ascertained to be of the masculine gender; but the cause of his appearing as a female has never been ascertained. D'Eon was a man of talent; his works have been collected in thirteen volumes, under the title of Loisirs.

EPAMINONDAS, one of the most illustrious of the Thebans, brave, patriotic, and incorruptible, was the son of Polymnis. He saved the life of Pelopidas, in a battle against the Arcadians; incited him to liberate Thebes from the Lacedemonian yoke; defeated Cleombrotus, and gained the battle of Leuctra; overcame Alexander, tyrant of Pheræa; and, at last, fell at Mantinea, B. C. 363, in the moment of gaining a victory over the Spartans. Cicero considered him as the greatest man that Greece ever produced.

EPEE, CHARLES MICHAEL DE L', a French abbé, the son of an architect, was born at Versailles in 1712, and died in 1789. The greatest part of his life was spent in the philanthropic occupation of teaching the deaf and dumb. His establishment, which was the first of the kind, was instituted by his own unaided exertions. He possessed a yearly income of somewhat less than three hundred pounds, almost the whole of which he expended in feeding and clothing his unfortunate pupils; restricting himself to the plainest food and the coarsest apparel, in order to provide for their wants.

EPICHARMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, who flourished about B. C 440, and is said to have reached his ninety-seventh year, was born in the island of Cos, and was a disciple of Pythagoras. He wrote fifty-two comedies, all of which are lost, and he is supposed to have been one of the first who gave regularity to that species of composition. He also wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects.

EPICTETUS, a celebrated Stoic philosopher, who flourished in the first century, was born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and was originally a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's freedmen. Having obtained his freedom, he retired to an humble hut, and gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy. His lessons were greatly admired, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue. Being banished from Rome, with the other philosophers, by Domitian, he settled at Nicopolis, in Epirus. Whether he ever returned to the Roman capital is uncertain; nor do we know the period at which he died. His memory was so much venerated that the earthern lamp which gave him light was sold for more

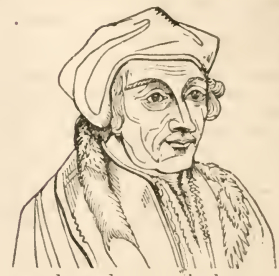
than ninety pounds. His admirable Enchiridion, a manual of morality, was translated into English by Mrs. Carter

EPICURUS, the founder of the Epicurean sect, was born B.C. 342, at Gorgettus, in the vicinity of Athens. After having studied at Athens, he resided successively at Colophon, Mitylene, and Lampsacus. At the age of thirty-six he returned to the Athenian capital, and purchased a garden, in which he expounded his system of philosophy; whence his followers were denominated the philosophers of the garden. His doctrines became popular, and his disciples were remarkable for their mutual affection. He died B. C. 271. Of his works only a few fragments remain. His system is elegantly unfolded in the poem of Lucretius. That its main principles are fundamentally erroneous, and lead to dangerous consequences, cannot be denied; but it is a gross mistake to suppose that Epicurus was a vicious man, or that he recommended vicious practices. On the contrary, his conduct was virtuous, and the pleasure which he taught his pupils to pursue was that pleasure which is attainable by virtue alone.

EPONINA, a Roman female, who has not unaptly been denominated the heroine of conjugal affection. Julius Sabinus, her husband, having been defeated in his revolt against Vespasian, he spread a report of his own death, and took shelter in a subterranean vault, where he lived concealed with Eponina during nine years. At last the secret was discovered, and Sabinus was led before the emperor. Not being successful in imploring the clemency of Vespasian for her husband, the noble-minded Eponina refused to survive, and she perished with him, A. D. 78.

ERASISTRATUS, a celebrated ancient physician, a pupil of Chrysippus of Cnidus, was born in the island of Ceos, and lived at the court of Seleucus Nicanor, king of Syria, where he acquired great reputation, by his talents, and by his skilful discovery of the concealed love of Antiochus for Stratonice. He was one of the first who dissected human bodies, and accurately described the brain. Blood-letting he strove to banish wholly from practice, and he disapproved of tapping for the dropsy; but in tumours of the liver he did not scruple to cut open the abdomen in order to apply remedies in contact with the diseased organ. In extreme old age, the pain of an ulcer in his foot is said to have induced him to put an end to his own existence.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, one of the greatest scholars of modern times, was born at Rotterdam in 1467. He was the natural son of a person named Gerard. That name signifies *amiable* in German, and, after his father's decease, he translatd it into the equivalent Greek and



Latin words, and assumed them as his appellation. He was educated at Deventer. Having embezzled his property, his guardians took him from school, and, by ill usage, drove him to enter into a convent. In 1492 he took priest's orders. Having completed his studies at Montaign College, Paris, he subsisted by giving lessons to persons of quality. Among his pupils was Lord Mountjoy, on whose invitation, in 1497, he visited England, where he became intimate with More, Colet, and other eminent men. From 1497 till 1510 he spent in France, the Netherlands, and Italy, during which period he published various works, and acquired high reputation. In 1510 he again came to England; wrote his Praise of Folly, while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. Returning to the continent in 1514, he vigorously continued his literary labours. Basil was chiefly the place of his residence. Among the numerous works which he now produced, may be mentioned an edition of the works of St. Jerome; an edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his dialogue intitled Ciceronianus; and his celebrated Colloquies, which, attacking superstition and church abuses, gave such offence to bigoted catholics, that he was branded by them as having laid the egg which Luther hatched. With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility. Erasmus died July 12, 1536. A complete edition of his works, in ten volumes folio, was published by Le Clerc.

ERASTUS, THOMAS, a native of Baden Durlach, was born at Auggenen, in 1523; studied at Basil and Bologna; and became physician to the Elector Palatine, who made him professor of medicine at Heidelberg. His family name was Lieber, or Beloved, which he Grecized into Erasmus. He died professor at Basil, in 1583. Besides several medical works, he wrote a treatise on Ecclesiastical Excommunica-

tion, which was not published till after his decease. It denies the authority of the church to censure or to absolve; and, of course, it was bitterly inveighed against both by catholics and protestants. It, nowever, made numerous proselytes, who were called Erastians.

ERATOSTHENES, a native of Cyrene, born B. C. 276, was keeper of the Alexandrian library during the reigns of Ptolemy the third and fifth. At the age of eighty, he is said to have starved himself to death in consequence of his loss of sight. He was at once a geometrician, astronomer, geographer, philosopher, grammarian, and poet. Delambre considers him as the first founder of genuine astronomy. Of his works only fragments remain. The method of measuring the circumference of the globe was discovered by Eratosthenes.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, Don ALONZO, a Spanish poet and soldier, was born, about 1525, at Bermeo, in Biscay; was brought up at the court of Charles V., and was page to Philip II.; and afterwards fought against the Araucanians in Chili. It was while he was serving in Chili that he wrote the first part of his Araucana; sometimes on scraps of paper, and sometimes on bits of leather. The first two parts appeared in 1577; the whole in 1590. He died about 1595. In point of merit the Araucana ranks with, or near to, the Lusiad. Specimens of it have been translated into English by Hayley, and also by Boyd. The version by Boyd was printed in the Poetical Register, Vol. IV.

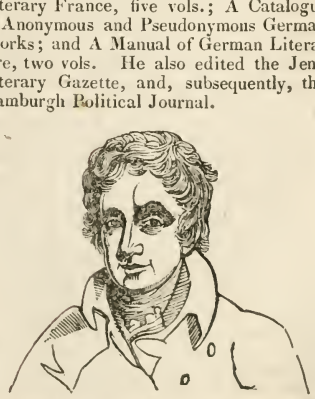
ERICEIRA, FERDINAND MENEZES, count of, a Portuguese statesman and author, born at Lisbon in 1614, died in 1699, was governor of Peniche and Tangier, and filled several important offices in the state. He is the author of A History of Tangier; A History of Portugal from 1640 to 1657; A Life of John I. of Portugal; and various poems and miscellaneous productions.—His brother, LOUIS, born at Lisbon in 1632, died 1690, was a warrior, a statesman, and a writer. He produced A Life of Scanderbeg; and A History of the Restoration of Portugal.—FRANCIS XAVIER, a son of Louis, who was born at Lisbon in 1673, and died in 1743, was a worthy rival of his father and uncle. He wrote an epic, called the Henriqueada; many smaller poems; and numerous papers in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Lisbon.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a learned man of the ninth century. The place of his birth is doubtful. Herefordshire, Wales, Ireland, and Ayrshire, have all been mentioned, but the latter is the most probable. He studied at Athens. For many years he lived at the court of Charles the Bald, and was the director of the university of Paris. He was subsequently patronised by Alfred, who appointed him professor of mathematics and astronomy at Oxford. He afterwards established a school at Malmesbury Abbey, where his scholars are said to have murdered him, on account of his severity. Others state that he died in France. His Treatise on the Nature of Things was published by Gale in 1681.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, an eminent German critic, was born, in 1707, at Tennstadt, in Thuringia, and studied at Leipsic, where he ultimately became professor of ancient literature, rhetoric, and theology. He died in 1781. Among his numerous publications are editions of Homer, Callimachus, Polybius, Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, and Tacitus; and a Theological Library, ten volumes 8vo.—His nephew, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, who was born in 1753, and died in 1801, published Opuscula; and editions of Livy, Quintilian, Ammianus, and Pomponius Mela.

ERPENIUS, or VAN ERPEN, a native of Holland, born at Gorcum in 1584, was educated at Leyden, at which place, after having extensively travelled to improve himself, he was chosen professor of Arabic and Hebrew. He died in 1624. Erpenius had a consummate knowledge of oriental languages; published Grammars and many other works, to facilitate the study of Arabic and Hebrew; and translated Elmacinus's History of the Saracens.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, an eminent bibliographer, a native of Silesia, was born at Gross Glogau in 1766, and died, in 1828, principal librarian, and professor of geography and statistics, at the university of Halle. Among his works are, Literary France, five vols.; A Catalogue of Anonymous and Pseudonymous German Works; and A Manual of German Literature, two vols. He also edited the Jena Literary Gazette, and, subsequently, the Hamburgh Political Journal.



ERSKINE, THOMAS, lord, the most celebrated of modern forensic orators, was

the third son of the earl of Buchan, and was born in Scotland in 1750. After having received a good education at Edinburgh high school and St. Andrew's university, he went to sea as a midshipman, under Sir John Lindsey. His early fondness for the sea, however, soon evaporated, and, in 1768, he entered the army, as an ensign of the first regiment of foot. With that regiment, after having married, he went to Minorca, where he resided for three years. The scanty pittance of the rank which he held being but ill calculated to support a family, he was persuaded by his mother to turn his talents to the law; and accordingly, in his twenty-sixth year, he commenced his legal studies. Buller and Wood, both of whom became judges, were his instructors. In 1778, he was called to the bar, and he was instantly successful. The splendid powers which he displayed, in the memorable case of Captain Baillie, placed him at once in the first rank of his profession. His subsequent efforts more than sustained his fame. Among the most prominent of them may be mentioned, his speeches for Carnan, Admiral Keppel, Lord George Gordon, Dean Shipley, Stockdale, Paine, and the persons who were tried for high treason in 1794. In 1783 he was returned to the Commons' House as a member for Portsmouth, and he continued to sit in that house till he was removed to the other. In principle he was a whig, and he was a strenuous opposer of the war against the French republic. On the Causes and Consequences of that war he published a pamphlet, which went through nearly fifty editions. In 1806 he came into office with his friends, as lord chancellor, with the title of baron; and when, in the following year, his party was deprived of the reins of governmen , he retired with the usual pension. During the latter years of his life he laboured under considerable pecuniary embarrassment, and displayed some of those "follies of the wise" which have been too often witnessed in the decline of eminent men. He died November 17, 1823. Besides his tract on the French war, he wrote a political romance, called Armata, and some pamphlets in favour of the Greeks. But as a writer he has little claim to praise. The pen seems to act on him like a torpedo; his style is lax and spiritless. Nor did he stand high as a parliamentary orator. It was at the bar that he was truly in his element. There, his voice, his manner, his rhetorical skill, his copiousness of language, and his mastery over the feelings and prejudices of his hearers, bore away the palm from all his rivals, and, on most occasions, insured to him a complete triumph.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY, a celebrated Spanish casuist, born at Valladolid, in 1589; entered the society of the Jesuits at the age of fifteen; was for many years a popular preacher; and died in 1669. He is the author of several works, extending to forty volumes (most of them folio), the principal of which are, his Moral Theology, and his Cases of Conscience; the last of these, in particular, Pascal has rendered notorious by the severity with which he has treated it in the Provincial Letters.

ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSO, a French poet, a member of the Institute, was born, in 1770, at Pelissane, in Provence; was connected with several literary and political journals during the revolution; travelled in various parts of Europe, and accompanied General Leclerc to St. Domingo; and was killed, in 1811, by his horse throwing him down a precipice. He is the author of Navigation, a poem; the operas of Trajan and Ferdinand Cortez; and some articles in the Universal Biography.

ESPER, JOHN FREDERIC, a German naturalist and astronomer, was born at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, in 1732, and died in 1781. He was the first who examined and described the curious fossil remains in the subterranean caverns of Bayreuth. On this subject he published An Accurate Description of the Zoolites of unknown Animals, with plates. He is also the author of A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, &c. without instruments or mathematical calculation.

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of, the son of Walter earl of Essex (a man of courage and talent), was born, in 1567, at Netherwood, in Herefordshire; was left by his father under the guardianship of Lord Burleigh; and was educated by Whitgift at Trinity college, Cambridge. After having, at the age of seventeen, been introduced, and received with favour, at court, he sought to acquire fame in arms. Between 1586 and 1597, he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen; was appointed to command the cavalry at Tilbury; led four thousand men to the assistance of Henry IV. at the siege of Rouen; and conducted a successful expedition against Cadiz. In 1597, he was created earl marshal of England; and he now held the same place that Leicester had formerly held in the favour of Elizabeth. In 1599, he was chosen to put down the rebellion of Tyrone in Ireland; and, on this occasion, the queen, who had already shown some signs of alienation from him, expressed great dissatisfaction at his conduct. Returning unexpectedly, he threw himself at her feet, and was apparently forgiven but her rigour, and his own high spirit, at

length drove him to resist her authority by violence; and he was in consequence beheaded in 1601. Essex was much and deservedly beloved; for he was liberal handed and warm hearted, intrepid in the field, and a patron of literary talent.

ESSEX, Robert DEVEREUX, earl of, son of the foregoing, born in 1592, was educated at Merton College, and, in 1603, was restored to his hereditary honours by James I. Twice he was unfortunate in marriage; the first time with Lady Frances Howard, the second time with the daughter of Sir William Paulet. A divorce took place in both instances. Essex served in the Palatinate and the Netherlands; was vice-admiral in two maritime expeditions; and lieutenant-general of the army against the Scotch, in 1639. In 1642 he espoused the cause of the parliament, and was placed at the head of the army. At Edgehill, Reading, Gloucester, and Newbury, he was successful; but, in 1644, he was overcome in the west of England. He died in 1646.

ESTAING, Charles Henry, Count d', a French admiral, born in Auvergne. He was under Lally in the East Indies, and escaped from an English prison by breaking his parole. He was commander of the French squadrons in the American war, and distinguished himself at the capture of the island of Grenada. At the revolution he became a member of the assembly of notables, and was guillotined as a counter-revolutionist, in 1793.

ESTIENNE, or STEPHEN, the name of a French family which produced many eminent printers. Robert, one of the most celebrated of them, was born at Paris in 1503, and died at Geneva in 1559. He had a perfect knowledge of ancient languages and the belles lettres. Besides his editions of the Bible, and other works, he gave to the world a Thesaurus of the Latin Language; and the first Latin and French Dictionary which appeared in France. His son, Henry, the second of that christian name, was born at Paris in 1528, and died in 1598, at Lyons, to which city he had removed from Geneva, where he had been compelled to take refuge, in consequence of his having published a satire against the monks. Independent of his other publications and works, among the latter of which is a Latin version of Anacreon, literature is indebted to him for the valuable Thesaurus of the Greek language, in four folio volumes. Notwithstanding his talents, learning, and industry, he expired in a hospital.

ESTRADES, Godfrey, count d', a French warrior and diplomatist, was born at Agen, in 1607; served in the Netherlands, under Prince Maurice; and was afterwards employed as a negotiator by his own sovereign. He concluded the treaty with Charles II. for the purchase of Dunkirk; the treaty of Breda, in 1667; and the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. For these services he was created marshal of France. He died in 1686. Some details of his Negotiations, extracted from a manuscript in twenty-two folio volumes, have been published in nine volumes, 12mo.

ETHEREGE, Sir George, one of the wits and gallants of the court of Charles II., and who was also one of "the mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease," was of a good family in Oxfordshire, and was born about 1636. He is believed to have been educated at Cambridge. After his return from his travels, he studied law, but soon abandoned it to join the dissipated throng of fashion and libertinism. Occasionally, however, he gave his moments to poetry and to the drama. Besides some lively poems, tinctured with licentiousness, he wrote the comedies of She Wou'd if she Cou'd; The Comical Revenge; and The Man of Mode; which are not without merit, though liable to the same censure as his poems. He died about the period of the revolution; but it is not certain whether, when intoxicated, he broke his neck down stairs at Rattisbon, where he was envoy, or whether he followed James II. to France, and ceased to exist there.

ETMULLER, Michael, a physician of great eminence, was born at Leipsic, in 1644; was educated in his native city; travelled over a considerable part of Europe, to acquire knowledge; became professor of botany, and extraordinary professor of surgery and anatomy, at the university of Leipsic, in 1676; and died in 1683. He wrote many medical works, a complete edition of which was published by his son, Michael Ernest.

ETOILE, Peter de l', a native of Paris, in the chancery of which city he held an important office, was born in 1540, and died in 1611. For many years he kept a diary of events, and even of popular reports. From this collection, which filled five folio volumes, was subsequently extracted The Journal of Henry III. in five volumes, and The Journal of the Reign of Henry IV. in four volumes. Of these, the first is known to have been edited by Lenglet Dufresnoy, and the second is supposed to have been.

EUBULUS, an Athenian comic poet, flourished about the 101st Olympiad. Of his pieces, of which only fragments remain, the number is variously estimated, from twenty-four to sixty-one. He was fond of enigmatical expressions and playing upon words.

EUCLID, a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, was a native of Megara, and flourished about four centuries before the christian era. He was the founder of the Megaric sect, which took its name from his birthplace.

EUCLID, an eminent geometrician, is said by Pappus and Proclus to have been a native of Alexandria, in which city, during the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, about B. C. 300, he taught mathematics. It was he who first established a mathematical school there. He wrote on Music, Optics, Catoptrics, and other subjects; but the work which has immortalized his name is The Elements of Geometry. Of the fifteen books which compose those elements, however, the last two are supposed to be the production of Hypsicles.

EUGENE, FRANCIS, prince, a grandson of the duke of Savoy, and son of the count of Soissons, was born at Paris in 1663. He was intended for the church, and was known in his youth by the familiar appellation of the little Abbé. Eugene, however, had no fondness for theology, but much for military glory. He requested a regiment; was refused; and immediately entered the service of the emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks. So greatly did he distinguish himself, that Leopold gave him a regiment of dragoons. Louvois, the minister, now endeavoured to bring back Eugene and the other French volunteers, by a menace of perpetual exile in case of disobedience. But the prince laughed at his threats, and exclaimed, "I will enter France again in spite of him." Savoy was the next theatre of his exploits, whence he was recalled on the duke joining the French, and was placed at the head of the army of Hungary. Louis XIV. who had at length discovered his merit, offered him a marshal's staff, a pension, and the government of Champagne, but they were disdainfully rejected. In 1697, he gained, in contempt of orders not to fight, the decisive battle of Zenta, in which the Turks lost thirty thousand men. The war of the Spanish succession raised his reputation to the highest pitch. He participated largely in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; defeated La Feuillade, saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, and invaded Provence; reduced Lisle; and performed many other splendid actions. In 1716, he routed the Turks at Peterwaradin, and, in the following year, he compelled Belgrade to surrender, after having inflicted on them another ruinous defeat. At the expiration of sixteen years of peace, which he had spent in cultivating and patronising the arts and literature, he was again, in 1733, called into the field, as commander on the Rhine: but no important events occurred. He died, unmarried, April 21, 1736. Activity, daringness, and promptitude in repairing his own faults and profiting by those of his adversaries, were the distinguishing military qualities of Prince Eugene.

EULER, LEONARD, one of the most illustrious and fertile mathematicians of the eighteenth century, was born at Basil in 1707, and was a pupil of John Bernouilli. He was one of the learned men whom Catherine the First invited to St. Petersburgh, and in that capital he resided, as professor, from 1727 to 1741. In 1741, he removed to Berlin, at the request of the king of Prussia, and he remained there till 1766, when he returned to the Russian capital. He died, of apoplexy, at St. Petersburgh, in 1783. For many years previous to his decease he had been blind, but the privation of sight did not put a stop to his labours. Among the works produced while he was in a state of darkness were The Elements of Algebra, and The Theory of the Moon. His writings are so numerous, that a mere catalogue of them fills fifty pages. Many of them are to be found in the Memoirs of the Academies of Saint Petersburgh, Berlin, and Paris, especially in the first two.

EULER, JOHN ALBERT, a son of th foregoing, was born at St. Petersburgh in 1734, and died there, in 1800. Though inferior to his father, he was an able mathematician. He was secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, inspector of the Military Academy, and counsellor of state. Several of his papers, on astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c. were published in the Transactions of various learned bodies.

EULER, CHARLES, the second son of Leonard, was born, in 1740, at St. Petersburgh, and died there, in 1766, physician to the court, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He produced a paper On the Motions of the Planets, which some, from its excellence, have been disposed to attribute to his father.

EULER, CHRISTOPHER, the youngest

son of Leonard, was born at Berlin, in 1743; manifested early a genius for mathematics; was first in the Prussian artillery service, and afterwards in that of the empress of Russia, who placed him at the head of a manufactory of arms, near the Gulf of Finland. He was an excellent astronomer also, and was one of the persons selected to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. The year of his decease is not known.

EUMENES, one of the most celebrated of Alexander's generals, was a native of Candiopolis, in the Thracian Chersonese. After the death of his sovereign, the government of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia was assigned to him. Severe contests ensued between him and the other generals, which, after he had displayed splendid talents and gained many victories, ended by his falling into the hands of Antigonus, who put him to death, B. C. 315.

EURIPIDES, one of the three great tragic bards of Greece, was the son of Mnesarchus, and was born in the isle of Salamis, about B. C. 480. Socrates, Prodicus, and Anaxagoras were his instructors in ethics, eloquence, and philosophy. Dramatic composition he began to attempt in his eighteenth year. Some of his finest works are said to have been composed in a solitary cave near Salamis. He wrote seventy-five, or, as others say, ninety-two tragedies, of which only nineteen are extant. In two marriages Euripides was unhappy, and this circumstance is supposed to have rendered him hostile to the female sex. He is said to have been torn to pieces by the king's hounds, in his seventy-fifth year, at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon; but some attribute his death to natural decay. In pathos and in moral sentiment Euripides far excels both of his illustrious rivals.

EUSEBIUS, surnamed PAMPHILUS, from his friendship with the martyr of that name, is supposed to have been born A. D. 267, at Cesaræa, of which city he became bishop in 315. He died in 339 or 340. He was one of the most learned and eloquent men of the Christian church. As, however, he was hostile to Athanasius, his character has not been spared by the partisans of that personage. St. Jerome calls him the prince of the Arians. His works were numerous, but many of them are lost. His Ecclesiastical History, which is extant, has gained for him the title of the Father of Ecclesiastical History; and his Evangelical Demonstration induced Scaliger to apply to him the epithet of Divine.

EUSTACE, JOHN CHETWODE, a catholic clergyman, of an ancient Lancashire family, was educated at Stoneyhurst; travelled on the continent, as a tutor to some young men of rank; and died at Naples, in 1815. Besides a Political Catechism; the Proofs of Christianity; an Answer to the Bishop of Lincoln's Charge; and a Letter from Paris; he is the author of an excellent Tour through Italy, in two volumes 4to. Eustace was also a man of poetical talents. He published an Elegy on the Death of Mr. Burke; and, at the time of his death, had made considerable progress in a didactic poem on the Culture of the Youthful Mind.

EUSTACHI, or EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated anatomist of the sixteenth century, was born at San Severino, in the Papal territory; studied at Rome; was physician to Cardinals Borromeo and Julius de la Rovere, and professor of the Sapienza College; and died in 1574. He first described the renal capsules and the thoraic duct, and he made several important discoveries, among which is the passage, that now bears his name, from the throat to the internal ear. Some of his works are unfortunately lost, but others, under the title of Opuscula, are extant.

EUSTATHIUS, an eminent critic of the twelfth century, a native of Constantinople, was archbishop of Thessalonica, in which high station he distinguished himself by his piety and benevolence. He died about 1200. His principal work is a Commentary on Homer, which is partly a compilation from preceding commentators and scholiasts. Many of his manuscripts are still existing in libraries.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, a Roman historian, who flourished in the fourth century. Of his life little is known; but it is certain that he bore arms under Julian, in the Persian expedition. He is also supposed to have been a senator. He is the author of a Compendium of Roman History, in ten books. The oldest edition of it is the folio, published at Rome, in 1471.

EUTYCHES, an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, who gave rise to the sect of Eutychians, was abbot of a monastery near Constantinople, and was a strictly pious and moral man. In combating the doctrines of Nestorius he fell into the opposite extreme, and denied the human nature of Christ. Violent disputes in the church, and his own excommunication, were the consequences of his heterodoxy. He died soon after, but his sect existed for a long period.

EVELYN, JOHN, a native of Surrey, was born at Wotton, in 1620; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; studied for a while at the Middle Temple; and then sought refuge on the continent from the storms of civil war, and resided in France and Italy till 1651. After his return to England, he gave his time to literary pursuits. The Restoration, to

which he had lent the aid of his pen, introduced him into public life. He was appointed one of the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen, and for rebuilding St. Paul's Church, and also a member of the board of trade. When the Royal Society was established he was one of the first who was nominated a fellow. James II. made him one of the commissioners for the office of lord privy seal, and William III. gave him the situation of treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. His devotion to literature, however, continued undiminished, and he produced many valuable works. Among them are, Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees; Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth; Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals; Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography; and Acetaria, a Discourse of Sallets. He died in 1706. His Diary, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Works, have been recently published.

EVELYN, Sir GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SHUCKBURGH, whose original name was Shuckburgh, was M. P. for the county of Warwick, and a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1804, in his fifty-fourth year. He was an excellent mathematician. To the Transactions of the Royal Society he contributed various papers, among which are, Observations made in Savoy, to ascertain the Height of Mountains by the Barometer; on the Temperature of Boiling Water; and an Account of the Endeavours to ascertain a Standard Weight and Measures. In the endeavours recorded by the last of these papers he took a very active part.

EVERTS, or EVERARD, JOANNES SECUNDUS, best known by his Christian name, was the son of an eminent lawyer, who was president of the council of Holland; was born at the Hague, in 1511; studied civil law under Aliciat; became Latin secretary to Charles V., under whom he had served at the siege of Tunis; and died in 1536. He is the author of The Basia, a collection of amatory poems; elegant in their Latinity, but licentious in principle.

EWALD, JOHN, one of the most eminent of the Danish poets, was born, in 1743, in the duchy of Sleswick. In his early youth he was of a most romantic disposition. Disliking a clerical life, to which he was destined, he fled from home, and served with great bravery in the Prussian and Austrian armies. After his return to his country, a disappointment in love threw him for a while into alternate melancholy and dissipation. It was not till his twenty-third year that his poetical talent was displayed. He died in 1781; having long been the victim of a gouty disorder. Ewald excelled in the drama, and in lyric and elegiac poetry.

EWING, JOHN, an eminent American divine and mathematician, was born in Maryland in 1732. He was graduated at the college in Princeton in 1755, and afterwards served as a tutor in that seminary. In 1759 he undertook the pastoral charge of the first Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, which he continued to exercise until 1773. In 1779 he accepted the station of provost of the university of Philadelphia, which he filled until his death. He was elected vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and contributed several valuable memoirs to their Transactions. His favourite study from an early age was mathematics, and his Lectures on Natural History have obtained considerable reputation. He died in 1802.

EXPILLY, JOHN JOSEPH, a native of France, was born at St. Remi, in Provence, in 1719, and died in 1793. He was an abbé, and obtained clerical preferment, after having been secretary of embassy to the Sicilian monarch. He travelled much, and was an acute observer. His works are numerous, and he acquired the reputation of being the most correct, industrious, and useful geographer of his time. Among his publications are, A Cosmography, in five parts; A Polychrography, in six parts; an excellent Treatise on the Population of France; and A Geographical, Historical, and Political Dictionary of the Gauls and of France, six volumes folio. The last of these works reaches only to the letter S.

EYCK, JOHN VAN, an artist, was born at Maaseyk, in Holland, in 1370, and died in 1441. The invention of painting in oil has been ascribed to him, but it appears certain that it was known before his time. He, however, was undoubtedly the first who improved it and brought it into general use. His brother HUBERT, who was born in 1366, and died in 1426, is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school. They were both eminent in their art.

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FABERT, ABRAHAM, a French marshal, was born at Metz, in 1599, and early adopted the military profession. He distinguished himself greatly in the retreat from Mentz in 1635, the battle of Marfé, and a variety of actions and sieges. He

died in 1662. Fabert was a man of highly honourable principles. "If Fabert can be suspected," said Mazarine, "there is no man living in whom we can place confidence." Louis XIV. offered him the blue ribbon, but he refused it, because he could not produce the necessary proofs of noble descent. He was told to furnish whatever proofs he thought proper, and they should not be scrutinized. "I will not," replied he, "have my mantle decorated by a cross, and my name dishonoured by an imposture."

FABIUS, QUINTUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, a Roman warrior, was consul for the first time A. U. C. 517, and had the honour of a triumph for defeating the Ligurians. He was at the head of the embassy which was sent to denounce war against Carthage. After the battle of Thrasimene he was appointed dictator, and by his prudence he held the victorious Annibal at bay; as he likewise did subsequently to the disastrous battle of Cannæ. He thus acquired the surname of Cunctator, or Delayer. Fabius died B. C. 204.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, PHILIP FRANCIS NAZAIRE, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1755, at Carcassone, and in early life was a strolling player. He had little success on the stage, but he gained friends by his varied talents; for he wrote verses, drew, engraved, and was a tolerable musician and composer. Having obtained the prize of the eglantine, at the floral games of Toulouse (whence the addition to his name), he went to Paris, to bring out several theatrical pieces. In the revolution he took a violent part; was elected a member of the Convention; voted for the death of Louis; and, finally, was executed with Danton, in 1794. His Comedies and Poems form two volumes; of the former, the best are, Moliere's Philinte; the Epistolary Intrigue; and The Tutors.

FABRICIUS, or FABRIZIO, an Italian physician and anatomist, was born at Acquapendente, in 1537. He was a pupil of Fallopius, at Padua, and succeeded him in the surgical and anatomical chair of that university. Fabricius was of a noble and disinterested nature, and was held in high esteem by the Paduans and the Venetian government. He died in 1612. The valves of the veins were first accurately described by him. His anatomical works form one volume in folio, and his surgical works another.

FABRICIUS of HILDEN, WILLIAM, a celebrated surgeon, was born at Hilden, near Cologne, in 1560; practised at Berne and Lausanne; and died in 1634. Among his numerous works, forming a folio volume, are Treatises on Gangrene and on Dysentery, and a New Manuel of Military Medicine and Surgery.

FABRICIUS, DAVID, a German clergyman and astronomer, who died at Osterla, in East Friesland, in 1579, discovered the changeable star in the constellation of the Whale, and made an attempt to reconcile the Ptolemaic system with the observations of Kepler. He is also the author of a Chronicle of East Friesland.

FABRICIUS, JOHN, an astronomer, son of the foregoing, was the first who, by means of refracting telescopes, discovered the spots on the sun's disk; or at the least, made the discovery contemporaneously with Galileo. He was born at Osterla, and died in the first half of the seventeenth century.

FABRICIUS, JOHN ALBERT, a German critic and bibliographer, whom one of his contemporaries called the Librarian of the Republic of Literature, was born at Leipsic, in 1668, and died, in 1736, at Hamburgh, in which city he was professor of rhetoric. He is said to have produced a hundred and twenty-eight works; among which are, Bibliotheca Græca, fourteen vols. 4to; Bibliotheca Latina, three vols. 8vo.; Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica; Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Latinatis; and Bibliotheca Antiquaria.

FABRICIUS, JOHN CHRISTIAN, the greatest of modern entomologists, was born, in 1742, at Tundern, in Sleswick. He was the pupil and friend of Linnæus. Medicine was the profession which he adopted; but his principal attention was turned to entomology, and, for the purpose of improving that science, he visited all the museums of northern and central Europe. He died at Copenhagen, in 1807. The calamities to which his country was then exposed are said to have been mainly instrumental in causing his death. Fabricius was counsellor to the Danish monarch, and professor of rural and political economy. He is the author of Systema Entomologiæ; Philosophia Entomologia; Entomologia Systematica; Systema Eleutheratorum; and other works, both on his favourite science and on political economy. It is from the organs of the mouth that Fabricius classifies the insect tribes.

FABRIS, NICHOLAS, an Italian mechanician, was born at Chioggia, in 1731, and died there in 1801. He was of the clerical profession. Among his numerous and ingenious inventions were, a pianoforte which, while it played, noted down the music; a barrel which excluded air by contracting in the interior as the liquor was drawn off; a wooden hand to beat time, [illegible], which marked at once the [illegible] Italian hours, minutes and seconds, with the equinoxes and solstices; and a species of clock, of which a magnet was the motive power.

FABRONI, ANGELO, a learned Italian,

was born, in 1732, at Marradi, in the Tuscan territory; was prior of the church of St. Lorenzo, at Florence; and was patronised by the grand duke of Tuscany, Popes Benedict XIV. and Clement XIV., and other illustrious characters. He travelled to examine the libraries of England, France, and Germany, and corresponded with the most eminent of his contemporaries. He died in 1803. His greatest work is, Lives of the principal Italian Scholars of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, in twenty volumes. But he published many others; among which are, Lives of Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medici, and of Leo X.; and Eulogies of illustrious Italians. He likewise edited a Literary Journal, which extended to a hundred and ten volumes.

FAGEL, GASPAR, an eminent Dutch statesman, was born at Haerlem, in 1629, and died in 1688. He was grand pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself on various occasions; particularly by his firmness when Louis XIV. invaded the country, and by the activity and spirit with which he seconded the plans of the prince of Orange, for the expulsion of James II. from England.

FAGIUOLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian comic and burlesque poet, a member of the Apatisti Academy, was born at Florence, in 1660, and died in 1742. Early in life he was celebrated for his wit, pleasantry, and facetiousness, and he continued to be so till the end of his days. But, though his company was consequently sought by the grand duke, and by other elevated characters, he obtained but scanty patronage. He is the author of two volumes of Burlesque Poetry; seven volumes of Comedies; and a volume of Miscellanies in prose.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, an experimental philosopher, a native of Dantzick, was born in 1686, and died in 1736. He improved the thermometer, by adopting mercury instead of spirit of wine, and formed that scale which is used in England. At the time of his decease he was engaged in constructing a machine for draining the Dutch marshes. He wrote a Dissertation on Thermometers; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Leipsic Acta Eruditorum.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, a poet, the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire, was a country gentleman, residing at Newhill, in Knaresborough Forest, and died about 1632. He wrote Eclogues, only one of which is extant, some other lost poems, and a Treatise on Demonology; but the work which ensures his lasting fame is a translation of Tasso's Godfrey of Bulloigne, which first appeared in 1600. Fairfax has executed his task with a felicity which, on the whole, has not yet been surpassed; and, though he sometimes deviates from his author, he often adds new beauties to him.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, Lord, one of the principal generals in the civil wars, was the eldest son of Lord Fairfax, and was born, in 1611, at Denton, in Yorkshire. The love of a military life induced him to quit St. John's College, Cambridge, to serve as a volunteer, in the Netherlands, under Vere. When the war broke out between Charles I. and the Parliament, Fairfax espoused the cause of the latter. In some of his earliest actions he was unsuccessful; but he distinguished himself at Marston Moor, and he was appointed general in chief when Essex resigned. After having been victorious at Naseby, he reduced the West to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. To the execution of the dethroned monarch he was hostile. At length, he withdrew from all public employments, and he ultimately contributed to the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1671. Fairfax wrote his own Memoirs, and a few poems.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a poet, born about 1730, was the son of a barber at Edinburgh; entered the merchant service when young; rose to be second mate; and was cast away in the Levant. He was, afterwards, a midshipman in the Royal George, and, next, purser of the Glory. In 1769, he was appointed purser of the Aurora, in which ship he is supposed to have been lost, on her voyage to India. He is the author of The Shipwreck, a poem; some minor poetical productions; and a Marine Dictionary. His lesser poems, with the exception of The Storm, a song, have little to recommend them; but his Shipwreck is a work which entitles him to hold an honourable place among British poets.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a physician, was born in 1743, and died in 1824, at Bath, where he was highly popular in his medical capacity. To him belongs the discovery of the properties of carbonic acid gas, which has been erroneously attributed to Dr. Priestley. He wrote many works on medical subjects; among which are, On the Influence of Climate; on the Bath Waters; On the Poison of Copper; and On the Influence of the Passions. He also translated Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea.

FALCONET, STEPHEN MAURICE, a French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1716, and died in 1791. His parents were in humble circumstances, he received little education, and was apprenticed to a cutter of barber's blocks; but he spent every leisure moment in modelling; obtained the patronage of Lemoine, the sculptor; rose

to eminence as an artist; and, by dint of study, became an excellent scholar. In 1766 he was invited to Russia, to execute the statue of Peter the Great, and he resided there for twelve years. Among his best works are, Milo of Cotrona; Pygmalion; a threatening Cupid; Moses; David; and St. Ambrose. His writings, on the fine arts, form six volumes 8vo.

FALIERO, MARINO, a Venetian noble, after having held several important offices, succeeded Andrew Dandolo, as doge of Venice, in 1354. He was then seventy-six years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade. For the insult Steno was condemned to a month's imprisonment; a punishment which Faliero deemed so inadequate, that, burning with revenge, he entered into a plot with the plebeians, to overturn the government, and massacre the patricians. The conspiracy was discovered on the night before it was to be carried into effect, and Faliero was decapitated, April 17, 1355. This story forms the subject of a tragedy by Lord Byron.

FALKLAND, LUCIUS CARY, viscount, one of the most virtuous of all who bore a part in the civil war of 1641, was born about 1610; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and, after having travelled, and married, gave himself up, for some years, to the cultivation of literature in elegant retirement. In 1640, he was chosen a member of the House of Commons, and, at the outset, he espoused the cause of the parliament. At length, believing that the subversion of the monarchy was intended, he joined the king's party, and was made secretary of state. The restoration of peace was the constant object of his prayers. He fell, acting as a volunteer, at the battle of Newbury, in 1643. Some of his Speeches and Controversial Tracts are extant.

FALLOPIO, or FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, an eminent anatomist and physician, was born at Modena, in 1523 (but some erroneously date his birth in 1490); studied at Ferrara and Padua; was anatomical professor for three years at Pisa; was chosen, in 1551, by the Venetian senate, to fill the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua; and died in 1562. Of his works the chief bears the title of Anatomical Observations. Anatomy is indebted to him for many important discoveries in various parts of the body, and for the first correct description of the bones and vessels of the fœtus. The Fallopian tubes in females are named from him.

FANSHAW, Sir RICHARD, a diplomatist and poet, was born, in 1607, at Ware Park, Herts; studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple; was appointed resident at Madrid, in 1635; took an active part on the royal side throughout the civil war; and was imprisoned after the battle of Worcester. Charles II. knighted him; made him master of requests, and Latin secretary; and thrice employed him as ambassador to Portugal and Spain. Fanshaw died at Madrid, in 1666. He translated the Lusiad, the Pastor Fido, some Odes of Horace, and the first book of the Æneid; and wrote a few original pieces, which, though careless, manifest poetical talent. The Memoirs written by his amiable and affectionate wife have been recently published.

FANTIN-DESODOARDS, ANTHONY STEPHEN NICHOLAS, a political writer and historian, was born, in 1738, at Point de Beauvoisin, in Dauphiné, and died in 1820. He was originally an ecclesiastic, but adopted revolutionary principles, and was connected with Danton, Robespierre, and other demagogues. Among his works are, Continuations of Henault's and of Velley's Histories of France; a Philosophical History of the French Revolution; and a History of the Revolutions of Europe subsequent to the Fall of the Roman Republic.

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, marquis de la, a French poet, was born in 1644, at Valgorge, in the Vivarais; served as a volunteer in Hungary, and afterwards in France; was appointed, in 1680, captain in the body guards of the duke of Orleans; and died in 1712. La Fare did not begin to write poetry till he was sixty. His compositions, however, are remarkable for sweetness and elegance. He is also the author of Penthea, an opera; and of Memoirs of the principal Events in the Reign of Louis XIV.

FARIA Y SOUZA, MANUEL, a Portuguese historian and poet, was born, about 1588, at Souto, in Portugal. After having been in the family of the Bishop of Oporto, he became secretary to the marquis of Castel Rodrigo, ambassador at Rome, whom, however, he suddenly left, in consequence of a quarrel. For this he was arrested at Barcelona, and for a while imprisoned, through the influence of the marquis. He died at Madrid, in 1647. He wrote seven volumes of poems; Commentaries on the Lusiad; an Epitome of the Portuguese History; and four historical works on the Portuguese dominions in the four quarters of the globe.

FARMER, RICHARD, an acute and elegant scholar, a native of Leicester, born in 1735, was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became master in 1775. In 1776 he was vice-chancellor, and in 1778 was elected libra-

rian of the university. He obtained prebends at Litchfield and Canterbury, the latter of which he exchanged for a canonry of St. Paul's. He died in 1797. His Essay on the learning of Shakspeare, is a critical work of great merit. For the history of his native town he collected materials, which he gave to Mr. Nichols.

FARNABY, or FARNABIE, THOMAS, a grammarian, was born in London, in 1575; was educated at Merton College, Oxford; served under Drake and Hawkins, and in the Netherlands; and subsequently acquired much reputation as a schoolmaster. He died in 1646. He wrote various school books; and Commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, and other classical writers.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, a dramatist, the son of a clergyman, was born, in 1678, at Londonderry, in Ireland. From Trinity College, Dublin, when he had been there only a year, he either eloped or was expelled. He then went on the Dublin stage, but soon quitted it in consequence of his having dangerously wounded a brother actor with a sword, which he had used by mistake instead of a foil. In his eighteenth year he visited the British metropolis. His manners and talents caused him to be much noticed, and induced Lord Orrery to give him a lieutenant's commission. At the persuasion of his friend Wilks, Farquhar tried his skill in the drama, and produced, in 1690, the comedy of Love and a Bottle. The success which it obtained he followed up, between 1698 and 1707, by supplying to the theatre The Constant Couple, Sir Harry Wildair, The Inconstant, The Twin Rivals, The Stage Coach, The Recruiting Officer, and The Beaux's Stratagem. Some of these still retain possession of the stage. He also published a volume of Miscellanies. In spite of his exertions, Farquhar was poor, and his difficulties were increased by his marriage with a portionless lady, who, being passionately attached to him, had caused herself to be represented as the possessor of a large fortune. To his honour be it recorded, that he never even reproached her for the deception. He died in 1707. In the dramas of Farquhar there is much wit and sprightliness, unfortunately tinctured with the licentiousness which was the besetting sin of the drama in those days.

FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent French geologist, was born, in 1750, at Montelimart, and died, at Paris, in 1819, professor at the Museum of Natural History. He wrote various works, among which are, Inquiries respecting the extinguished Volcanos of the Vivarais and Velay; the Mineralogy of Volcanos; A Natural History of the Mountain of Maestricht; A Natural History of Dauphiné; and a Journey in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides.

FAVART, CHARLES SIMON, a dramatist, was born at Paris, in 1710, and died in 1792. He is the author of more than sixty comic pieces, most of which were successful, and deserved to be so, for their wit, ingenuity, and sprightliness. They have been published in eight volumes. Among them may be mentioned, Annette and Lubin, Ninette at Court, and the Three Sultans.—His son, CHARLES NICHOLAS JOSEPH JUSTIN, born in 1749, and died in 1806, was an actor, and also wrote several dramas and poems.—The elder Favart's wife, MARIA JUSTINA, was a celebrated actress.

FAVRAT, FRANCIS ANDREW, a native of Prussia, was a Prussian general, and governor of Glatz. He wrote Memoirs for the History of the War of the Polish Revolution from 1794 to 1796. Favrat was remarkable for his strength. He is said to have once lifted up a horse and its rider, and to have often carried a cannon on his shoulder, seemingly with as much ease as a soldier bears his firelock.

FAWKES, FRANCIS, a poet, was born about 1721, in Yorkshire; was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; and, after having been curate of Bramham and Croydon, and vicar of Orpington and St. Mary Cray, died in 1777, vicar of Hayes, in Kent. He wrote many miscellaneous poems; translated Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Theocritus, Musæus, and Apollonius Rhodius; and edited the Poetical Calendar, in conjunction with Woty. Though not bearing the stamp of superior talent, his poetry is pleasing and elegant

FAYETTE, MARY MAGDALEN, Countess of, whose maiden name was De la Vergne, was born in 1632, and received an excellent education. Latin was taught her by Menage and father Rapin, and in three months she acquired an astonishing knowledge of it. In 1655, she married Count de la Fayette. She was in habits of friendship with many men of talent, and was generally beloved. After suffering much from infirmity, she died in 1693. She is the author of The Princess of Cleves; Zaida; and other romances; which continue to be admired; and of Memoirs of the Court of France in 1688 and 1689.

FEARNE, CHARLES, a writer on law and metaphysics, was born in London, in 1749, and educated at Westminster School. Though he studied the law in the Inner Temple, he did not make it his profession till the losses which he sustained by various projects compelled him to do so. He then became eminent as a chamber counsel and conveyancer. He died in 1794. His

principal works are, An Essay on Contingent Remainders; and An Essay on Consciousness.

FEITH, Rhynvis, an eminent Dutch poet, was born at Zwoll, in Overyssel, in 1753, and died in 1824. He wrote five volumes of Odes and Miscellaneous Poems; four tragedies; Letters on various literary subjects; and other works in prose.

FELIBIEN, Andrew, a native of France, born at Chartres, in 1619, was secretary to the French embassy at Rome, in which city he became intimate with Poussin, and his intercourse with that eminent painter doubtless heightened and matured Felibien's natural taste for the fine arts. On his return to France, he was appointed superintendant of the royal buildings, and of arts and manufactures. He was also one of the first eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals. He died in 1695. The most considerable of his works are, Dialogues on the Life and Works of Painters; and The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.—His eldest son, John Francis, who died in 1733, wrote, among other things, An Historical Collection of the Lives and Works of celebrated Architects.

FELTHAM, Owen, a writer, of whom nothing is known but that he was a native of Suffolk, lived many years in the earl of Thomond's family, and died about 1678. His only work is, Resolves, Divine, Political, and Moral. It has passed through thirteen editions, and its merit justifies our lamenting that Feltham wrote no more.

FENELON, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, one of the most able of French writers and virtuous of men, was born, in 1651, at the Castle of Fenelon, in Perigord; studied at Cahors and Paris; and entered into holy orders at the age of twenty-four. The archbishop of Paris appointed him superior of the newly converted female catholics, and his success in this office, and the merit of his treatises on Female Education and on the Ministry of Pastors, induced Louis XIV. to send him on a mission to Poitou to convert the protestants. This post Fenelon accepted only on the express condition that force should not be employed in aid of his efforts. In 1689 he was selected by M. de Beauvilliers to be tutor to the duke of Burgundy and his younger brothers. It was for the use of his royal pupil that he composed his Telemachus. In 1694 he was raised to the archbishopric of Cambray. He did not, however, long enjoy in peace his well merited preferment. Having espoused the cause of Madam Guyon, and published a work, The Maxims of the Saints, which was considered as teaching her doctrine of quietism, he was bitterly attacked by Bossuet, and his book was ultimately censured by the Pope. Fenelon himself read his recantation in his own cathedral. The anger of Louis XIV. was still more roused against him by the appearance of Telemachus, which was surreptitiously published by a servant, to whom it had been intrusted for transcription. It was looked upon by the haughty and ambitious monarch as a covert satire upon his own misgovernment and criminal love of war. Fenelon was, in consequence, kept at a distance from the court. But, though discountenanced by his own sovereign, a just tribute was paid to his merit by foreigners. The lands of his diocese were exempted from pillage, and his person was treated with the utmost respect by the duke of Marlborough, and the other generals of the allies. He died in 1715; leaving behind him an imperishable reputation, as an eloquent writer, a conscientious prelate, and an amiable, enlightened, and virtuous man. His productions form nine volumes in quarto. The principal of them, besides those already mentioned, are, Dialogues on Eloquence; Dialogues of the Dead; Demonstration of the Existence of a God; and Spiritual Works.

FENN, Sir John, an antiquary, was born at Norwich, in 1739; was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; and died in 1794. He edited an interesting Collection of Letters, in four volumes, written by the Paston family, and others, in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.

FENTON, Elijah, a poet and divine, was born, in 1683, at Shelton, in Staffordshire; was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; was at one period private secretary to the earl of Orrery; assisted Pope in translating the Odyssey; and died tutor to the son of Lady Trumbull, in 1730. Fenton was an amiable and worthy man, and an elegant writer of verse. Besides his poems and his share in the Odyssey, he produced Mariamne, a tragedy; and the Lives of Milton and Waller.

FERAUD, John Francis, a French grammarian, who was born in 1725, was a jesuit, and professor of rhetoric and philos-

ophy at Besancon. He died in 1807. He produced two valuable works, A Grammatical Dictionary of the French Language, two vols. 8vo.; and A Critical Dictionary of the French Language, three vols. 4to.

FERBER, John James, an eminent mineralogist, was born at Carlscrona, in Sweden, in 1743; travelled over a considerable part of Europe, to inspect the mines; and died in 1790, while on a tour in Switzerland. Among his principal works are, Letters from Italy; A Mineralogical History of Bohemia; A Description of the Quicksilver Mines of Idria; and Inquiries on the Mountains and Mines of Hungary.

FERDUSI, Abul Casem Mansur, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, was born, in 916, at Rizvan, in Khorasan. Sultan Mahmoud of Ghazna gave him a distinguished reception at his court, and engaged him to compose the Shah Nameh, or History of the Persian Sovereigns. In executing this task, Ferdusi spent thirty years in retirement, and, during that time, his enemies succeeded in prejudicing Mahmoud against him. Instead of being rewarded for his work, according to promise, with sixty thousand pieces of gold, merely the same number of pieces of silver were sent to him. Indignant at this conduct, he distributed the paltry boon among the servants and porters, wrote a bitter satire on the sultan, and fled to Bagdad. Mahmoud, however, recalled him, but the poet died, in 1020, soon after his return.

FERGUSON, James, an astronomer, mechanist, and experimental philosopher, is one of the most remarkable instances on record of a self-educated man. He was born in 1710, and was the son of a labourer in Banffshire. He learned to read in infancy by hearing one of his brothers taught. At only eight years of age, an accident led his attention to mechanics, and, without assistance, he discovered the fundamental principles of the lever and the wheel and axle. While serving as a shepherd he made himself master of astronomy, and constructed models of mills, spinning wheels, and, at length, framed a pair of globes and a watch. He now began to be patronized, and, having acquired a knowledge of drawing, he became a miniature painter, by which profession he supported himself for several years. In 1743 he removed to London, and thenceforth gained yearly accessions of reputation and fortune. He was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and received a small pension from George III. who had attended his lectures on experimental philosophy. His works, too, were numerous and successful. Among them are, Astronomy explained; Introduction to Astronomy; Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; The Art of Drawing in Perspective; and an Introduction to Electricity. He died in 1776.

FERGUSON, Adam, an historian and moral philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Logierait, in Perthshire, of which parish his father was a minister; was educated at Perth, St. Andrew's, and Edinburgh; was chaplain to the forty-second regiment, in Flanders, till the peace of Aix la Chapelle; and in 1759, was chosen professor of natural philosophy, which office he subsequently resigned for the professorship of moral philosophy, at Edinburgh. In 1773, he accompanied the earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and, in 1778, as a reward for having answered Dr. Price's Observations on Civil Liberty, he was appointed secretary to the reconciliatory mission which was sent to America. On his return he resumed his professorial duties and literary avocations. He died in 1816. Ferguson is the author of An Essay on Civil Society; A History of the Roman Republic; A Treatise on Moral and Political Science; and Institutes of Moral Philosophy; and may justly be ranked among the standard writers in the English language.

FERGUSSON, Robert, a poet, was born in 1751, at Edinburgh; was educated at Edinburgh, Dundee, and St. Andrew's; was intended for the church, but was obliged to seek other means of subsistence, and obtained an humble situation in the sheriffs' clerk's office; and died in 1774, in a lunatic asylum. His English poems are below mediocrity, but his compositions in the Scottish dialect manifest talent from which much might have been expected had his days been lengthened.

FERISHTA, Mohammed Casem, an Indian historian, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Ahmednagur, in the Deccan. Being neglected by Jehanguire, he accepted the invitation of the sovereign of Visiapour, who patronised him in the most liberal manner, and raised him to important offices. In 1609, he published his History of India under the Mussulmans; a work which bears a high character for veracity and impartiality. Parts of it have been translated by Dow, Scott, Stewart, and Anderson. The time of his decease is not known.

FERMAT, Peter, an eminent French mathematician and civilian, was born at Toulouse, in 1590; was counsellor of the parliament of that city; and died in 1664. He was thoroughly versed in the classics, wrote Latin, French, and Spanish verses; was the friend of most of his philosophical contemporaries; and was a profound geometrician. He seems to have approached very near to the invention of the differential calculus. His mathematical works were published after his death.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, or JOHN, a Spanish pilot, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name; in 1574, the islands of St. Felix and St. Ambrose; and, in 1576, an extensive tract of land, supposed to be a part of New Zealand.

FERNANDEZ XIMENES DE NAVARETTE, JOHN, a celebrated Spanish artist, surnamed El Mudo, because he was deaf and dumb, was born, in 1526, at Logrono; was a pupil of Titian; and, after his return from Italy, was appointed painter to Philip II. He died in 1579. Most of his great works are in the Escurial. Among them are, Abraham with the three Angels; and the Four Evangelists.

FERRARI, LOUIS, an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna, in 1522, was a pupil of Cardan. He became professor of mathematics in his native city; and died there in 1562. He is the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadratic equations. Cardan, while he gives high praise to his talents, represents him as debauched, impious, and insufferably violent.

FERRARIS, JOSEPH, count de, an Austrian general, was born, in 1726, at Luneville; entered the army in 1741; and in 1767 was appointed director general of artillery for the Austrian Low Countries. It was while he held this situation that he undertook the map of the Netherlands, in twenty-five sheets, which bears his name. In the campaign of 1793 he distinguished himself on various occasions; and at the end of it was called to Vienna, to fill the place of vice president of the aulic council of war. He was made a field-marshal in 1808, and died in 1814.

FERREIRA, ANTHONY, a poet, whom the Portuguese place among their classics, was born at Lisbon, in 1528, and died in 1560. Ferreira brought to perfection in his native language the composition of elegies and epistles, and introduced into it the epithalamium, the epigram, the ode, and tragedy. His tragedy of Inez de Castro is considered by the Portuguese to be one of the noblest works in their literature.

FERRERAS, JOHN DE, a celebrated Spanish historian, was born, in 1652, of noble parents, at Labaneza, in the diocese of Astorga, and completed his studies at Salamanca. After having filled various country livings, he was called to Madrid by Cardinal Portocarrero, who gave him the rectory of St. Peter, and appointed him his confessor. Ferreras also held office under the Inquisition, and was admitted into the state juntos. Twice he refused a bishopric. He died in 1735. He contributed to the great Spanish Dictionary, and produced several works, of which the most important is, A History of Spain, in sixteen volumes 4to. In elegance and spirit he is inferior to Mariana, but he transcends him in the other qualities of an historian.

FERRIAR, JOHN, a physician and writer on elegant literature, was born, in 1764, at Chester; studied medicine, and took his degree at Edinburgh; and settled at Manchester, where he acquired an extensive practice, and was chosen physician to the Infirmary and the Lunatic Asylum. Of the Literary and Philosophical Society he was an active and efficient member. He died in 1815. Ferriar is the author of Medical Histories and Reflections; Illustrations of Sterne, in which he proves the literary larcenies committed by that writer; The Bibliomania, a poetical epistle; An Essay on the Theory of Apparitions; and some smaller pieces in prose and verse.

FEYJOO Y MONTENEGRO, BENEDICT JEROME, an able Spanish writer, was born at Compostella, in 1701; studied at the university of Oviedo; and, in 1714, entered the convent of St. Benedict, in that city. He became professor of theology, and abbot of the monastery of Saint Vincent. Feyjoo was one of the most indefatigable of human beings. Besides performing his official duties, and preaching frequently, he acquired a knowledge of several of the sciences, and of the best Greek, Latin, Spanish, English, Italian, and French authors, and wrote an astonishing number of volumes. He allowed scarcely four hours to sleep, and seldom mixed with society. His talents were devoted to rooting out prejudices, and promoting the welfare of his country. Of his works the principal are, The Universal Critical Theatre, sixteen vols.; and Curious and Instructive Letters, eight vols. He died in 1764. In 1780, a complete edition of Feyjoo's productions was published, in thirty-three volumes, by Campomanes.

FICHTE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, one of the most celebrated German philosophers of the modern school, was born, in 1762, at Rammenau, in Lusacia; studied at Wittemberg and Leipsic; was successively professor of philosophy at Jena and Erlangen, and rector of the university of Berlin; and died in 1814. He is the author of more than twenty works, in most of which he unfolds the doctrines of transcendental idealism. Schelling was his most formidable opponent.

FICINO, or FICINUS, MARSILIUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Florence, in 1433, was son to the physician of Cosmo de Medicis, and was himself patronised by Cosmo, Peter, and Lorenzo. At the age of forty-two he entered into the church, and was made a canon in 1484. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Plato's writings, which he descanted upon in an academy, founded by Cosmo for that purpose, preached even from the pulpit, and also

translated into Latin, but in some parts carelessly and erroneously. His original works form two folio volumes. He died in 1499.

FIELDING, HENRY, the eldest son of Lieutenant-general Fielding, was born, in 1707, at Sharpham Park, in Somersetshire. He received his education at Eton and Leyden, which latter seminary the scantiness of his remittances from his father compelled him to leave at the end of two years. On his return home his difficulties were increased by dissipated habits. As a resource, he began to write for the stage. His first piece, which came out in 1727, was Love in several Masques, and its success induced him to persevere. Between 1728 and 1743, he wrote twenty-eight dramas. Some of them, however, were failures; one of these luckless productions he printed "as it was damned at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane." Neither wit, humour, nor sprightliness is wanting in his plays; but though each has merit in parts, it is defective as a whole. At the age of twenty-seven, he married Miss Cradock, who had a fortune of £.1500; and at the same time, by his mother's death, he became possessed of a small estate, of two hundred pounds a year, in Dorsetshire. Unfortunately, instead of husbanding these means, he squandered them in less than three years, by maintaining a large establishment, and keeping open house. He now turned to the bar for permanent subsistence, and to his fertile pen for the supply of his immediate wants. In the law he would, perhaps, have succeeded, had not his exertions been shackled by violent attacks of the gout. Disease, however, did not stop the labours of his pen. In rapid succession he brought forth four periodical papers, called The Champion, The True Patriot, The Jacobite Journal, and The Covent Garden Journal; Essays on Conversation, and on the Knowledge and Characters of Men; A Journey from this World to the next; and the novels of Jonathan Wild, Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones, and Amelia; besides some less important works. During the rebellion of 1745, he lent the assistance of his literary talents to the government; and for this he was rewarded, if reward it may be called, by being appointed a Middlesex justice! Ill health at length obliged him to try the milder air of Lisbon, and a Narrative of his Voyage to that place was the last of his works. He died in the Portuguese capital, in October, 1754. More than three fourths of a century have elapsed since his decease, yet, notwithstanding change of manners, and modern rivalry, the novels of Fielding are still perused with undiminished pleasure.

FIELDING, SARAH, the third sister of Henry Fielding, was born in 1714, and died, unmarried, at Bath, in 1768. She was a woman of learning and talent. From the Greek she translated Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates; and among her original compositions are the novels of David Simple; The History of the Countess of Delwyn; and The History of Ophelia.

FIESCO, JOHN LOUIS, Count of Lavagna, a Genoese of an illustrious family, was the head of the conspiracy which, in 1547, was formed against Andrew Doria and his nephew. Fiesco had succeeded in lulling his intended victims into a false security, collecting together his partisans without opposition, and seizing various posts, when a sudden end was put to his plot and his existence. In passing a plank, from one galley to another, it slipped, and plunged him into the water, whence, being kept down by the weight of his armour, he rose no more. He was only in his twenty-second year.

FIGUEROA, BARTHOLOMEW CARASCOSA DE, a Spanish poet, was born, about 1510, at Logrono, and studied at the university of Salamanca. He died about 1570. Figueroa introduced into the poetry of Spain the species of verse called *esabruxelos;* in which the line generally consists of seven or eleven syllables, with the accent on the antipenultimate.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, a celebrated Italian publicist, of an ancient family, was born at Naples, in 1752. He was placed in the army at the age of fourteen, but soon quitted it that he might give himself up to study. He subsequently, however, held an honorary office at court, and commission in the marines, and, in 1787, was made a member of the supreme council of finance. He died in 1788. His great work, the Science of Legislation, gives him a conspicuous place among the writers upon that important subject.

FILICAJA, VINCENT DE, one of the most eminent of the Italian lyric poets, was born at Florence, in 1642, and died in 1707. He was living in retirement when he produced his six noble Odes on the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobi-

eski, which at once raised him to a high pitch of fame. Nor were his laurels barren. The duke made him a senator, governor of Volterra, and, afterwards, of Pisa, and, lastly, placed him in a highly confidential office at court. The best edition of his poems is that of Venice, 1752, in two volumes.

FINLAY, JOHN, a native of Glasgow, was born in 1782, and was educated at the university of his native city, at which he distinguished himself by his talents, and was much beloved for the sweetness of his disposition. His poem of Wallace of Ellerslie was given to the world when he was only nineteen. He died at Moffat, in 1810. Besides his Wallace, he published A Collection of Historical and Romantic Ballads, 2 vols.; wrote A Life of Cervantes; and edited editions of Blair's Grave, and Smith's Wealth of Nations. His poetry is characterized by no trifling portion of elegance and animation.

FITZHERBERT, Sir ANTHONY, an able judge, was born at Norbury, in Derbyshire, and studied at Oxford and one of the inns of court. He rose, in 1523, to be judge of the court of common pleas; and he died in 1538. Among his legal works are, The Grand Abridgment; The New Natura Brevium; and The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace. The Book of Husbandry, and a treatise Of the Surveying of Lands, are also generally attributed to him; but some suppose them to have been written by his brother John.

FITZPATRICK, RICHARD, a whig politician and wit, was born in 1748, and was educated at Eton. At the age of eighteen he entered the army, and he rose to the rank of lieutenant general. From 1774 till the period of his decease, in 1813, he was a member of the House of Commons. During the coalition in 1783, and the whig administration in 1806, he was secretary at war. He contributed to the Rolliad and the Probationary Odes, and wrote various small poems. Of his senatorial eloquence the best specimen is his speech, delivered in 1796, on a motion to effect the liberation of M. de la Fayette.

FIXLMILLNER, PLACIDUS, an Austrian astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1721, near Lintz, and died in 1791. He was a monk of the monastery of Kremsmunster, and held several monastic offices, besides being professor of canon law, and apostolical notary of the Roman court. He is the author of Decennium Astronomicum; Reipublicæ Sacræ Origines Divinæ; and other works. Fixlmillner was one of the first who calculated the orbit of the Georgium Sidus.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Roman poet, was a native of Padua. He flourished in the reign of Vespasian, and was a friend of Martial. Flaccus died early, leaving his poem of the Argonautics unfinished. Some have considered him as second only to Virgil, while others, not less erroneously, have spoken slightingly of his talents.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, a celebrated astronomer, was born, in 1646, at Denby, in Derbyshire, and was educated at Derby free school; but his weak state of health did not then allow him to proceed to the university. Some years afterwards, however, he entered himself of Jesus College, Cambridge. To astronomy his attention is said to have been directed by perusing Sacrobosco's work De Sphæra; and he cultivated the science with such assiduity as to become one of the most eminent astronomers of his time. He was appointed astronomer royal, and the observatory at Greenwich was erected for him. Flamsteed was also in orders, and held the living of Burstow, in Surrey. He died in 1719. His greatest work is, Historia Cœlestis Britannica, three vols. folio.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, a distinguished modern sculptor, the son of a sculptor who worked for Roubilliac and Scheemaker, was born, in 1755, at York; and, in 1770, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Modelling in wax and clay was one of his first occupations; and he also painted in oil colours. In 1787 he went to Italy. During his seven years studies there, he executed several important works, and made his drawings to illustrate Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. To these he subsequently added illustrations of Hesiod. The engravings from these designs spread his fame throughout Europe as an artist of truly classical taste. In 1794 he returned to England; and his first work after his return, Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster Abbey, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. Thenceforth he was constantly employed, and his productions are consequently numerous. Among these may be mentioned the monuments of Collins, the poet; Miss Cromwell; Earl Howe; Lord Nelson; Sir Joshua Reynolds; Countess Spencer; and the Baring family. In 1818 he completed drawings and a model for the shield of Achilles, as described in the Iliad; from which four casts in silver have since been made. He died December 9, 1826. "To the aid of his art," says a celebrated reviewer, "he brought a loftier and more poetical mind than any of our preceding sculptors; and learning unites with good sense and natural genius in all the works which come from his hand." Flaxman was professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy. He is the author of a Character of Romney the painter; some articles

in Rees's Cyclopædia; and a Letter relative to the projected National Monument —which monument he proposed should be a statue of Britannia, two hundred feet high, placed on Greenwich Hill.

FLECHIER, Esprit, a celebrated French prelate and preacher, was born, in 1632, at Pernes, near Avignon. He first became known in the capital of France by a Latin poem, on the famous Carousal, given by Louis XIV. in 1662. His Sermons and Funeral Orations soon raised him to such a pitch of reputation that the duke of Montausier recommended him to fill the office of reader to the dauphin. It was not till 1685 that he obtained the bishopric of Lavaur. When the monarch gave it to him, he said, " Do not be surprised that I have been so tardy in rewarding your merit; I was loath to be deprived of the pleasure of hearing you preach." In 1687, he was removed to the bishopric of Nimes. In his episcopal character he gained the love of even the protestants of his diocese, by his uniform piety, charity, and mildness. He died in 1710. Flechier has been called the French Isocrates; his eloquence partakes, indeed, of the beauties and defects of that of the Grecian orator. His principal works are, A History of Theodosius the Great; A Life of Cardinal Ximenes; Funeral Orations; and Sermons.

FLEETWOOD, Charles, the son of Sir William Fleetwood, entered the military service early in life; espoused the cause of the parliament against Charles I.; rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and contributed to the victory of Worcester; married the daughter of Cromwell; was appointed lord deputy of Ireland; joined in deposing Richard Cromwell; and died soon after the restoration.

FLEETWOOD, William, an eminent prelate, was born in 1656, in the Tower of London, where his father resided; was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; and, after having held several valuable but minor preferments, was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1706. From St. Asaph he was translated to Ely, in 1714. He died in 1723. His principal works are, An Essay on Miracles; Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge; Chronicon Pretiosum, or an Account of English Money; and Practical Discourses.

FLETCHER, John, a dramatist, the son of Bishop Fletcher, was born in Northamptonshire, in 1576; received his education at Bene't College, Cambridge; and died of the plague in 1625. Fletcher was the coadjutor of Beaumont in the composition of those admirable dramas which bear their joint name, and which have ranked them among the most eminent of our ancient theatrical writers. Fletcher is said to have been eminent for fancy; Beaumont for judgment. That Fletcher possessed the quality attributed to him is rendered certain by that beautiful dramatic pastoral, The Faithful Shepherdess, the only piece of his sole composition.

FLETCHER, Giles, a son of Dr. Giles Fletcher, who wrote a curious Account of the Russe Commonwealth, was born in 1588; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and died in 1623, at his living of Alderton, in Suffolk. Wood describes him as " equally beloved by the muses and graces." That the muses smiled on him is sufficiently proved by his fine poem of Christ's Victory and Triumph, in which some defects are amply redeemed by numerous passages of great originality and beauty.

FLETCHER, Phineas, a brother of the foregoing, and, like him, a poet, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, to which latter seminary he went in 1600. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Suffolk, and he is believed to have died there about 1650. He is the author of The Purple Island, in twelve cantos; Piscatory Eclogues; Poetical Miscellanies; and a drama intitled Sicelides. Notwithstanding his conceits and other faults, which, however, are the faults of the age, his works, as Headley rightly observes, give him a claim " to a very high rank among our old English classics."

FLETCHER, Andrew, a Scotch political writer, the son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Salton, was born in 1653, and was educated by Dr. Gilbert Burnet. His spirited opposition to the tyranny of the government having rendered it prudent for him to withdraw to Holland, he was outlawed. In 1685, he bore a part in the enterprise of the duke of Monmouth, but, in consequence of Fletcher having shot a gentleman who refused him a horse, the duke dismissed him. He next served in Hungary, as a volunteer, against the Turks. The revolution of 1688 restored him to his country, and, till the union, which he strenuously opposed, he continued to be one of the most active members of the Scottish parliament. He died in 1716. His tracts and speeches have been collected in an octavo volume. Of liberty, according to his idea of it, he was a warm friend; but his plan to provide for the poor, by means of domestic slavery, may authorise us to entertain some doubts as to the correctness of his notions of liberty.

FLEURY, Claude, a divine and historian, born at Paris, in 1640, was an advocate, but subsequently took orders, became preceptor to the princes of Conti, and the count de Vermandois, and sub-preceptor to the duke of Burgundy and his royal brothers. He obtained the abbey

of Loc Dieu, and the priary of Argenteuil, and was for six years confessor to the youthful Louis XV. He died in 1722. His most important works are, Ecclesiastical History, thirteen vols. 4to.; Manners of the Israelites; Manners of the Christians; and a Treatise on Public Law.

FLEURY, Andrew Hercules de, a cardinal and statesman, was born, in 1653, at Lodeve, in Languedoc; was educated at the Jesuits' College, in Paris; was made bishop of Frejus in 1698; was left by the will of Louis XIV. preceptor to his successor; and became prime minister of France, in 1726. Fleury held the reins of power during seventeen years, and his talents were unremittingly exerted to increase the prosperity of France, and, as one means of doing so, to preserve her at peace with her neighbours. He died in 1743; leaving behind him a very trifling fortune.

FLINDERS, Matthew, an eminent modern navigator, was born at Donington, in Lincolnshire, and entered early into the merchant service, from which he removed into the king's, and went with Captain Hunter to New South Wales. After having, in a small boat, in conjunction with Mr. Bass, discovered the straits which now bear the name of his companion, he was appointed to the command of the Investigator, in which he explored a considerable part of the coast of New Holland. His vessel was at length wrecked on a coral reef. On his passage homeward to England, in 1803, he touched at the isle of France. There he was detained for more than six years a captive, and was deprived of his journal and papers. He died in 1814. His Voyage was published, in two quarto volumes, shortly after his decease.

FLOOD, Henry, a celebrated Irish orator, the son of the chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, was born in 1732; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford; became a member of the Irish House of Commons, in 1759, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and his patriotic exertions; was elected, in 1783, member for Seaford, in the British parliament; and died in 1791. From 1775 to 1781 he held an office under government, but during the rest of his career he was in the ranks of the opposition. One of the most remarkable events of his senatorial life was the violent interchange of invective which, in 1783, took place between him and Grattan.

FLORIAN, John Peter Claris de, a French writer, was born, in 1755, at the castle of Florian, in the Lower Cevennes. Voltaire, to whom he was related by marriage, and who had a warm affection for him, recommended him to the duke of Penthievre as a page. The duke soon contracted an equal regard for him. He gave him a company in his own regiment, and, afterwards, employed him about his person, treated him as a confidential friend, and afforded him the means of pursuing the career of literature. Thenceforth, Florian became a fertile and a popular writer. Among his earliest works were, Galatea; Estelle; Numa Pompilius; Comedies; Tales; and Gonsalvo of Cordova. His Fables, which rank him second among French fabulists, appeared in 1792. In 1794, he was for a while imprisoned, and he died on the 13th of September, shortly after his liberation. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced several others, among which may be mentioned Eliezar and Naphtali; William Tell; Ruth; a translation of Don Quixote; and his own memoirs, under the title of Memoirs of a young Spaniard. Elegance, simplicity, and benevolent feeling, are the distinguishing qualities of Florian's writings.

FLORIO, John, descended from an Italian family, was born in London; taught the French and Italian languages at Magdalen College, Oxford; was subsequently appointed tutor to Prince Henry by James I., and clerk of the closet to the queen; and died in 1625. His chief works are, First Fruits; Second Fruits; Garden of Recreation; and an Italian and English Dictionary.

FLORUS, Lucius Annæus Julius, a Latin historian, is believed to have been a Spaniard, and of the same family as Seneca, and to have lived under the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. He is the author of an Epitome of Roman History. The Pervigilium Veneris and other poems have also been attributed to him.

FLOYD, William, a delegate from New-York to the Continental Congress, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born on Long Island in 1734, and was left in his youth heir to a large estate. He was a zealous and faithful public servant for more than fifty years. He died in 1821.

FOLARD, John Charles, a native of Avignon, born in 1669, was inspired with a love of arms by reading Cæsar's Commentaries. He served with distinguished reputation under Vendome, in Italy, during the war of succession, and under the duke of Burgundy and Marshal Villars, in Flanders. After the peace of Utrecht he volunteered his services to the order of Malta, and to Charles XII. of Sweden, and he was with the Swedish monarch at the siege of Fredericshall. He died in 1752. A deepened order of battle in the defensive, and the use of heavy columns in the offensive, form the basis of what is denominated the system of Folard. He is the author of

Commentaries on Polybius; New Discoveries in War; and some less important works.

FOLENGO, THEOPHILUS, an Italian burlesque poet, better known under his assumed name of Merlin Coccaie, was born near Mantua, in 1491; was a monk of the Benedictine order of Mont Cassin; and died in 1554. He is the inventor of the species of poetry called Macaronic, which consists in mingling the vernacular language with the Latin. He is the author of Macaronics, in eighteen books; Orlandino; Chaos del Triperuno; and some works of less extent.

FONSECA, ELEONORA, marchioness of, a lady of great beauty and uncommon talents, was born at Naples, in 1768. She cultivated botany, and other branches of natural history, and assisted Spallanzani in his philosophical investigations. During the short-lived existence of the Parthenopean republic, in 1799, she warmly espoused the popular cause, and edited a journal called The Neapolitan Monitor; and for this she was executed, on the 20th of July, by the restored government.

FONTAINE DES BERTINS, ALEXIS, a celebrated French geometrician, was born, in 1725, at Claveison, in Dauphiné, and died in 1771. He was the first who applied himself to the general theory and the applications of the integral calculus. His mathematical papers, on that and other important subjects, form a quarto volume.

FONTANA, DOMINIC, an Italian architect of the sixteenth century, was born, in 1543, at Mili, near the Lake of Como; was employed by Popes Sixtus V. and Clement VIII., and by the Neapolitan monarch; and died at Naples, in 1607. He raised the Egyptian obelisk in front of St. Peter's, and constructed many magnificent edifices at Rome and Naples.—His brother, JOHN, born in 1540, died in 1614, was celebrated as an hydraulic architect. He restored the aqueduct of Augustus from the Lake of Bracciano, and formed the dikes to protect Ravenna and Ferrara from the inundations of the Po.

FONTANA, CHARLES, an Italian architect, was born, in 1634, at Bruciato, and died in 1714. He was patronised by Popes Innocent XI. and Clement XI., and executed many important works, among which are several fountains, the mausoleum of Queen Christina, and the Grimani, Bolognetti, and Mount Citorio palaces. He wrote various architectural treatises, among which are descriptions of the Vatican and the Flavian amphitheatre.

FONTANA, FELIX, an eminent Italian philosopher and naturalist, was born at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol, in 1730, and died at Florence, in 1805. From Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy, Leopold II. invited him to Florence, and confided to him the formation of the fine cabinet of natural history which is now one of the boasts of the Florentine capital. He is the author of various physiological and chemical works, one of the best known of which is a Treatise on Poisons.

FONTANA, GREGORY, a brother of the foregoing, a mathematician, was born, in 1735, in the Tyrol; became a monk at an early age; succeeded Boscovich as mathematical professor at Pisa; filled that office with distinguished reputation for more than thirty years; was elected a member of the legislative assemblies of the Cisalpine and Italian republics; and died in 1805. He wrote a great number of mathematical papers in the transactions of various learned bodies; and translated several scientific works from the English, French, and German.

FONTANES, LOUIS DE, an eminent French writer, was born at Niort, in 1761. He first became known to the public by his poems, among which were The Orchard, and a translation of Pope's Essay on Man. During the revolution he edited, first, the journal called The Moderator, and, afterwards, with La Harpe, The Memorial. For the latter, he was proscribed in 1797, and obliged to take refuge in England. After the establishment of the consulship he took a share in the management of The Mercury. He was one of the original members of the Institute, and was successively a member and president of the legislative body, grand master of the university, and a senator. Louis XVIII., whose recall he was one of the first to propose, made him a peer, and a privy counsellor. He died in 1821. His last work was an Ode on the Violation of the Tombs of St. Denis. By his countrymen he is considered as standing among the highest of their poets of the second class, and in the ranks of their first rate orators.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, a French author of learning and of varied talents, a nephew of Corneille, born at Rouen, in 1667, was the son of an advocate; studied at the Jesuits' college, in his native city, and displayed early talent; pleaded one cause, which he lost; and then devoted himself to literature. At the outset of his literary career he was not fortunate. Some of his verses, indeed, were praised, but his tragedy of Aspar was damned; and Boileau, Racine, and La Bruyere were his enemies. His Dialogues of the Dead, however, published in 1683, established his reputation, and it was fully sustained by the Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds, and the History of Oracles. The last of these, which was avowedly borrowed from the work of Van Daale, exposed Fontenelle to a charge of being

heterodox. In 1691, after having been four times rejected, he was received into the French Academy, of which, nine years later, he was chosen the secretary. One of his best productions is the History of that Academy, which had so long repulsed him. It seems to have been rather as performing the duty of an academician, than as a labour of love, that he wrote The Elements of the Geometry of Infinites. "Sir," said he to the regent, when he presented it to him, "here is a book which not more than eight men in Europe can understand, and the author is not one of the eight." The life and the popularity of Fontenelle were protracted far beyond what is the usual period. Till nearly his hundredth year, he continued to be admired in the literary and the social circle. He died in 1757, without pain. "I do not suffer," said he to his physician, "but I feel a difficulty of existing." There are numerous editions of his works; the best is that of 1800, with the notes of Lalande.

FOOTE, Samuel, a comic writer and actor, was born, about 1721, of a good family, at Truro, in Cornwall; was educated at Worcester College, Oxford; and studied, or rather did not study, at the Temple, with a view to the bar. Dissipation melted away his small fortune, and he turned his attention to the stage as a resource. His first appearance was in Othello; but he soon relinquished the buskin, for which nature had certainly not qualified him. Fortunately for himself, and for the public amusement, he hit upon a new kind of entertainment, in which, for his sole benefit, he was at once author and actor. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre, with a dramatic piece, called The Diversions of the Morning, in which well known characters were mimicked and satirized. The title of this was soon altered to Mr. Foote giving Tea to his Friends. In the ensuing season he presented The Auction of Pictures. This course he pursued at the different theatres for some years. In 1760 he began to occupy the Haymarket Theatre yearly, with a regular company, when the other theatres were shut up; and, in 1766, he obtained a regular patent. The loss of Foote's leg, by an accident, is said to have induced the duke of York to obtain the patent, to console the author in some measure for the misfortune. Foote continued to act, to write, and to satirize, with unabated vigour, till 1777, when a discarded man servant brought against him a charge of an unnameable nature. Foote was tried and honourably acquitted, but the disgrace sunk deep into his mind, and he died in the autumn of the same year. He wrote twenty-six dramatic pieces, which, though slight in their construction, abound with wit, humour, ridicule, and satire. It must, however, be owned that he does not always apply the lash with a strict regard to delicacy or justice. In conversation, he possessed such varied powers of pleasing, that even Johnson, who disliked him, confessed him to be irresistible.

FORBES, Duncan, a Scottish Judge, was born at Culloden, in 1685; studied at Paris, Utrecht, and Edinburgh; was, successively solicitor-general, lord advocate, and president of session, in Scotland; and died in 1747. Forbes was learned, pious, and a true lover of his country. It was mainly by his influence and exertions that the rebellion of 1745 was prevented from spreading more widely among the clans. He was, however, treated with the grossest ingratitude, being unable to obtain repayment of the sums which he had liberally advanced to uphold the cause of the government. He wrote Thoughts on Religion; and other works. The papers relative to his transactions in 1745-6 have been published in two volumes 4to.

FORBES, Sir William, a native of Scotland, born in 1739, at Pitsligo, was one of the first who, with Sir James Hunter Blair, founded a banking establishment at Edinburgh. As a commercial character he was distinguished by liberality of conduct. His intellectual powers were of a superior order; and he was early a member of the Literary Club, in London, to which Johnson and other eminent men belonged. He died in 1807. His only work is, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie.

FORBES, James, a native of London, born in 1749, was sent out to India, as a writer, in his youth, and returned from thence, with a fortune, in 1784. During his residence in India, he travelled over a considerable part of it, and made notes and drawings, which afterwards formed the basis of Oriental Memoirs, four volumes 4to. He is also the author of Letters from France; and of Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos. Forbes died in 1819.

FORBIN, Claude, count de, an eminent French naval officer, was born, in 1656, near Aix, in Provence, and entered very early into the naval service. In 1685, he accompanied the French ambassador to Siam, and the Siamese monarch thought so highly of his talents that he retained him for two years, as high admiral, general, and governor of Bancock. Forbin returned to France in 1688, and continued his maritime career, signalizing himself on numberless occasions, till 1710, when his infirmities compelled him to retire. He died in 1733.

FORCELLINI, Giles, a lexicographer, was born, in 1688, near Feltre, in the Venetian territory. His great work, The Complete Lexicon of the Latin Lan-

guage, in four volumes folio, was the labour of the largest part of his life. He also assisted Faceiolato in a new edition of Calepino's Dictionary.

FORD, JOHN, one of our early dramatists, was born, in 1586, at Ilsington, in Devonshire; became a member of the Middle Temple in 1602; and died about 1639. He joined with Dekker and Rowley in several plays, and was the sole author of eleven pieces, of which the principal are, The Lover's Melancholy; Love's Sacrifice; 'Tis Pity She's a Whore; Perkin Warbeck; and The Broken Heart. "Ford (says Charles Lamb) was of the first order of poets. He sought for sublimity, not by parcels in metaphors or visible images, but directly where she has her full residence in the heart of man; in the actions and sufferings of the greatest minds."

FORDUN, JOHN DE, a Scotch historian, of whose life nothing certain is known. The dedication of his Scotichronicon to the bishop of Glasgow, bears the date of 1377, at which period he is supposed to have held the benefice of Fordun. Though it contains much that is fabulous or absurd, his History is a valuable document.

FORDYCE, JAMES, a Scotch divine, was born, in 1720, at Aberdeen; was educated at Marischal College; and was, successively, minister at Brechin, Alloa, and Monkwell Street, London. In 1782, he relinquished the pastoral office, and retired first to Hampshire, and afterwards to Bath. He died at Bath, in 1796. He wrote Sermons to Young Women; Addresses to Young Men; Addresses to the Deity; and some single Sermons.—His brother, DAVID, born in 1711, and died in 1750, was also in orders; and wrote dialogues concerning Education; Theodorus, a Dialogue on the Art of Preaching; and the Treatise on Moral Philosophy, in Dodsley's Preceptor.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, an eminent physician, was born at Aberdeen, in 1736; was educated at Marischal College, and studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden; settled in London in 1757, and acquired much reputation as a lecturer on chemistry, the materia medica, and the therapeutic art; rose into considerable practice; became a fellow of the college; physician of St. Thomas's Hospital; and a member of the Royal Society, and of the Literary Club; and died in 1802. He wrote Elements of the Practice of Physic; A Treatise on Digestion; Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation; and other works.

FORMEY, JOHN HENRY SAMUEL, a multifarious and able writer, was born at Berlin in 1711, and died there in 1797. He was, at his outset in life, pastor of the French church at Berlin, but relinquished the ministry in 1739, on being appointed professor of philosophy at the French college. In 1748, he was made perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. Formey conducted, in whole or in part, three eminent literary journals, and produced nearly thirty biographical, theological, and philosophical works.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, a naturalist and traveller, was born, in 1729, at Derschau, in Prussian Poland, and was educated at Berlin and Halle. After having been a minister of the gospel in Prussia, he was invited to Russia, to superintend some new colonies at Saratoff. From Russia he soon removed to England, and became a teacher in the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772, he was engaged, with his son, to accompany Captain Cook, as naturalist. Subsequently to his return, his conduct gave, on more than one account, so much offence to the British government, that he thought it advisable to leave England. For some time he was much distressed; but in 1780 he was fortunate enough to be appointed professor of natural history, and inspector of the botanical garden, at Halle, in Saxony. He died in 1798. Among his works are, Observations made on his Voyage; and a History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North.

FORSTER, JOHN GEORGE ADAM, the son of the foregoing, was born near Dantzic, in 1754; accompanied his father in the voyage round the world; and was successively professor of natural history at Cassel and Wilna, and principal librarian to the elector of Mentz. Having adopted republican principles, Forster was sent to Paris, by the revolutionists of Mentz, to desire that their city might be united to France. This step was his ruin, and he was compelled to find an asylum in the French capital; where he died, in 1794, while preparing for a voyage to Hindostan and Thibet. He is the author of a Voyage round the World; a Journey along the Banks of the Rhine; and several other works: and he assisted his father in the Characteres Generum Plantarum.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, a horticulturist, born in 1757 at Old Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire, was a pupil of Philip Miller, and succeeded him at the Chelsea physic garden. In 1784, he became superintendent of St. James's and Kensington Gardens. He died in 1804. Forsyth invented a composition to cure the wounds and diseases of trees; and wrote Observations on the Diseases, &c. of Fruit and Forest Trees; and a Treatise on the Culture, &c. of Fruit Trees.

FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN, an eminent judge, and writer on the law, is believed to have been born in Dorsetshire, and to have studied at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn. In 1442, he was made chief justice of the court

of king's bench. His loyalty to Henry VI. caused him to be attainted by the parliament under Edward IV.; and he escaped his fate only by flying to Flanders. While he was in exile he composed his well known treatise De Laudibus Legum Angliæ. He returned to join in the struggle for the restoration of the house of Lancaster, and was one of the prisoners taken after the battle of Tewkesbury. He was, however, suffered to retire to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he died at the age of ninety. Besides the treatise De Laudibus, he wrote a tract on The Difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy.

FORTIGUERRA, or FORTEGUERRI, NICHOLAS, an Italian prelate and poet, surnamed the younger, to distinguish him from the cardinal of the same name, was born at Pistoia in 1674, and died in 1735. He translated into verse the comedies of Terence; but the work on which his reputation is founded is the poem of Ricciardetto, in twenty cantos; a lively and elegant production, in which he adopts by turns the manner of Pulci, Berni, and Ariosto.

FOSCOLO, UGO, a distinguished Italian writer, was born at sea, in 1776, near Zante, of which island his father was the Venetian governor. He was educated at Padua, and produced his tragedy of Thyestes before he was twenty. After the Venetian territory was placed under the Austrian yoke, he returned to Lombardy, where he produced his celebrated Letters of Ortis, a romance which established his fame. Having entered into the first Italian legion, he formed a part of the garrison of Genoa when that city was besieged by the Austrians in 1800, and two of his finest odes were composed while he resided in the Genoese capital. He retired from the army in 1805. In 1807 he published The Tombs, a poem; and, in the following year, an edition of the works of Montecuculi. He was appointed professor of literature at Pavia, in 1809; but the bold language of his introductory lecture, On the Origin and Office of Literature, is said to have induced Napoleon to suppress the professorship immediately. In 1812, Foscolo gave still farther offence by his tragedy of Ajax, which was supposed to be a satire on the emperor, and a panegyric on Moreau. He was consequently obliged to withdraw from the kingdom of Italy to Florence. In 1814, he was compelled to fly to Switzerland, in consequence of having joined in a plan to expel the Austrian oppressors from Italy; and in the following year he settled in England. Here he published his tragedy of Ricciarda; Essays on Petrarch; Dissertation and Notes on Dante; and contributed to the Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, and Retrospective Reviews, and other periodicals. He died, of dropsy, September 10, 1827; having for a considerable period suffered much from disease and penury.

FOSTER, Sir MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, was born, in 1689, at Marlborough, in Wiltshire; studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; was chosen recorder of Bristol, in 1735; was appointed one of the judges of the court of king's bench, and knighted, in 1745; and died in 1763. Blackstone declares him to be "a very great master of the crown law." Independence, and a regard for the liberty of the subject, marked his conduct as a judge. He wrote a refutation of the doctrines contained in Bishop Gibson's Codex, and A Report of the Trial of the Rebels in 1746, to which are added Discourses upon a few Branches of the Crown Law.

FOSTER, JAMES, an eloquent dissenting minister, was born, in 1697, at Exeter. He quitted the Independent sect to become a Baptist. He succeeded Dr. Gale as preacher at Barbican, and was afterwards minister at Pinner's Hall, and lecturer at the Old Jewry. Such were his talents as a pulpit orator, that crowds flocked to hear him, and even Pope sang his praise. He died in 1752. He wrote An Essay on Fundamentals; Tracts on Heresy; Discourses on Natural and Social Virtue; and other works.

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, an eminent physician, was born, in 1712, at Carr-end, in Yorkshire; and studied at Edinburgh and London. After having travelled in many parts of the continent, he settled in the British metropolis, where he obtained an extensive practice. He died in 1780. Fothergill, who was a quaker, was distinguished for philanthropy; he was indefatigable in finding or making occasions to do good. He was a member of the Royal Society, and was well versed in botany and other branches of natural history. His medical and other works were collected by Dr. Lettsom, and published in three vols.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, one of the most celebrated, and perhaps one of the most calculatingly wicked, of the French revolutionists, was born at Nantes, in 1763. Capacity, steadiness, and a love of learning, he early displayed, and he gained applause, as a professor, among the fathers of the Oratory. At the bar, however, which he chose as his profession, he was little known: it was the revolution that raised him into notice. Having established a popular club at Nantes, and shone as one of its most violent orators, he was chosen, in 1792, as a deputy to the National Convention. He voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collot d'Her-

bois, and the cold-blooded cruelty which he there exercised stands recorded against him in the damning evidence of his own letters. To the downfal of Robespierre he assented, not because he hated the crimes of that individual, but because he feared to be a victim. His desertion of his jacobin friends did not prevent a decree from being passed to arrest him for his participation in their enormities; but he contrived to conceal himself till the amnesty restored him to safety, and he soon reappeared in public life. After having been intrusted with a mission on the Spanish frontier, he was appointed ambassador to the Cisalpine republic. He was recalled to Paris for disobedience of instructions, and remained unemployed till a change in the directory raised him to the office of minister of the police. Bonaparte retained him in it till after the peace of Amiens, when he suppressed the office. It was, however, speedily revived, with Fouché again at its head, who, in 1805, was created duke of Otranto. In 1809, during the campaign in Austria, he was also minister of the home department, and was, in fact, at the head of the government. But some circumstances in his conduct displeased Napoleon, and he was dismissed, and doomed to a kind of exile, though the disgrace was gilded by the nominal rank of governor of Rome. In 1813 he was once more called forth on the political stage, and employed by the emperor on various occasions. He was consulted, but his advice was not followed, by Louis XVIII.; and when Napoleon returned, Fouché again became minister of police. It is past a doubt, however, that he acted the part of a traitor to the restored emperor, and contributed to the second return of the Bourbons. For a while Louis XVIII. retained him in the ministry, but the earliest opportunity was taken to discard him, and at length he was included among the regicides who were banished from France. He died at Tricste, in 1820, regretted by no party; for all parties had, by turns, been oppressed, insulted, and betrayed by him.

FOULIS, Robert and Andrew, two eminent printers of Glasgow. Robert is said to have been originally a barber, but became a printer, and greatly distinguished himself by the correctness and beauty of his editions of the classics. He took his brother, Andrew, into partnership, and for thirty years they continued to be prosperous. Their public spirit was at length their ruin. They endeavoured to establish an Academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture—an undertaking which, unsupported as they were, was too much for their resources. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

FOUQUIER-TAINVILLE, Antony Quentin, a monster consecrated to eternal infamy, was born near St. Quentin, in France, in 1747, and was brought up to the law. When the revolutionary tribunal was established, in 1793, he was appointed one of the jurors; and the circumstance of his uniformly voting for death soon recommended him to the office of public accuser. In that "bad eminence" he acted with the most brutal cruelty and shameless contempt of justice. He was guillotined, in 1795, with twelve of the revolutionary judges, his accomplices.

FOURCROY, Anthony Francis, an eminent French chemist, was born at Paris in 1755, and studied at Harcourt College. In 1784, he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Garden, in which office he soon became celebrated, by his scientific knowledge, and by his fluent, elegant, and impressive manner of speaking. He was, successively, a member of the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, the Council of Elders, and the Council of State. As Counsellor of State, he was intrusted with the management of all affairs connected with public instruction; and he established three medical schools, twelve law schools, and more than three hundred seminaries for education. His chemical labours, too, were incessant, and his discoveries important. He died in 1809. Among his principal works are, A System of Chemical Knowledge; Chemical Philosophy; Medicine enlightened by the Physical Sciences; and Synoptical Tables of Chemistry.

FOURNIER, Peter Simon, an eminent letter-founder, was born, in 1712, at Paris, and began life as a wood-engraver, but quitted that occupation to become a type-founder. In his new pursuit he acquired high reputation for the beauty of his characters. He died in 1768. Fournier wrote several works relative to his art, of which the principal are, A Typographical Manual, in two vols.; Historical and Critical Treatises on the Origin of Printing; and a Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Wood Engraving.

FOX, Richard, a prelate and statesman, was born, about 1466, at Ropesley, near Grantham; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and went to Paris, where Morton, bishop of Ely, recommended him to the earl of Richmond, at the time when that nobleman was planning his descent on England. After his accession, Henry VII. employed Fox on various missions; and successively made him bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. Fox died in 1528. He founded Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the free schools of Taunton and Grantham.

FOX, John, a divine, born, in 1517,

at Boston, in Lincolnshire, was educated at Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and was elected a fellow of Magdalen College. From his fellowship he was expelled in 1545, for having espoused the doctrines of the Reformation, and, till he was restored to it by Edward VI., he subsisted by acting as a tutor, first to the family of Sir Thomas Lucy, and afterwards to the children of the imprisoned earl of Surrey. During the reign of Mary, he sought an asylum at Basil. Returning, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was taken into the house of the duke of Norfolk, and Cecil obtained for him a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. His conscientious scruples as to church ceremonies prevented his farther promotion. He died in 1587. His great work is the Acts and Monuments of the Church, usually known by the name of Fox's Book of Martyrs; the merits and demerits of which have been a source of violent dispute between protestant and catholic writers. To the credit of Fox it must be recorded, that he strenuously, though vainly, endeavoured to prevail upon Elizabeth not to disgrace herself by carrying into effect the sentence which condemned two anabaptists to the flames as heretics.

FOX, GEORGE, the founder of the society of friends, or quakers, was born, in 1624, at Drayton, in Leicestershire; and was the son of a weaver, a pious and virtuous man, who gave him a religious education. Being apprenticed to a grazier, he was employed in keeping sheep; an occupation the silence and solitude of which were well calculated to nurse his naturally enthusiastic feelings. When he was about nineteen, he believed himself to have received a divine command to forsake all, renounce society, and dedicate his existence to the service of religion. For five years he accordingly led a wandering life, fasting, praying, and living secluded; but it was not till about 1648 that he began to preach his doctrines. Manchester was the place where he first promulgated them. Thenceforth he pursued his career with untirable zeal and activity, in spite of frequent imprisonment and brutal usage. It was at Derby that his followers were first denominated quakers, either from their tremulous mode of speaking, or from their calling on their hearers to "tremble at the name of the Lord." The labours of Fox were crowned with considerable success; and, in 1669, he extended the sphere of them to America, where he spent two years. He also twice visited the continent. He died in 1690. His writings were collected in three vols. folio. Whatever may be thought of the tenets of Fox, there can be no doubt that he was sincere in them, and that he was a man of strict temperance, humility, moderation, and piety

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, one of the most distinguished of statesmen and orators, was the second son of Lord Holland, and was born January 13, 1748. Westminster and Eton schools, and Hertford College, Oxford, were the seminaries at which he received his education. In classical learning his proficiency was great, and he always retained a fondness for it. Having completed his studies, he set out on his travels, and an intellect like his could not fail to profit by such an enlarged field of observation. Unfortunately, however, his powerful mind did not preserve him from dissipated habits, and from a propensity to gaming, which long continued to be the bane of his existence. In the hope of weaning him from these follies, he was, when only nineteen, elected member for Midhurst, through the influence of his father. Prudence, perhaps, kept him silent in the House till he was of an age legally to hold a seat in it. His lips were unlocked in 1770, and for four years he continued to be the advocate of the ministry. His aid was rewarded by his being appointed a lord of the admiralty, which situation he soon resigned to be a lord of the treasury. In 1774, however, in consequence of some disagreement with Lord North, he was abruptly dismissed, and his dismission was announced to him in a manner which added insult to injury. The ranks of opposition gladly received so promising an ally; and, during the whole of the American war, he was one of the most persevering, eloquent, and formidable of the minister's opponents. Additional spirit and effect were given to his exertions by his being elected for Westminster, in 1780, in spite of the whole weight of the government interest having been thrown into the scale against him. On the downfal of the North administration, Fox came into office, as secretary of state for foreign affairs. But the death of the marquis of Rockingham, and disgust at the conduct of Lord Shelburne, soon induced Fox and some of his party to retire. In an evil hour for their popularity they formed the celebrated coalition with Lord North. The measure enabled them

to carry the cabinet by storm, but it shook their influence with the people, and their short-lived triumph was closed by their expulsion from power, on the question of Fox's India Bill. A new election in 1784 diminished their parliamentary numbers, and gave Mr. Pitt a secure majority. For more than twenty years the mighty talents of Fox were exerted in almost constant but fruitless opposition to his great rival. His espousing the cause of the French revolution lost him the friendship of Burke. To the war against France he was decidedly hostile. At length, in 1806, he resumed his situation of secretary of state. But his constitution was now broken, and he expired on the 16th of September in the same year. Before his death, however, he had the happiness of putting an end to the slave trade; an object which had for many years been nearest to his heart. The wisdom of Fox's political conduct has, on some points, been violently impeached, but no one has yet denied the goodness and sweetness of his disposition; so amiable was his temper, that to know him was to love him. Of his eloquence one of his panegyrists justly observes that, "plain, nervous, energetic, vehement, it simplified what was complicate, it unravelled what was entangled, it cast light upon what was obscure, and through the understanding it forced its way to the heart. It came home to the sense and feelings of the hearer; and, by a secret, irresistible charm, it extorted the assent of those who were most unwilling to be convinced." His literary compositions consist of some excellent Greek, Latin, and English verses; a few papers in The Englishman; A Letter to the Electors of Westminster; and A History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second.

FOY, Maximilian Sebastian, celebrated both in the field and the senate, was born, in 1775, at Hamm, in Picardy; studied at the military school of La Fere; and made his first campaign, in 1792, under Dumourier. In the war which was terminated by the peace of Amiens he acted with conspicuous talent and bravery, particularly at the assault of the bridge head of Huninguen, the passages of the Lech, the Rhine, and the Limmat, and the action of Peri, in the Tyrol. In 1805 he bore a part in the Austrian campaign; in 1807 he was sent to Turkey, with a corps of French artillerymen, and assisted in defending the Dardanelles; from 1807 to 1814 inclusive, he fought with great gallantry in Spain and Portugal, and on the Pyrenean frontier; and he closed his military career at the battle of Waterloo. The rank of general he attained in 1809. In 1819 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and in this capacity he continued to be one of the most active and eloquent defenders of the liberties of his country till his decease, Nov. 28, 1825 He was attended to his grave by thousands of his countrymen, and a subscription was made to provide for his children, and erect a monument to his memory. He had begun a History of the War in the Peninsula. The part which he completed was published by his wife.

FRACASTORIO, or FRACASTORIUS, Jerome, a physician and Latin poet, was born at Verona in 1483. He came into the world with his lips so united that a surgical operation was necessary to open them; and while he was an infant in his mother's arms, she was killed by lightning, without his being injured. His medical reputation obtained for him the office of chief physician to Pope Paul III. and he acted in the same capacity to the council of Trent. He died in 1553. Of modern Latin poets he confessedly stands among the most elegant. His poem denominated Syphilis is a singular instance of a disgusting subject being treated in such a manner as to render it attractive. Fracastorio wrote some other poems, and various tracts in prose.

FRA DIAVOLO, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, was a native of Calabria, and was originally a stocking weaver, but quitted his occupation to join a band of robbers, of which he subsequently became the chief. So formidable was he in the Calabrias, that the government offered a reward for his head. In 1799, however, when Cardinal Ruffo was labouring to expel the French from Naples, he gave Fra Diavolo the command of a large body of the insurgents, and the bandit behaved with equal bravery and ferocity. In 1806 Fra Diavolo took the field against the troops of Joseph Bonaparte; but, after having displayed much talent, and gained some advantages, he was taken, and sentenced to be hanged.

FRANCIS OF PAULO, St. a Romish saint, was born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416; was brought up in a Franciscan convent; and, at length, retired to a cell in a solitary spot, where he was soon surrounded by so many disciples that it became necessary to build a monastery and a church for them. These new monks were at first called the Hermits of St. Francis, but Pope Axexander VI. changed their name to that of Minims. Their founder died in 1507.

FRANCIS DE SALES, St. a pious catholic prelate, was born, in 1657, at the castle of Sales, near Geneva. He was so successful in converting the protestants that he was appointed coadjutor to the bishop of Geneva, and eventually bishop. In the performance of works of charity,

and of his episcopal duties, he deserves the highest eulogium. He died in 1622, and was canonized in 1624. The last edition of his theological productions is in sixteen vols. 8vo.

FRANCIS XAVIER, St. See XAVIER.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, son of the dean of Lismore, was educated at Dublin; and, after having taken orders, he settled at Esher, in Surrey, where he established an academy. He obtained, through Lord Holland's influence, the rectory of Barrow in Suffolk, and the chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital. He died in 1773. Francis wrote the tragedies of Eugenia and Constantia, and some political articles in defence of government; and translated the poems of Horace, and the orations of Demosthenes and Eschines.

FRANCIS, Sir PHILIP, a son of the foregoing, was born at Dublin in 1740, and was educated at St. Paul's School. After having been a clerk in the secretary of state's office, secretary of the embassy to Portugal, and a clerk in the war office, he was raised to a situation of much higher importance. In 1773 he was appointed one of the members of the council of Bengal. In India he remained from 1774 to 1780, during which period he was active in opposition to the measures of Mr. Hastings. Such was their mutual animosity that a duel ensued, in which he was shot through the body. In 1784 he obtained a seat in parliament, and he continued to sit there for the greatest part of his life. He voted with the whigs, and took a prominent part on many questions, particularly those of the impeachment of Hastings, India affairs, the slave trade, reform, and the war with France. When his friends came into power, he received the order of the Bath, and they at one time intended to send him to Hindostan as governor general. He died in 1818. Francis published nearly thirty speeches and political pamphlets; the style of which has a very large portion of point and spirit. The Letters of Junius have been attributed to him; and it must be owned that to no one have they been assigned with more probability. He, however, always disclaimed them

FRANCKLIN, THOMAS, D. D., a son of the printer of The Craftsman, was born in London, in 1721; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; became Greek professor at Cambridge; obtained, successively, the king's chaplainship, and the livings of Ware, Thundridge, and Brasted; and died in 1784. Dr. Francklin translated Lucian, Sophocles, Phalaris's Epistles, and Cicero on the Nature of the Gods; wrote Sermons, some miscellaneous pieces, the Earl of Warwick, and four other tragedies; contributed to the Critical Review; and joined in the translation of Voltaire's works.

FRANCO-BARRETO, a poet, was born at Lisbon in 1606, and died in 1664. In 1646 he fought gallantly against the Dutch in Brazil. On his return home, he took his doctor's degree; was appointed secretary of embassy in France; ultimately entered the church; and became vicar of Barreiro in 1648. He wrote many poems, and translated the Æneid, and the Battle of the Frogs and Mice. His style is admired for its spirit, elegance, and purity.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, a philosopher and statesman, the son of a soap-boiler and tallow chandler, was born, in 1706, at Boston, in America. He was apprenticed as a printer, to his brother, at Boston. It was while he was with his brother that he began to try his powers of literary composition. Street ballads and articles in a newspaper were his first efforts. Dissatisfied with the manner in which he was treated by his relative, he, at the age of seventeen, privately quitted him, and went to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment. Deluded by a promise of patronage from the governor, Sir William Keith, he visited England to procure the necessary materials for establishing a printing office in Philadelphia; but, on his arrival at London, he found that he had been deceived, and he was obliged to work as a journeyman for eighteen months. While he was in the British metropolis, he wrote a Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain. In 1726 he returned to Philadelphia; not long after which he entered into business as a printer and stationer, and, in 1728, established a newspaper. His prudence soon placed him among the most prosperous of the citizens, and the influence which prosperity naturally gave was enhanced by his activity and talent. Chiefly by his exertions, a public library, a fire-preventing company, an insurance company, and a voluntary association for defence, were established at Philadelphia. In 1732, he began Poor Richard's Almanac. His first public employment was that of clerk to the general assembly of Pennsyl-

vania; his next that of postmaster; and he was subsequently chosen as a representative. Philosophy, also, now attracted his attention, and he began those inquiries into the nature of electricity, the results of which have ranked him high among men of science. In 1753, he was appointed deputy postmaster general of British America; and from 1757 to 1762, he resided n London, as agent for Pennsylvania and other colonies. The last of these offices was entrusted to him again in 1764, and he held it till the breaking out of the contest in 1775. After his return to America, he took an active part in the cause of liberty, and, in 1778, he was dispatched, by the congress, as ambassador to France. The treaty of alliance with the French government, and the treaties of peace, in 1782 and 1783, as well as treaties with Sweden and Prussia, were signed by him. On his reaching Philadelphia, in September, 1785, his arrival was hailed by applauding thousands of his countrymen, who conducted him in triumph to his residence. He died April 17, 1790. His Memoirs, written by himself, but left unfinished, and his Philosophical, Political, and Miscellaneous Works, have been published by his grandson, in six volumes octavo.

FRANKLIN, Eleanor Ann, a poet, the daughter of Mr. Porden, an eminent architect, was born in 1795. She early manifested great talent and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, The Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was The Arctic Expedition, which led, in 1823, to her marriage with Captain Franklin. Her principal work is the epic of Cœur de Lion, which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit, and richness of imagination.

FREDERIC II. King of Prussia, surnamed the Great, was born January 24, 1712. In the early part of his life he was exposed to severe trials. He had a taste for literature and the fine arts, which was considered as a heinous crime by his father, a stern, unintellectual despot, who held strict obedience to be the highest of virtues, and military pursuits the most noble that can occupy mankind. Frederic attempted to escape from paternal tyranny, but his intention was discovered, his confidential friend, Katt, was sent to the scaffold, and he himself narrowly escaped a similar fate. In 1740, he ascended the throne, and his first measure was to demand the cession of Silesia from Maria Theresa. A war ensued, by which, in 1745, after having won several victories, he succeeded in obtaining his object. Ten succeeding years of peace were spent by him in strengthening his army, and increasing the resources of his kingdom. Commencing in 1755, the seven years' war ensued, in which, with no other aid than a subsidy from England, he made head against the combined attacks of the Austrian, Russian, Swedish, and Saxon forces, and gained the brilliant victories of Prague, Leuthen, Rossbach, Zorndorff, Torgau, and many less important successes. Though he was several times severely defeated, yet he still kept the field, and baffled his enemies. By the peace of Hubertsburgh, in 1763, peace was restored to Prussia; and Frederic thenceforth, with the sole exception of the brief war in 1777, was employed in making his dominions flourish, by encouraging commerce, agriculture, manufacture, and the arts. In 1772 he obtained a disgraceful enlargement of his states, by the partition of Poland. He died August 17, 1786. Literature was the solace and the delight of Frederic's whole existence. His works, among which are Histories of his own Times, or the Seven Years' War, and of the House of Brandenburgh, extend to twenty-five octavo volumes, and entitle him to an honourable rank among authors. As a military commander his name stands enrolled among the Condés, the Turennes, the Marlboroughs, the Napoleons, and the Wellingtons.

FREIND, John, an eminent physician and writer, was a son of the rector of Groton, in Northamptonshire, at which place he was born, in 1675. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ's College, Oxford, and, while at college, gave proofs of high classical acquirements. After having been physician to the army under the earl of Peterborough, and to the duke of Ormond, in Flanders, he settled in London, and obtained extensive practice. In 1722, he was elected member for Launceston, and, shortly after, was committed to the Tower, on suspicion of treasonable practices. He was, however, soon liberated. He died in 1728. Of his works the most important is, The History of Physic.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, a mathematician, brother of Nicholas Frenicle, a French poet, was celebrated for his skill in solving mathematical questions by mere arithmetical means. His method, which is called the method of exclusion, he rigidly kept secret during his life, but a description of it was found in his papers. He wrote a Treatise of Right-angled Triangles in numbers, and a very curious Treatise on Magic Squares. Only sixteen modes of arranging the squares were previously known, but he discovered no less than eight hundred and eighty. He died in 1675.

FRERET, Nicholas, a French writer was born, in 1688, at Paris. He was des-

tined for the bar by his father, who was an advocate, but he had an insurmountable aversion to the profession, and was at length permitted to relinquish it. His subsequent life was entirely given to literature. His first work, On the Origin of the French, wounded the national vanity so deeply that it occasioned his imprisonment in the Bastile. In captivity he amused himself by reading the works of Bayle, and is said to have become, in consequence, a determined sceptic. He died in 1749. Freret had an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and of chronology, history, geography, mythology, and philology. He was secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions; and a great number of his Dissertations are to be found in the Memoirs of that body. Among his separate pieces are, Letters from Thrasybulus to Leucippus; and an Examination of the Apologies for Christianity. An edition of his works has been recently published, in eight vols.

FRESNEL, Augustine John, an experimental French philosopher, was born, in 1788, at Broglie, and died in 1827. By profession he was a civil engineer. Fresnel particularly distinguished himself by his masterly experiments on the diffraction, inflection, and polarisation of light. His scientific merit occasioned him to be admitted as a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the British Royal Society.

FRISCH, John Leonard, a German naturalist and philologist, was born, in 1666, at Sulzbach. From 1690 to 1693 he spent in wandering over Europe. He settled at length at Berlin, became a member of the Academy of Sciences, rector of the Grey Convent Gymnasium, and a professor. He died in 1743. Among his numerous works are, A German and Latin Dictionary; A Description of all the German Insects; and Descriptions and Figures of German Birds. The last of these was completed by his son. Frisch was the first who cultivated the mulberry in Brandenburgh, and introduced the silk manufacture.

FRISI, Paul, a mathematician and philosopher, was born, in 1728, at Milan, and died there in 1784. Mathematics he learned without assistance, and so rapidly and perfectly, that, before he was twenty-two, he composed his celebrated Dissertation on the Figure of the Earth. He was a member of many learned bodies, and professor of mathematics at his native city. Frisi introduced into the Milanese the use of conductors to secure buildings from lightning, and he contributed greatly to root out the superstitious notions of the people respecting magic and sorcerers. His works, on hydraulics, astronomy, and many other sciences, are numerous and valuable.

FROBISHER, Sir Martin, a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, was brought up to the sea. He was the first who adventured to discover a northwest passage to China. With this view he made three voyages, in 1576, 1577, and 1578, and, though he failed in his object, he explored various parts of the Arctic coast, among which were the straits that bear his name. In 1585, he fought under Drake, in the West Indies; in 1588, he was knighted for his bravery against the armada; in 1590 and 1592, he commanded squadrons successfully against the Spaniards; and, in 1594, being sent with some ships to the succour of Henry the Fourth of France, he was killed in attacking fort Croyzan, near Brest.

FROISSART, John, a French chronicler and poet, supposed to have been the son of a heraldic painter (though one manuscript of his works implies him to have been of knightly origin), was born at Valenciennes, about 1333, and was originally designed for the church; but, having much more taste for dances, minstrels, and festivals, than for anthems, homilies, and fasting, he entered the service of Sir Robert de Namur, lord of Beaufort. At the desire of his master he is said to have begun, before he was twenty, to write the history of the wars of his time. A disappointment in love, and a desire to learn from their own mouths the achievements of his contemporary warriors, induced him to travel extensively. He first visited England, and was for a considerable time secretary to Philippa, the queen of Edward III. Subsequently he was patronised by Edward the Black Prince, the duke of Brabant, the earl of Blois, and other illustrious characters. He settled at length in his own country, and was made canon and treasurer of the collegiate church of Chimay. He is supposed to have died soon after 1400. His delightful Chronicle of France, England, &c. has been twice translated into English, by Lord Berners and by Mr. Johnes. Froissart is also the author of a romance called Meliador, the Knight of the Sun, and of some poems, which have never been printed.

FRUGONI, Charles Innocent, one of the most celebrated Italian poets of the eighteenth century, was born at Genoa, in 1692. He was originally enrolled in one of the monastic orders; but disliking his situation, he was released from his vows by Clement XII. After having been professor of rhetoric at Brescia, Rome, Genoa, and Bologna, he was introduced to the sovereign of Parma, by Cardinal Bentivoglio, and became court poet. He died in 1768. Frugoni was a fertile and ele-

gant writer. His works, which comprehend almost every species of poetry, form nine volumes.

FUCA, JOHN DE, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, was a native of Cephalonia, born in the sixteenth century, and died at Zante, in 1632. For more than forty years he acted as a pilot in the Spanish American possessions. In the year 1592, he discovered the strait that leads into the extensive archipelago, on the coast of the North Pacific, subsequently explored by Vancouver; but he mistakenly supposed it to communicate with the Atlantic ocean.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a physician and botanist, was born, in 1501, at Wembdingen, in Bavaria, and took his degree at Ingolstadt. Charles V. ennobled him. He died, in 1561, at Tubingen, at which university he had, for five and thirty years, been professor of medicine. He wrote several medical works, which attest his superior skill; but he is principally remembered by his History of Plants. His name was given by Plumier to an American genus, remarkable for the beauty of its leaves and flowers.

FULLER, THOMAS, a divine and historian, a son of the minister of Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, at which place he was born, in 1608, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; was appointed minister of St. Bennet's parish, Cambridge; and acquired great popularity as a pulpit orator. He received further preferment in the church, of which, however, he was deprived during the civil war, in consequence of his activity on the side of the monarch. Between 1640 and 1656, he published nearly the whole of his works. In 1648 he obtained the living of Waltham, in Essex, which, in 1658, he quitted for that of Cranford, in Middlesex. At the restoration he recovered the prebend of Salisbury, was made D. D. and king's chaplain, and was looking forward to a mitre, when his prospects were closed by death, in 1661. Fuller possessed a remarkably tenacious memory. He had also a considerable portion of wit and quaint humour, which he sometimes allowed to run riot in his writings. Among his chief works are, A History of the Holy War; The Church History of Britain; The History of the University of Cambridge; and The History of the Worthies of England.

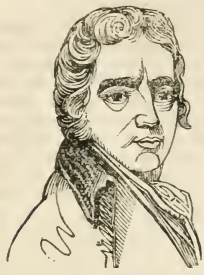
FULLER, ANDREW, a minister, eminent among the Baptists, was born, in 1754, at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, and was engaged in the labours of husbandry till he was twenty years of age. By diligent study he acquired a considerable degree of learning; and he became a preacher of the gospel, first at Soham, and next at Kettering. He died, at Kettering, in 1815. Fuller was secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, and in that capacity was very active. He was also an acute controversialist against the Socinians. He wrote The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined and compared; Socinianism Indefensible; Discourses on the Book of Genesis; Sermons; and other works.

FULTON, ROBERT, an American engineer and projector, was born, in 1765, at Little Britain, in Pennsylvania. Abandoning the trade of a jeweller, he studied for some years under West, with the intention of being a painter; but, having become acquainted with a fellow countryman named Rumsey, who was skilled in mechanics, he became fond of that science, and ultimately adopted the profession of a civil engineer. Before he left England, he published, in 1796, a treatise On Inland Navigation, in which he proposed to supersede locks by inclined planes. In 1800, he introduced, with much profit to himself, the panorama into the French capital. For some years he was engaged in experiments to perfect a machine called a torpedo, intended to destroy ships of war by explosion. After his return to America, he gave to the world an account of several inventions, among which are a machine for sawing and polishing marble, another for rope making, and a boat to be navigated under water. He obtained a patent for his inventions in navigation by steam in 1809, and another for some improvements in 1811. In 1814 he contrived an armed steam ship for the defence of the harbour of New-York, and a submarine vessel large enough to carry one hundred men; the plans of which being approved by government, he was authorized to construct them at the public expense. But before completing either of those works, he died suddenly in 1815. Though not the inventor of it, he was the first who successfully employed the steam engine in navigation.

FURETIERE, ANTHONY, a French philologist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, in 1620; took orders, and was made abbot of Chalivoy; and died in 1683. He was a member of the French Academy, but was expelled from it, on a charge of having pillaged the unpublished lexicographical labours of his colleagues, to enrich a Dictionary of his own. His work, which was in two volumes folio, forms the foundation of the Dictionary of Trevoux. His expulsion gave rise to a virulent paper war between Furetiere and his late brethren. He is the author of several works, among which are Roman Bourgeois; Fables; Poems; and Mercury's Journey. The Furetériana, which was published after his death, by Merais, is a badly executed collection of Furetiere's remarks and bons-mots.

FURST, WALTER, a Swiss, by whom,

in conjunction with William Tell, his relative, and Arnold of Melchthal, the liberty of Switzerland was founded, in 1307. He was born at Altorf, in the canton of Uri, and died subsequently to 1317.



FUSELI, or FUESSLI, HENRY, an eminent painter, was born, about 1739, at Zurich, in Switzerland. Though in his boyhood he manifested a talent for drawing, his father, an artist, was desirous to see him in the church, and he was educated accordingly. At Berlin, where he studied under Sultzer, Sir Robert Smith, the British ambassador, induced him to visit England. Fuseli's entrance into active life was as tutor to a nobleman's son. With the English language Fuseli was thoroughly acquainted, and, in 1765, he published Reflections on the Painting and Sculpture of the Greeks. This he followed up by a Defence of Rousseau against Voltaire. Still the longing after pictorial fame was uppermost in his mind. In order to decide whether he should follow the bent of his genius, he showed some of his drawings to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and requested his candid opinion of them. "Young man," said Sir Joshua, "were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practice as an artist, I would reject it with contempt." Fuseli hesitated no longer. In 1770 he visited Italy, and he studied diligently there for eight years. On his return he painted several pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery, and, in 1790, became a Royal Academician. The opening of his Milton Gallery, in 1798, first made known to the public the full extent of his genius. In 1799 he was appointed professor of painting, and, in 1804, keeper of the Royal Academy. He died in April, 1825, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, the vigour of his faculties was unimpaired. In his domestic character Fuseli was truly estimable. He was, too, an excellent scholar, and enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. The works of art which he produced are numerous. His imagination was lofty and exuberant; but, in aspiring to the sublime, which he often reaches, he occasionally falls into extravagance and distortion. Still, his extravagance is that of a man of genius. His anatomical knowledge was extensive. It must, however, be owned that, in some instances, he displayed it too ostentatiously, so as to give to his figures rather the forms seen in the dissecting room than those which characterize the living subject.

FUST, or FAUST, JOHN, a goldsmith of Mentz, in the fifteenth century. He shares with Guttemberg and Schoeffer in the honour of having invented printing To Guttemberg, his partner, however, is generally supposed to belong the merit of the invention, which was perfected by Schoeffer, another partner, while Fust contributed little more than the capital necessary to carry on the business. The first work which they produced appears to be a Latin Bible printed between 1450 and 1455

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GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER, a patriot of the American revolution, was born in South Carolina, in the year 1724. In 1765 he was a member of the Congress which was convened at New York, for the purpose of petitioning against the stamp act, and again of that which assembled in 1774. He remained in Charleston during the siege in 1780. In 1782 he was elected governor of his native state, but declined the office on account of the infirmities of age. He died in 1805.

GÆRTNER, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, a native of Saxony, born at Freyberg, in 1712, was professor of morals and rhetoric at the Caroline College, Brunswick, and died in 1791. He was one of those who contributed to reform the literary taste of Germany, in the eighteenth century. In conjunction with Gellert and Ramler, he translated Bayle's Dictionary, and Rollin's History; with Klopstock, Schlegel, and others, he published a literary journal of great celebrity, called New Materials, &c.; and he also wrote two comedies, and a volume of Discourses.

GÆRTNER, JOSEPH, an eminent botanist, a native of Wirtemberg, born at Calu, in 1732, was educated at Gottingen; travelled over various parts of Europe; was made botanical professor, and keeper of the botanical garden, in 1768, at Saint

Petersburgh; returned to Germany in 1771; and died in 1791. De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum, in two vols. 4to. is his principal work.

GAGE, THOMAS, the last governor of Massachusetts appointed by the king, first came to America as a lieutenant with Braddock, and was present at the battle in which that officer received his mortal wound. He was appointed governor of Montreal in 1760, and in 1763, succeeded general Amherst as commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. In 1774 he succeeded Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts, when he soon began the course of illegal and oppressive acts that brought on the war of the revolution. In 1775 the provincial Congress of Massachusetts declared him an enemy to the colony, and not long after he returned to England, where he died in 1787.

GAGNIER, JOHN, an orientalist, was born, in 1670, at Paris, and educated at the college of Navarre. He took orders, but subsequently changed his religion, came over to England, and settled at Oxford. At first he subsisted by teaching Hebrew, but, on the death of Dr. Wallis, he succeeded him as Arabic lecturer. He died in 1740. Gagnier wrote, in French, A Life of Mahomet; and published, besides some other works, an edition of Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, with a Latin translation and notes.

GAIL, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Hellenist, was born at Paris, in 1755, and died in the same city, in 1828, professor of Greek literature at the College of France. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and a knight of the legion of honour. He contributed greatly to render the study of Greek popular in France. Among his productions are, A Greek Grammar; and Translations of Xenophon, Thucydides, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, and Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead.

GAIL, SOPHIA, the wife of the foregoing, was born about 1779, and died, at Paris, in 1819. For the arts, and particularly for music, she manifested an early taste, and she began to compose when she was not more than twelve years of age. Among her principal compositions are the operas of The Jealous Pair, Mademoiselle de Launay in the Bastile, and The Serenade.

GAILLARD, GABRIEL HENRY, a French miscellaneous writer and historian, was born, in 1728, at Ostel, near Soissons; abandoned the bar to become wholly an author; was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, the French Academy, and the Institute; and died in 1806. His most important works are, Miscellanies, in four volumes; his Histories of Mary of Burgundy, of Francis I., of Charlemagne, of the Rivalship of England and France, of the Rivalship of France and Spain; the Historical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia; and Observations on Velly's History of France.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, a celebrated artist, the son of a clothier, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, was born in 1727. Nature, which he studied in the woods and fields, was his first teacher. On leaving Sudbury, he went to London, and received instructions from Gravelot and Hayman. After having painted at Ipswich and Bath, he settled in the metropolis, in 1774, and speedily rose to eminence in his profession. He died of cancer in the neck, in 1788. His portraits, though slight, are striking likenesses, and his landscapes have a peculiar charm, "a portrait-like representation of nature (says Sir Joshua Reynolds), such as we see in the works of Rubens, Ruysdael, or others of those schools." Gainsborough had a considerable talent for music, but was singularly capricious in abandoning one instrument for another. His manners were somewhat eccentric, but he was kind hearted and generous.

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, a Roman emperor, born four years B. C., was consul under Tiberius, A. D. 33; commanded with honour in Upper Germany; was, successively, proconsul in Africa, and in Spain; and was raised to the throne, A. D. 68. He held his dignity but seven months, at the expiration of which period he was murdered by the soldiery. By his conduct as emperor he lost much of the reputation which he had gained in less elevated stations.

GALE, THOMAS, a divine and antiquary, was born, in 1636, at Scruton, in Yorkshire; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and was, in succession, Regius professor of Greek, at Cambridge, head master of St. Paul's School, prebend of St. Paul's, and dean of York. He was also secretary of the Royal Society. He died in 1702. Gale was reckoned one of the best Greek scholars of his age, and corresponded with some of the most eminent of his contemporaries. He published editions of various learned works, and of the ancient English historians. He left Sermons, and an annotated copy of Antoninus's British Itinerary, which were edited by his son.

GALEN, CLAUDIUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of ancient times, was born A. D, 131, at Pergamus, and has sometimes been denominated the Hippocrates of Pergamus. A dream is said to have directed his genius to the study of medicince. After having received an excellent education, he travelled extensively, to acquire medical, anatomical, and surgical

information. Alexandria was one of the cities at which he most increased his stock of knowledge. In his thirty-second year, he made an effort to settle at Rome, but the intrigues of his jealous rivals induced him at length to return to Pergamus. From his native city, however, he was summoned by Marcus Aurelius, who committed to him the cure of Commodus and Sextus, his sons. The place and time of his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have died at Rome, in about the seventieth year of his age. Of the seven hundred and fifty works, which he is said to have written, only a part has been preserved, but even that part forms five folio volumes, and affords an irrefragable proof that fame has not exaggerated his learning and skill.

GALERIUS, Caius Valerius Maximianus, a Roman emperor, was a native of Dacia, and kept flocks when a boy, whence he acquired the surname of Armentarius. Entering into the army, he raised himself to the highest ranks by his courage, and was adopted by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Among his subsequent exploits was the defeat of the Persians. He ascended the imperial throne A. D. 305, and died in 311. Galerius was of a cruel disposition, and a violent persecutor of the Christians.

GALHEGOS, Manuel de, a Portuguese poet, was born, in 1597, at Lisbon; was patronised by the duke of Olivares, and loaded with honours at the court of Philip IV.; and died in 1665. He was the friend of Lopez de Vega, by whom he was highly praised in the Laurel of Apollo. Galhegos is the author of Gigantomachia, a poem; The Temple of Memory, a poem; a volume of poems; and a great number of dramatic pieces.

GALIANI, Ferdinand, an eminent writer on various subjects, was born at Chieti, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo, in 1728; made so rapid a progress in his studies that, at the age of sixteen, he composed a Dissertation on the Money in use at the Period of the Trojan War; was sent as secretary of embassy to Paris; held several important offices after his return to Naples; and died in 1787. Galiani was a man of wit as well as of solid talent. Among his works are, A Treatise on Coin; Dialogues on the Commerce in Grain; On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutral and Belligerent Princes; On the Neapolitan Dialect; and a Commentary on Horace. Many of his writings are still unpublished.

GALILEI, Galileo, an illustrious philosopher, the son of Vincent Galilei, a Florentine nobleman of talent, was born, in 1564, at Florence. His dislike to the medical profession, for which he was designed, was so great, that his father allowed him to desist from preparing for it, and to study the mathematics. So rapidly did he attain a proficiency in his favourite science that, at the age of twenty-four, he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His dislike of the Aristotelian philosophy, however, raised him up so many enemies, that, in 1592, he resigned the chair at Pisa, and accepted the professorship at Padua, in which he continued for eighteen years. Cosmo III. at last invited him back to Pisa, and, soon after, called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the grand duke. In 1609, Galileo was informed of the invention of the telescope, and he immediately constructed one for himself, with which he proceeded to explore the heavens. With this instrument he discovered four satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the starry nature of the milky way, the hills and valleys of the moon, and the spots on the solar disk, from the motion of which he inferred the rotation of the sun. The result of his discoveries was, to convince him of the truth of the Copernican system, and the consequence of this conviction was, that he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, in 1615 and 1633, on a charge of heresy. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; in the last instance, after having repeated the abjuration, he is said to have stamped his foot on the earth, and said, in a low tone, "it moves, nevertheless." Galileo was blind for about three years before his death. He died January 8, 1642. Besides what has been already mentioned, Galileo discovered the gravity of the air, invented the cycloid and the simple pendulum, and was the first who clearly explained the doctrine of motion. His works form two volumes quarto.

GALL, John Joseph, a celebrated physiologist, the founder of the science now called phrenology, was born, in 1758, at a village in the duchy of Baden; studied at Baden, Bruchsal, and Strasburgh; was for a considerable period a physician at Vienna; but, in consequence of the Austrian government having prevented the exposition of his new doctrines there, he travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, delivering lectures; and settled at Paris, in 1807, where he died August 22, 1828. The system of Gall, which has since been developed by Spurzheim, assumes that each faculty of the mind has a separate organ in the brain, and that those organs are marked externally by elevations on the cranium.

GALLAND, Anthony, an orientalist and numismatist, was born, in 1646, near Montdidier, in Picardy; accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople;

made two subsequent voyages to the Levant; was Arabic professor to the college of France, antiquary to the king, and a member o the Academy of Inscriptions; and died a 1715. He wrote several numismatic and antiquarian essays; but the work which secures his name from ever perishing is his translation of The Thousand and One Nights, which is known to English readers as The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

GALLIENUS, Publius Licinius, a Roman emperor, the son of Valerian, reigned in conjunction with his father for seven years; became sole sovereign A D. 260; belied on the throne the promise of his youth, and indulged in indolence and voluptuousness; and was at length assassinated at Milan, in 268.

GALLUS, Caius Sulpicius, an eminent Roman, who was, successively, questor, edile, pretor, and consul. The last dignity he attained in conjunction with M. Claudius Marcellus, in the year of Rome 587. During his consulship he overcame the Ligurians. The introduction of dramatic spectacles at the consular festivals is attributed to him, and he was even believed to have assisted Terence in the composition of the Andria. He was likewise celebrated for his astronomical knowledge.

GALLUS, Cornelius, a Roman poet, was born, about B. C. 69, either at Frejus, in Gaul, or the Friuli, in Italy, but most probably at the former. He governed, or rather tyrannized over, Egypt, for Augustus. On his being recalled, he was condemned to a heavy fine, and to be exiled, upon which he put an end to his existence, in the forty-third year of his age. His four books of Elegies are lost. He was a friend of Virgil, who addressed to him his tenth eclogue.

GALLUS, Caius Vibius Trebonianus, emperor of Rome, was born in the island of Meninx, now Gerbi, on the African coast. He held a command in Mœsia, under Decius, at the time when that monarch was slain in action against the Goths, and he was raised to the purple by the legions, in 251. On the throne he disgraced himself by his indolence and negligence, and his troops at length assassinated him, in 253, and gave the diadem to Emilianus.

GALVANI, Louis, a physician and experimental philosopher, was born, in 1737, at Bologna, and was appointed professor of anatomy in the university of his native city. He died December 4, 1798. The name of Galvani is immortalized by his discovery of galvanic electricity, a discovery which was brought to perfection by Volta and others. A very trivial circumstance gave rise to the science. Some skinned frogs were lying in the laboratory, near an electrical machine, and, by chance, an assistant touched the crural nerve of one of them with a scalpel, upon which convulsive movements ensued in the limb. Madame Galvani, who was present, communicated this circumstance to her husband, who lost no time in investigating the cause of the phenomenon. The important result of his labours is well known to the scientific world. Galvani is the author of De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius, and of some other papers in the Memoirs of the Bolognese Institute.

GALVEZ DE MONTALVO, Louis, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born, in 1549, at Gaudalaxara, and took his degree of doctor of laws and theology in the university of Alcala. Though praised by Lopez de Vega, Cervantes, and other eminent contemporaries, he languished unpatronised, and at length entered into the order of St. Jerome. He died in 1610. His principal work is the Pastor de Filide. He also translated Tasso's Jerusalem, and Tansillo's Tears of Saint Peter.

GAMA, Vasco de, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, was born at Sines, in the province of Alemtejo. In 1497 he was appointed to command a squadron intended for India, and, after having been long baffled by contrary winds, he succeeded in doubling the Cape of Good Hope, and reaching Calicut. In 1502, he sailed again, with a large fleet, and the title of admiral of the Indian, Persian, and Arabian seas. He reached his destination in safety, and defeated a squadron which the Zamorin had fitted out to oppose him. In 1524, he was again sent to India, as viceroy of the Portuguese possessions, and he died at Cochin, in 1525.—His two sons, Stephen and Christopher, distinguished themselves in India. The first voyage of Vasco forms the subject of The Lusiad.

GANDON, James, an eminent architect, a native of England, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and was the first who received the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. He went to Ireland, and resided there for many years, till his decease, in 1824, at the age of eighty-two. Gandon designed the court houses of Nottingham and Waterford; the Custom House, the Four Courts, and the portico of the House of Lords, at Dublin; and many other elegant structures. The concluding part of the Vitruvius Britannicus was edited by him.

GARAMOND, Charles, a celebrated French letter founder and type engraver, was born at Paris, towards the close of the fifteenth century, and died in 1561. Among his works were three fonts of extremely beautiful Greek types, produced in 1538; the punches of which were again called into use, in 1796, for an edition of

Xenophon. He also brought to perfection the Roman character.

GARAT, Peter John, an eminent French composer, was born, about 1768, at Bordeaux, and died at Paris, in 1823. Like some other celebrated musicians, he displayed the natural bent of his genius even in infancy; as, before he was able to speak, he repeated the tunes which were sung by his nurse. He was music master to the queen of France. The melodies of several of his songs are much admired.

GARAY, John de, a Spaniard, was born, in 1541, at Badajoz; and went to America, as secretary to the governor of Paraguay, in which capacity he displayed so much bravery and talent that he was appointed a captain, and sent into the interior with a small force to make discoveries. He ascended the Parana, explored a wide extent of country, and founded Santa Fé. Being raised to the rank of lieutenant-general and governor of Assumption, he rebuilt and fortified Buenos Ayres, and, unlike most of his countrymen, endeavoured to civilize the Indians by persuasion and acts of kindness. He was, unfortunately, killed on the banks of the Parana, about 1592.

GARCIA DE MASCARENHAS, Blaise, a Portuguese poet, was born, in 1596, at Avo, in the province of Beira, and, in 1614, went, in the military service, to Brazil, where he remained for twenty-six years. In 1640, he returned to Lisbon, and was appointed governor of Alfayates. Though he had bravely defended the fortress against the Spaniards, his enemies threw him into prison, on a charge of treason. He composed a letter in verse to the king, but being denied materials for writing, he procured a book, cut out the words, and pasted them on a blank leaf. This he threw from his window to a friend, and it obtained his liberation. He died in 1656. Garcia is the author of Viriatus, a poem, in twenty cantos, and of some shorter compositions.

GARCIAS LASSO, or GARCILASSO de la Vega, who was called the Spanish Petrarch, and the Prince of Spanish Poetry, was born in 1503, at Toledo. He entered early into the service of Charles V. and distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia. His valour was afterwards tried against the Turks in Hungary, and in the expedition to Tunis. At length, in 1536, he fell in attacking a tower, the fire from which harassed the Imperial army in its retreat from Marseilles. Garcilasso, with his friend Boscan, reformed the bad taste which had been introduced into Spanish poetry. His works, chiefly pastorals and sonnets, form but a small volume. He excels in the tender and the pathetic.

GARCIAS LASSO, or GARCILASSO de la Vega, an historian, surnamed the Inca, because, by his mother's side, he descended from the Peruvian royal family, was born, in 1530, at Cuzco, in Peru. Philip II., who dreaded the influence of Garcilasso among the natives, summoned him to Spain, and the exile died at Valladolid, in 1568. From the numerous documents which he had collected in Peru, he composed a General History of that country, and also a History of Florida. His style is occasionally faulty, but he is faithful, and his narrative is interesting.

GARDEN, Alexander, a physician and naturalist, was born in Scotland in 1728, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to America, and settled as a physician at Charleston, in South Carolina, about the year 1750. His attention, in the intervals of professional employment, was chiefly directed to the study of natural history, and he opened a correspondence in 1756 with the celebrated Linnæus. This eminent naturalist gave the name Gardenia, to a most beautiful flowering shrub, and often mentioned his name with applause. After a residence of twenty years in America, Dr. Garden returned to England, and about the year 1772 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London. He died in London in 1792.

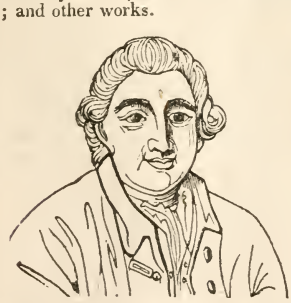
GARDINER, Stephen, a catholic prelate, of undesirable celebrity, was an illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury; was born, in 1483, at Bury; and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he became master. By Wolsey he was employed to negotiate at Rome the king's divorce, and his services were rewarded by the bishopric of Winchester. He was employed on other embassies by Henry VIII., but at length he fell into disgrace with the monarch. Edward VI. committed him to the Tower, but Mary raised him to be lord chancellor, and he avenged himself for his recent imprisonment by the most unrelenting persecution of the protestants. Before his decease, however, which took place in 1555, he is said to have expressed compunction for his cruelty. Gardiner, great as were his faults, had the merit of being a patron of learning, and of a grateful disposition. Among his works are, The Necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man; and a treatise in defence of Henry the Eighth's religious supremacy.

GARNERIN, James Andrew, a French aeronaut, who led the way in the perilous experiment of descending from a balloon by means of a parachute. His first attempt was made at St. Petersburgh, in 1800; and he successfully repeated it in England and France. He died in 1823.

GARNET, THOMAS, a physician, was born, in 1766, at Casterton, in Westmoreland; took his degree at Edinburgh; and, after having practised in various parts of the country, was about to depart to America, when the success of a course of lectures at Liverpool induced him to remain in England. He became professor of chemistry of the Royal Institution; but died in 1802. He wrote A Tour through the Highlands; Outlines of Chemistry; and Zoonomia; and edited the Annals of Science.

GARNIER, JOHN JAMES, historiographer of France, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, was born, in 1729, at Goron, in the province of Maine, and died in 1805. Among other works, he produced The Man of Letters, two vols.; On the Origin of the French Government; a Treatise on Civil Education; and a Continuation of Velly's History of France.

GARNIER, Count GERMAIN, a French statesman, was born, in 1721, at Auxerre; became prefect of the department of the Seine and Oise, and president of the senate; and died in 1821. He translated various productions from the English, among which was Smith's Wealth of Nations; and wrote A History of Coinage, in two volumes; An Abridgment of the Elementary Principles of Political Economy; and other works.



GARRICK, DAVID, the son of a captain in the army, was born, in 1716, at Hereford. His education he received partly at Litchfield School, partly from Dr. Johnson, and partly, at a later period, from Mr. Colson, a mathematician, at Rochester. When Johnson gave up his academy, Garrick accompanied him to the metropolis. For a while he contemplated studying the law; he next became a wine merchant, in partnership with his brother; and, lastly, yielded to that love of the stage which had induced him to act Serjeant Kite, at school, when he was only eleven years old. After having played at Ipswich, under the name of Lyddal, he came out, in London, on the nineteenth of October, 1741, at the Goodman's Fields Theatre, in the character of Richard III. He introduced an entirely new style of acting, more true to nature than the old, and his success was instant and unprecedented. The regular theatres were deserted, and rank and fashion nightly hurried to view the theatrical phenomenon. At the same time he gained the honours of a dramatist, by his comic piece of The Lying Valet. In 1742 he was engaged at Drury Lane Theatre, of which, in 1747, he became joint proprietor. For thirty-four years, he continued, with undiminished popularity, to act an infinite number of characters, seemingly requiring the most incompatible talents, yet all personated with matchless skill, both in tragedy and comedy. During that period he also produced nearly forty pieces; some of which, however, were merely adaptations. In 1769 he projected and carried into effect the celebrated Shakspeare jubilee, at Stratford upon Avon. At length, in 1776, he retired from the stage; and he died on the twentieth of January, 1779. Besides his dramas, Garrick wrote many prologues, epilogues, epigrams, and light pieces of poetry.

GARTH, Sir SAMUEL, a poet and physician, was born in Yorkshire; was educated at Peter House, Cambridge; took his degree in 1691; was admitted a fellow of the college in the following year; was knighted, on the accession of George I., and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician general to the army; and died in June, 1718. Of his poems the principal is, The Dispensary, which conveys much lively and pointed satire, clothed in polished versification. He also wrote a Latin Harveian Oration; and contributed a Preface to a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

GASCOIGNE, Sir WILLIAM, a native of Yorkshire, born at Gawthorp, in 1350, was appointed one of the justices of common pleas on the accession of Henry IV., and, in 1401, was raised to be chief justice of the king's bench. In the latter office he honourably distinguished himself by committing Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., to prison for striking him while in the execution of his judicial duties. He died in 1413.

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the son of Sir George Gascoigne, was born at Walthamstow, in Essex, and was disinherited by his father. After having studied at Cambridge, and Gray's Inn, he served in the Dutch army. On returning to England, he became a courtier, and wrote masques for the entertainment of the queen. He died in 1577. Besides his original and translated dramas, and some prose tracts,

he wrote The Steel Glass, a satire, and other poems. "He is," says Headley, "smooth, sentimental, and harmonious."

GASCOIGNE, WILLIAM, a natural philosopher, born in 1621, was a native of Lancashire, and was slain, fighting for Charles I., at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1643. He divides with Auzout the merit of having invented the micrometer. (See AUZOUT.) He also wrote a Treatise on Optics, which is lost.

GASSENDI, PETER, a justly celebrated French philosopher, was born, in 1592, at Chantersier, in Provence. So rapidly did he acquire knowledge, that at the age of sixteen he was capable of filling the professorship of rhetoric at Digne, and at twenty-one was chosen to fill the theological and philosophical chairs at the university of Aix. He resigned the latter in 1623, to give himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. He travelled in France, Germany, and the Netherlands, to confer with men of science, and he carried on an extensive correspondence with the most learned and eminent of his contemporaries. In 1645 he was appointed regius professor of mathematics at Paris, and his lectures were exceedingly popular. He died in 1655. Gassendi was at once a theologian, metaphysician, philosopher, astronomer, naturalist, and mathematician; great in some of these sciences, and above mediocrity in all. His attacks on the philosophy of Aristotle gave it a severe shock, but raised up against him a host of bitter enemies. His works were collected, in six folio volumes, by Sorbiere.

GATES, HORATIO, was born in England in 1728, and entering the British service in early life, rose by his merits to the rank of major. In 1755 he was with Braddock when that unfortunate commander was defeated, and received in that battle a severe wound, which for some time debarred him from active service. On the conclusion of peace, he settled in Virginia, where he resided till the commencement of the revolution in 1775. He was then appointed adjutant general by Congress, with the rank of brigadier, and in 1776 received the command of the army in Canada. General Schuyler succeeded him for a few months in 1777, but he resumed his situation in August, and soon revived the hopes of his country by the capture of the army under Burgoyne. In 1780 he was appointed to the chief command of the southern districts, but he was afterwards superseded by general Greene, and his conduct was subjected to the investigation of a special court. He was restored to his command in 1782. On the termination of war he resided on his farm in Virginia till 1790, when emoved to New York, where he lived much esteemed and respected till his decease in 1806.

GAUBIL, ANTHONY, a learned jesuit missionary, was born, in 1689, at Gaillac, in Languedoc. In 1723, he was sent to China; and he remained there till his decease, in 1759. Having made himself perfectly master of the Chinese and Mantchew languages, he was appointed interpreter to the imperial court; and he acquired the entire confidence of the emperor. His works are, A History of Genghis Khan, and of the Mongol Dynasty; and an Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy.

GAUDEN, JOHN, a divine, was born, in 1605, at Mayland, in Essex; was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and became a member of Wadham College, Oxford. In 1635 he was appointed chaplain to the earl of Warwick, who was hostile to the court. For some years he continued true to the principles of the political reformers, and was even presented to the deanery of Bocking by the parliament; but he changed sides as soon as the monarch was endangered, and strenuously protested against his trial. In 1648 he published the famous Icon Basilike, the composition of which he afterwards claimed as his own; a claim which has given rise to much controversy as to the real author. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Exeter, and, in 1662, he was translated to Worcester. But Winchester was the object of his ambition and avarice, and the loss of it was a grievous disappointment to him. He died in the year of his translation. Gauden was a bad specimen of a prelate. Changeful, grasping, selfish, he was one of those of whom Milton says, "of other care they little reckoning make than how to scramble at the shearer's feast, and shove away the worthy bidden guest."

GAULTIER, Abbé LOUIS, was born in Italy, about 1745, of French parents, and went to France in his childhood. Devoting himself to the task of education, he formed the plan of rendering the acquisition of learning less repulsive to children, by the invention of a number of games, at once amusing and instructive. The revolution drove him from France, but he returned in 1802, and resumed his labours. Of the systems of Bell and Lancaster he was an active supporter. He died in 1818. Among his numerous and often printed works are, A Method of making Abridgments; Lessons of Chronology and History; Progressive Lessons for Children; and Notions of Practical Geometry.

GAUTHEY, EMILIAN MARY, was born, in 1732, at Chalons sur Saone; filled

several important posts as a civil engineer; and died, inspector general of roads and bridges, in 1806. He executed the canal of the centre, and the junction canals of the Saone, Yonne, and Doubs; built the bridge of Navilly, and the quays of Chalons; and performed some other public works. His principal publication is A Complete Treatise on the Construction of Bridges and Canals.

GAVARD, HYACINTH, one of the most eminent anatomists of the eighteenth century, was born, in 1753, at Montmelian, and was a pupil of Desault. He wrote excellent Treatises on Osteology, Myology, and Splanchnology; and invented a method of teaching reading and writing together to children. He died poor, at Paris, in 1802.

GAY, JOHN, an eminent poet, a native of Devonshire, was born, in 1688, at Barnstaple, and was apprenticed to a silkmercer in London. Disliking trade, however, he soon abandoned it, and relied upon literature and the patronage of the great for a subsistence. For a while he held the situation of secretary to the duchess of Monmouth. Rural Sports, his first work, he dedicated, in 1711, to Pope, and it produced a warm and lasting friendship between the two poets. Thenceforth he continued frequently to offer his compositions to public notice; not without advantage to his reputation. Of his early poems The Shepherd's Week was the most successful. Court favour Gay more than once had hopes of obtaining, but his hopes were blighted. His appointment as secretary to the earl of Clarendon, on the embassy to Hanover, would probably have led to higher promotion, had not the queen unexpectedly died. A second time the door of preferment seemed to be opened by his Fables, written for the instruction of the duke of Cumberland, but all the reward that was offered was the petty place of gentleman usher to the young princess Louisa, which he indignantly rejected. The exertions of his private friends were more beneficial. A thousand pounds was raised by a subscription to a volume of his poems; and Craggs gave him some South Sea stock: all, however, was lost, on the bursting of the bubble. In 1727 he brought out his Beggar's Opera, which was acted sixty-three days in succession on the London stage, and nearly as often on most of the provincial boards. A second part of it, under the name of Polly, the lord chamberlain refused to license; but a subscription of twelve hundred pounds amply indemnified the author for this refusal. The last years of Gay's life were spent under the hospitable roof of the duke and duchess of Queensberry, who were warmly attached to him. He died in 1732. Possessed of all the softer virtues, Gay had, unfortunately, a nerveless mind, which the slightest breath of disappointment could shake to the centre. His poetry is of that kind which, though Johnson denies to it "the dignity of genius," will always afford pleasure by its elegance, sprightliness, and occasional felicity of description.

GAY VERNON, SIMON FRANCIS, baron, was born, in 1760, at St. Leonard, in the Limousin; obtained a captaincy in the army in 1790; distinguished himself greatly, in 1793, on the Rhine and in Flanders; was for seventeen years sub-director of the polytechnic school; defended the fortress of Trogau, in 1814, with the utmost gallantry; and died in 1822. He wrote, in two volumes quarto, An Elementary Treatise on the Military Art, and on Fortification.

GAZA, or GAZIS, THEODORE, a learned Greek, was born, in 1398, at Thessalonica. When his country was desolated by the Turks, he sought an asylum in Italy; was patronised by Pope Nicholas the Fifth, and other eminent men; and contributed greatly to diffuse a knowledge of the ancient literature of his native land. He died in 1478. He translated various works from the Greek, and wrote a Greek Grammar, and a Treatise on the Grecian Months.

GEBER, or GEABER, an Arabian alchemist and astronomer, whose real name was Abou Moussah Giaffar al Sofi, is supposed by some to have been a native of Seville; but he is more generally believed to have been born at Hauran, in Mesopotamia, in the eighth century. His alchemical researches led him to the discovery of corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, aquafortis, and nitrate of quicksilver. There have been several editions of his works.

GED, WILLIAM, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, invented stereotype printing in 1725, and, in 1729, entered into partnership with Fenner, a stationer of London Ill treated by his partner, and thwarted by printers, he sustained considerable loss.

In 1733 he returned to Scotland, where he printed an edition of Sallust. His decease took place in 1749.

GEDDES, Alexander, a learned Roman catholic divine, was born, in 1737, at Ruthven, in Banffshire; was educated at the Scotch college at Paris; and officiated at various chapels till 1782, when he desisted entirely from the exercise of his clerical functions. For many years he was engaged on a new Translation of the Old and New Testament, of which he published only two volumes. This work raised a tempest of indignation against him from both protestants and catholics. He died in 1802. Besides the version of the Bible, he published a translation of Horace's Satires; Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures; and other works of less importance.

GEER, Charles de, an eminent naturalist, who has been called the Swedish Reaumur, was born in Sweden, in 1720; studied at Utrecht and Upsal; was appointed marshal of the Swedish court, in 1761; and died in 1778. His great work is Memoirs towards the History of Insects, in seven quarto volumes, with plates. It describes more than fifteen hundred species.

GELLERT, Christlieb Ehregott, a celebrated metallurgist, was born in 1713, at Haynichen, near Freyburg, in Saxony, and died in 1795, professor of metallurgy, and effective counsellor, of the Saxon mines. Gellert introduced very important improvements into the method of parting metals by amalgamation. He is the author of Elements of Metallurgical Chemistry; and Elements of Docimastics.

GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott, a German poet and writer on morals and elegant literature, the brother of the metallurgist, was born at Haynichen, in 1715, and studied theology at Leipsic. In 1751, he was chosen extraordinary professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic. After having gained applause by his share in two periodical publications, he brought out, in 1746, his first collection of Fables, and the romance of The Swedish Countess. They were soon followed by a second part of the Fables, and several Comedies. Among his still later productions may be mentioned Moral Didactic Poetry; Canticles; Dissertations on Literature and Morals; and Miscellaneous Works. Of all his writings his Fables were the most popular. Their success was, indeed, complete; for all, from the peasant to the prince, were delighted with them. After suffering severely all his life from hypochondriacal affections, Gellert died in 1769. For the improvement of its literary taste, and the diffusion of good principles, Germany owes much to Gellert. Nor has it been ungrateful; for his memory is still cherished as that of a man who was a benefactor and an honour to his native land.

GELLI, John Baptist, an Italian writer, born, in 1498, at Florence, was brought up as a tailor, which calling he continued to follow even amidst his literary avocations. It was not till he was twenty-five that he began to study, but his progress was rapid. He was one of the founders of the Florentine Academy; and, in 1553, was ordered by Cosmo I. to give public lectures on the Divina Commedia of Dante. He died in 1563. Gelli wrote two Comedies; Dialogues; Circe; and some minor pieces.

GELLIBRAND, Henry, a mathematician, was born in London, in 1597; studied at Trinity College, Oxford; was made professor of astronomy at Gresham College; and died in 1636. He completed and published Briggs's Trigonometria Britannica; and wrote A Discourse on the Longitude; and other works connected with navigation. It is not to the credit of his judgment, that he was an opponent of the Copernican system.

GEMELLI-CARRERI, John Francis, a celebrated Italian traveller, was born, in 1651, at Naples, and was admitted a doctor of laws. The love of travelling, however, lured him from his profession. After having seen the whole of Europe, and served as a volunteer in Hungary, he embarked for Egypt in 1693. Between that year and 1698, he traversed Upper Egypt, Syria, Palestine, parts of European and Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Hindostan, China, Mexico, and Cuba. He closed his peregrinations by again visiting Spain, France, and a portion of Italy. The year of his death is unknown. His Journey round the World forms six volumes, and contains much curious information. It has been denied, but most unjustly, that Gemelli ever saw the countries which he describes.

GEMINIANI, Francis, an eminent composer, born, in 1666, at Lucca, was a pupil of Lonati, Scarlatti, and Corelli. In 1714 he came to England, and, with one interval, continued to reside in the British dominions till his decease, in 1762. He is the author of solos, concertos, and various other compositions; and of The Harmonic Guide; The Art of Playing on the Violin; and a Treatise on Good Taste, and Rules for playing with Good Taste.

GEMISTUS, George, surnamed Pletho, a Platonic philosopher, was born, in 1390, at Constantinople; and from the Peloponnesus, where he usually resided, was sent to the council of Florence, to discuss the subject of an union between the Greek and Latin churches. He was the reviver of Platonism in Italy, and made many converts to it, among whom was

Cosmo de Medici. He died in Greece, at the age of nearly a hundred. His works are numerous; several of them relate to the Platonic philosophy; the remainder are theological, rhetorical, and historical.

GENGHIS KHAN, JINGHIS KHAN, or THEMUGIN, one of those pests known by the appellation of great conquerors, was born, in 1164, in Tartary, and died in 1227. He was the son of a petty Mongolian prince; but, by dint of successive victories, he became monarch of a territory extending fifteen hundred leagues. Northern China, Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary, he reduced under his yoke; but his triumphs cost the destruction of numberless cities, and of millions of human beings.

GENLIS, Stephania Felicity, countess de, whose maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, was born, in 1746, near Autun, in Burgundy. Though of a good family, she had no fortune; but her beauty, her accomplishments, and particularly her skill on the harp, introduced her into high circles, from which she derived pecuniary resources. Many offers of marriage were made to her, but she accepted the hand of the Count de Genlis, who had become enamoured of her in consequence of reading one of her letters. The union was unproductive of happiness, and the tongue of scandal did not spare her character. By that union, however, she became allied to Madame Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans; and this led to her being chosen by the duke of Chartres as the governess of his children. She now appeared as an author, and produced in rapid succession Adela and Theodore, The Evenings of the Castle, The Theatre of Education, and Annals of Virtue; all of which were highly popular. Though she was a warm friend to the revolution, her connexion with the duke of Orleans rendered her obnoxious to the prevailing faction, and, in 1793, she was compelled to quit France. After having resided in Switzerland, at Altona, at Hamburgh, and in Holstein, she was allowed by the first consul to return to her native country. During her absence from France she wrote, besides some minor pieces, The Knights of the Swan, The Little Emigrants, The Rival Mothers, and Rash Vows. Napoleon gave her a pension, and apartments in the Arsenal, and carried on a correspondence with her; but, on the return of the Bourbons, she forgot the favours he had conferred, and the incense she had offered to him, and joined the band of his detractors. For the last thirty years her inexhaustible pen continued to pour forth a variety of works, of which space is here wanting to enumerate even the names. The whole of her literary progeny falls little short of a hundred volumes. She died, at Paris, December 31, 1830. Her productions are characterized by fertility of imagination, and purity of style.

GENOVESI, Anthony, a metaphysician and philosopher, was born near Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1712, and took orders at the age of twenty-four. He was professor of metaphysics, moral philosophy, and political economy, in the Neapolitan capital, and contributed greatly to the extension of enlightened principles. He died in 1769. Among his works are, Elements of Metaphysics; a Treatise on Commerce; Philosophical Meditations; and Elements of Logic.

GENTILIS, Alberic, a celebrated Italian civilian, was born, in 1551, in the march of Ancona; studied at Perugia; and was a doctor of laws in his twenty-first year. Having adopted the protestant faith, he took refuge in England, was patronised by the earl of Leicester, and obtained the civil law professorship at Oxford. He died in 1611. Several works on jurisprudence were produced by him.—His brother, Scipio, who was born in 1563, and died in 1611, was also an eminent jurist.

GEOFFREY of MONMOUTH, or GEOFFREY AP ARTHUR, a British historian of the twelfth century, was a native of Monmouth; and was raised to the see of St. Asaph; which, however, in consequence of the disturbed state of North Wales, he deserted, and took up his abode at the court of Henry II. He is the author, or, perhaps, rather the translator of a Chronicle or History of the Britons, abounding with fables; a poem on Merlin; and some other productions of less consequence.

GEOFFROY, Stephen Francis, a physician, was born, at Paris, in 1672; acquired extensive and deserved popularity; was a member of several learned bodies; and died in 1731. He wrote a Treatise on the Materia Medica, in three volumes; and various papers in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences. In honour of him, Jacquin gave the name of Geoffræa to a genus of leguminous plants.—His brother, Claude Joseph, was a botanist of eminence.

GEOFFROY, Stephen Louis, son of the foregoing, was born at Paris in 1725; became one of the most eminent physicians and naturalists of the capital; retired from practice when the revolution broke out; and died in 1810. He wrote a Manual of Practical Medicine for Surgeons; an Abridged History of Insects found in the Neighbourhood of Paris; a Treatise on Shells in the Neighbourhood of Paris; a Dissertation on the Organ of Hearing; and a Latin poem on the Preservation of Health.

GEOFFROY, JULIAN LOUIS, a French critic of considerable celebrity, was born, in 1743, at Rennes, and died, at Paris, in 1814. He was remarkable for the severity of his criticism, especially on theatrical subjects. He conducted the Literary Annals, after the death of Freron; and, from 1800, was the dramatic censor of the Journal of Debates. His contributions to the last of these periodicals were collected in five volumes, with the title of A Course of Dramatic Literature. He wrote a Commentary on Racine, in seven volumes, and translated Theocritus.

GEORGE CADOUDAL, a celebrated royalist chief (whose surname was Cadoudal, but who is little known except by his christian name), was the son of a miller, and was born, in 1769, at Brech, in Britanny. In 1793, he raised a small troop of Breton peasants, joined the Vendeans, and was made a captain at the siege of Granville. In 1794 and 1795 he served under M. de Puisaye; and, after the retirement of that general, was the principal leader in the Morbihan. Till the beginning of 1800, he was almost constantly in arms, but was then forced to consent to a treaty. Bonaparte, however, in vain endeavoured to win him over from the royal cause. Having been appointed lieutenant general by Count d'Artois, George renewed his efforts to restore the Bourbons, and he at length fell into the power of the French government, and was executed in June, 1804. On his trial, and at his execution, he displayed the same courage that had always distinguished him in the field.

GERARD, THOM, or TENQUE, was born, about 1040, on the island of Martigue, on the coast of Provence. He visited Jerusalem on commercial affairs; but devoted himself there to religious exercises, and to aiding pilgrims. In 1100 he founded the order of knights hospitallers of St. John, which afterwards acquired such splendid fame. He was the first grand master of the order. He died about 1121.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and writer, born, in 1728, at Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, was educated at Marischal College, at which, in 1752, he succeeded Fordyce, as professor of moral philosophy, and, in 1760, was appointed divinity professor. In 1771, he obtained the theological professorship at King's College, Aberdeen He died in 1795. He wrote An Essay on Taste; An Essay on Genius; Sermons; and Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity.

GERARDE, JOHN, a surgeon and botanist, was born, in 1545, at Nantwich, in Cheshire. He practised in London, became master of the apothecaries' company, superintended Lord Burleigh's botanical garden, and had one of his own, containing many curious exotics, and, in the whole, one thousand and thirty-three species, foreign and indigenous. He published A Herbal, or General History of Plants, which contributed to diffuse a taste for botany. In memory of him, Plumier gave the name of Gerardia to a genus of flowers.

GERMANICUS, TIBERIUS DRUSUS CÆSAR, a nephew of the Emperor Tiberius, was at the head of the Roman army in Germany when Augustus died. His legions insisted on raising him to the throne; but he frustrated their design at the risk of his life. Having defeated Arminius, and recovered the eagles lost by Varus, he was sent into the Eastern provinces, where his career was cut short by death, at Antioch, A. D. 19, in his thirty-fourth year, not without a suspicion of his having been poisoned by order of Tiberius. He wrote some Greek Comedies, now lost; and translated the Phenomena of Aratus.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and vice president of the United States, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1744, and received his education at Harvard College. He was graduated at this institution in 1762, and afterwards engaging in mercantile pursuits, amassed a considerable fortune. He took an early part in the controversy between the colonies and Great Britain, and in 1772 was elected a representative from his native town, in the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the continental congress, where for several years he exhibited the utmost zeal and fidelity in the discharge of numerous and severe official labours. In 1784, Mr. Gerry was re-elected a member of congress, and in 1787 was chosen a delegate to the convention which assembled at Philadelphia, to revise the articles of confederation. In 1789 he was again elected to congress, and remained in that body for four years, when he retired into private life, till the year 1797, when he was appointed to accompany general Pinckney and Mr. Marshall on a special mission to France. In October, 1798, Mr. Gerry returned home, and having been elected governor of his native state, and in 1812 vice president of the United States, he died suddenly at Washington in November, 1814.

GERSON, JOHN CHARLIER DE, a French ecclesiastic, born, in 1363, at Gerson, in Champagne, was made chancellor of the university of Paris, and canon of Notre Dame; distinguished himself by his piety, his theological writings, and his conduct at the council of Constance; was driven into exile by the Burgundian faction; and died, in 1429, in a convent at Lyons His virtues gained for him the appellations of the evangelical doctor, and the most

christian doctor. The works of Gerson form five folio volumes. It seems to be now certain that he is the author of the famous Imitation of Jesus Christ, which bears the name of Thomas à Kempis.

GESNER, Conrad, a man eminent in many branches of knowledge, but particularly so in botany, was born, in 1516, at Zurich; was left by his father in indigent circumstances, but acquired extensive learning, and celebrity, by dint of incessant exertion; was professor of philosophy at Zurich for twenty-four years, and practised there as a physician; and died of the plague, in 1565. Gesner was no less estimable as a man than as a philosopher: he was pious, benevolent, an ardent friend, and a general peacemaker. In his botanical researches he was indefatigable, and spared no expense. Botany, indeed, has been said to owe to him its very existence as a science. Among his productions are, A History of Animals, five vols. folio; Botanical Essays, two vols. folio; a Treatise on Fossils; and a translation of Elian.

GESNER, John Matthias, a German philologist, was born at Roth, near Anspach, in 1691; studied at Anspach and Jena; and, after having held situations at Weimar and Leipsic, was made professor of rhetoric at Gottingen, and, subsequently, inspector of all the schools of that city, counsellor of state, and perpetual director. He died in 1761. Gesner was a man of almost universal erudition: with the dead and the oriental languages, philosophy, mathematics, natural history, and law, he was thoroughly acquainted. One of his greatest labours is, The New Thesaurus of the Latin Language, four volumes folio, in which he was assisted by his learned brother, Andrew Samuel. Various works were translated by him from the Greek and Latin. His Miscellaneous pieces have been collected, in eight volumes octavo.

GESNER, or GESSNER, Solomon, a poet, painter, and engraver, who has been called the Helvetian Virgil, was born, in 1750, at Zurich. Though he was of a literary family, he was so apparently dull in his boyhood, that Bodmer, his tutor, declared he would never get beyond reading and writing. Another instructor, however, succeeded in eliciting the latent sparks of genius. But it was to poetry that the youth first paid his devotion; and his father, who had no respect for the "idle trade" of verse-making, and was desirous that, like himself, he should be a bookseller, sent him to learn his intended occupation at Berlin. Speedily disgusted with his new master, Gesner quitted him, hired an humble apartment, and began to write poems and paint pictures. After a while he desisted from painting, but continued to cultivate his literary talents, and was aided by the advice of Lessing, Gleim, and Ramler. Forgiven, at length, by his father, and allowed to persist in sacrificing to the Muses, he went back to Zurich. Night, his first poem, had little success; but his pastoral of Daphnis was applauded; his Idylls enhanced his reputation; and his fame was sealed, in 1758, by The Death of Abel, which was translated into every language in Europe. Among his subsequent works were the poems of the First Navigator, and A Picture of the Deluge; Moral Tales; Dramas; and Letters on Landscape. He had now succeeded to his father as a bookseller, but the business was chiefly managed by a most affectionate wife, and he had leisure not only to compose, but to resume some of his early pursuits. He made himself master of landscape painting, and of engraving, and in both arts produced many works of great merit. He also found time to act as a member of the council of Zurich, and as bailiff of Ellibach. Gesner died of palsy in 1788, and his fellow citizens erected a monument to his memory on a beautiful spot, at the confluence of the Linth and the Limmat. In spite of some faults, among which is the dwelling occasionally too long upon his subject, the writings of Gesner will always find admirers while grace, simplicity, sweetness, and natural description, retain their influence over the human mind.

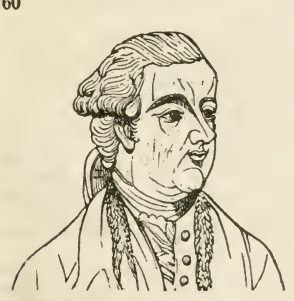
GETA, Septimus, the second son of the emperor Severus, was born, in 189, at Milan; and his early years gave promise that he would not disgrace the throne. On the death of his father, Geta became joint sovereign with his brother, the infamous Caracalla. After having made a fruitless attempt to poison him, Caracalla murdered Geta in the arms of their mother, who was wounded in attempting to save her son. Geta was killed in his twenty-third year.

GHIBERTI, Laurence, a celebrated sculptor, was born at Florence in 1378, and is believed to have died about 1456. His greatest work is the bronze gate of the baptistery of St. John's church, in his native city, which Michael Angelo declared to be worthy of being the gate of paradise

It contains twenty-four panels, representing various subjects from the New Testament.

GIANNI, Francis, an Italian poet, born at Rome about 1760, was originally a stay-maker. His poetical talent was awakened by reading Ariosto, and he quitted his trade to exhibit as an improvisatore in the cities of Italy. Napoleon nominated him the imperial poet, and Gianni sang the victories of his master in strains not unworthy of the subject. Towards the close of his life, he became a rigid devotee, and his intellects were seriously affected. He died in 1823. A part of his works has been published in six volumes.

GIANNONE, Peter, an intrepid and valuable historian, was born, in 1676, at Ischitella, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, and finished his studies at Naples, where he became an advocate. He spent twenty years on his Civil History of the Kingdom of Naples, in four quarto volumes. When it came from the press, his friend Argento said to him, "You have placed on your brows a crown of most pungent thorns." Such, indeed, it proved; for its dauntless exposure of papal usurpation roused the vengeance of the court of Rome, and exposed him to an unrelenting persecution. His book was prohibited; he was himself excommunicated; and after having been driven from Vienna, Venice, and other places, he died a prisoner at Turin, in 1758. His posthumous works, in a quarto volume, were published in 1760



GIBBON, Edward, one of the three greatest of English historians, was born, in 1737, at Putney; was imperfectly educated at Westminster School, and Magdalen College, Oxford; and finished his studies at Lausanne, under M. Pavillard, a Calvinistic minister. It was, however, his having embraced popery that occasioned his being sent to Lausanne. Pavillard reclaimed him from popery; but, after having vibrated between catholicism and protestantism, Gibbon settled into a confirmed sceptic. In 1758 he returned to England, and entered upon the duties of active life. Till the peace of Paris, he was much engaged as an officer of the militia; but, during that time, he read extensively, and published, in French, An Essay on the Study of Literature. More than two years were next spent in visiting France, Switzerland, and Italy; and it was while he sat musing among the ruins of the Capitol, and the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing a history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire first arose in his mind. Several other historical schemes had previously occupied his attention. Of this great work the first volume appeared in 1776, the second and third in 1781, and the concluding three volumes in 1788. It raised him at once to the summit of literary fame; but its artful attacks on Christianity excited great disgust and indignation, and called forth several antagonists, who unfortunately possessed more of zeal than of discretion. One of them impeached his fidelity as an historian, and thus provoked a reply, which gave the assailant ample cause to repent his rashness. Gibbon had already displayed his controversial powers in his Critical Observations, which demolished Warburton's theory respecting the descent of Æneas. In 1774 he became a member of parliament, and, throughout the American war, he gave a silent support to the measures of Lord North: Liskeard and Lymington were the places which he represented. A Justificatory Memorial against France, which he wrote, in French, for the ministers, gained him the place of a lord of trade; which, however, he lost when the board was suppressed by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he retired to Lausanne, whence he twice returned to his native country. He died, January 16, 1794, during his last visit to England. His posthumous works were published, in two quarto volumes, by his friend Lord Sheffield.

GIBBONS, Grinling, an eminent sculptor, particularly in wood, was born in London about the middle of the seventeenth century, and died in 1721. His flowers and foliage in wood have almost the lightness of nature. Among his works are St. Paul's and Windsor choirs, the archiepiscopal throne in Canterbury Cathedral, the ornaments at Petworth House, and the statue of James the Second, in Privy Gardens.

GIBBS, James, an architect, born in 1674 at Aberdeen, was educated at Marischal College, and obtained the patronage of the earl of Mar, through whose influence he was employed to erect several edifices in the British metropolis. He died in 1754. Among his works are, the churches of St Martin's in the Fields, and St. Mary le Strand, London; the new buildings of King's College, and the Senate House, at

Cambridge; and the Radcliff Library, at Oxford.

GIBSON, Richard, an English painter, born in 1615, was of dwarfish stature, being only three feet ten inches in height. He studied under De Cleym, imitated Lely, and was much favoured by Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. He married Ann Shepherd, a dwarf, of exactly the same altitude as himself. Charles I. gave away the bride, and Waller composed the epithalamium. Gibson died in 1690.

GIFFORD, William, a critic and poet, was born, in 1757, at Ashburton, in Devonshire. Left, at the age of thirteen, an orphan, in poverty, and with the scantiest education, he was exposed to many severe hardships till he reached his twentieth year. From being a shipboy in a coaster, he was taken to be apprenticed to a shoemaker; and as, to use his own words, he "hated his new profession with a perfect hatred, and made no progress in it, he sunk by degrees into the common drudge." Still, his mind thirsted after knowledge. Having acquired arithmetic, he began to study a treatise on algebra, and, as paper was out of his reach, he worked his problems with a blunted awl upon fragments of leather. He also began to compose verses, by repeating which he sometimes obtained small sums; and with the money he purchased books. In this state he languished on till he was twenty, when a helping hand was extended to him by Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton. That benevolent man raised a subscription to prepare Gifford for the university, and in 1780 the rescued youth was sent to Exeter College, Oxford. His progress there was rapid. While he was pursuing his studies, accident brought him to the notice of Lord Grosvenor, who took him into his family, and subsequently gave him the situation of travelling tutor to his heir Lord Belgrave. On his return to England Gifford commenced his literary career, and thenceforward his existence was cheered by the smiles of fortune and fame. In 1791, he published The Baviad; in 1794, The Mæviad; in 1798, he superintended the Anti-Jacobin Newspaper, which involved him in a quarrel with Peter Pindar, to whom he addressed a bitter poetical Epistle; in 1802 appeared his version of Juvenal (a work which he had begun in youth), to which he afterwards added a translation of Persius; and, in 1809, he became editor of The Quarterly Review, which work he conducted till declining health compelled him to relinquish it in 1824. He also produced excellent editions of Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley. He died December 31, 1826. The satire of Gifford is caustic in the extreme; but two or three of his poems prove that he could also excel in the pathetic. His prose style is correct and vigorous, and, where politics do not bias him, his criticism is dictated by a sound judgment and a pure taste.

GIFFORD, John, an historical and political writer, whose real name was John Richard Green, was born in 1758; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was intended for the law, but having dissipated his fortune, he retired to the continent, under the name of Gifford. Returning to England, in 1788, he became a fertile writer on politics; vehemently opposed the principles of the French revolution; and, at length, was pensioned and made a police magistrate. He died in 1818. Besides his pamphlets, he wrote a Life of Pitt, in three vols. quarto; a History of France, in five vols. quarto; and other works; established the Anti-Jacobin Review, and contributed to the British Critic. Though violent as a political partisan, Gifford was a worthy and amiable man, possessed of respectable talents.

GILBERT, Sir Humphry, an intrepid soldier and navigator, was born, about 1539, in Devonshire; studied at Eton and Oxford; served in the expedition against Havre; in Ireland, where he was knighted; and in the Netherlands, and made two voyages of discovery to North America, in the last of which, after having taken possession of Newfoundland, he was lost, in 1583, during a storm. He wrote a Discourse, to prove the feasibility of a northwest passage.

GILBERT, or GILBERD, William, an experimental philosopher and physician, born in 1540 at Colchester, in Essex, was educated at Cambridge; took his degree at a foreign university; practised with success, and was a member of the college, in London; and died in 1603. In his principal work, On Magnetism, Gilbert has the merit not only of having first given a complete system on the subject, but also of having been the first to make experiment the basis of theory.

GILBERT, Sir Jeffery, a judge and law writer, was born, in 1674, in Devonshire; was appointed an Irish judge in 1715, an English baron of the exchequer in 1722, and chief baron in 1725; and died in 1726. Among his works are, The Law of Devises; of Uses; of Ejectments; of Replevins; of Executions; and of the Law of Evidence: Treatises, of the Court of Exchequer; of Tenures; and of Rents: Cases in Law and Equity; and The History and Practice of Chancery.

GILCHRIST, Octavius, was born, in 1779, at Twickenham; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; and died, in 1823, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he was a practitioner of medicine. Besides

many scattered papers on our old dramatists and poets, he published an Examination of the Assertions of Ben Jonson's Enmity to Shakspeare; a Letter to W. Gifford, Esq. on Weber's edition of Ford; and an edition of Corbet's Poems, with notes and a life.

GILPIN, BERNARD, a protestant reformer, was born, in 1517, at Kentmire, in Westmoreland; and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. His catholic principles were first shaken by Peter Martyr, against whom he had been brought forward as the champion of the Romish church. After having embraced the protestant faith, he became rector of Houghton le Spring, in the diocese of Durham. In the reign of Mary, the sanguinary Bonner marked him out for one of his victims, but the queen's death took place before Gilpin could be brought to London. In the next reign he refused the highest offers of preferment, and he died deeply lamented by his parishioners, in 1583. His piety, benevolence to the poor, and unwearied endeavours to spread religion, gained him the honourable appellation of the Northern Apostle.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, a divine and elegant writer, was born, in 1724, at Carlisle; received his education at Queen's College, Oxford; for many years kept a celebrated academy at Cheam; and died, in 1807, vicar of Boldre, and prebendary of Salisbury. He wrote Lives of Bernard Gilpin and Wicliff; Sermons; and various theological works; Remarks on Forest Scenery; a Tour to the Lakes; and several volumes of Observations on the Picturesque Beauties of many Parts of England.

GILPIN, SAWREY, an artist, the brother of the foregoing, was born in 1733 at Carlisle, and was apprenticed to a ship painter. His talent gained him the patronage of the duke of Cumberland, for whom he exccuted many compositions. It was principally as an animal painter that he acquired his reputation, but his merit in historical subjects was not inconsiderable. He also etched the cattle in the prints of his brother's picturesque works. He died, at Brompton, in 1807.

GIL POLO, GASPAR, a Spanish poet, born at Valencia in 1516, exercised the profession of an advocate in that city, and died there in 1572. He is the author of Diana Enamorada, or Diana in love, on which Cervantes has bestowed the highest praise. It is remarkable for the purity of its style, and the elegance and melody of its versification.

GIL VICENTE, a Portuguese dramatist, who is called the Plautus of his country, was born, at Barcellos, about 1485, and produced his first piece in 1504. He soon became popular, and even King John the Third often played a part in his comedies He died, at Evora, in 1557. Gil Vicente was one of the earliest European dramatic writers. In his plays, which are nearly fifty in number, he redeems the unavoidable faults of his time by a rich invention, natural dialogue, and much spirit and elegance of style.

GILRAY, JAMES, an artist, who was for many years celebrated for his caricatures, which were drawn and etched by himself. For broad humour, keen satire, and fertility of invention, he was unrivalled in his branch of the art. He died in 1815.

GINGUENE, PETER LOUIS, a French writer, was born in 1748 at Rennes, and began his literary career by publishing The Confessions of Zulna, a poem. Early in the revolution he edited, in concert with Cerutti, a paper intended to diffuse the principles of liberty among the lower classes, and particularly among the country people. He, however, narrowly escaped the scaffold during the reign of the jacobins. The Directory appointed him ambassador at Turin; and Bonaparte gave him a seat in the tribunate. His removal from the latter closed his political life, and he was thenceforth wholly occupied by literature. He died in 1816. Of his many works, the principal is The Literary History of Italy, in nine volumes, of which the last three were completed by M. Salfi.

GIOCONDO, or JOCUNDUS, JOHN, an Italian dominican friar, who was at once an architect, antiquary, and literary character, was born about 1435, at Verona, and died at Rome, at a very advanced age. He constructed the bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris, and other edifices in France and Italy; fortified the city of Treviso; and was summoned to Rome by Leo the Tenth, after the death of Bramante, to assist in the building of St. Peter's. As an antiquary he measured many ancient ruins, and collected two thousand inscriptions; and, as a man of letters, he published editions of Cæsar, Vitruvius, and the Roman agricultural writers.

GIORDANO, LUKE, a celebrated painter, was born at Naples in 1629, or 1632, and was a pupil of Spagnoletto and Pietro da Cortona, after which he studied the works of Titian and Paul Veronese. Philip V. of Spain patronised and knighted him. He died at Naples in 1704.

GIORGIONE, an eminent painter of the Venetian school, whose real name was GEORGE BARBARELLI, was born, in 1477, at Castelfranco, in the Friuli, was a pupil of Bellini, and improved his style by studying the designs of Leonardo da Vinci. He died of the plague, in 1511. Giorgione excelled in fresco painting, in portrait, and in landscape; and was one of the first

who practised the opposition of strong lights to strong shadows.

GIOTTO, or ANGIOLOTTO (diminutive from Angiolo or Angelo), whose name was Di Bondone, and who is sometimes called Da Vespignano, from the place of his birth, near Florence, was born in 1276. He was a painter, sculptor, and architect, the pupil of Cimabue, who found him drawing a sheep on a stone, while keeping a flock. Giotto far surpassed his master in style, design, and colouring, and was one of the restorers of art in Italy. He constructed the Campanile at Florence, fortified the city, and executed many bas-reliefs and statues. He died in 1336.

GIRALDI, or GYRALDUS, LILIO GREGORIO, a learned Italian writer and Latin poet, was born, in 1479, at Ferrara. At the sacking of Rome, he lost all his property, and for some years his poverty was such, and so imbittered by ill health, that he was accustomed to say, that he had always three powerful enemies to contend with, nature, fortune, and the injustice of mankind. Before his decease, however, which took place in 1552, he had so completely triumphed over fortune as to have accumulated ten thousand crowns. Of his works, which form two folio volumes, one of the principal is an excellent History of the Heathen Deities.

GIRALDI-CINTIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a relation of the foregoing, was born, in 1504, at Ferrara; was for many years professor of philosophy and medicine in the university of that city, and secretary to the duke; and, after having resided for a while at Turin and Pavia, died in his native city in 1573. He wrote nine tragedies, and other works; but he is best known by his Hecatomiti, which consists of a hundred tales, in the manner of Boccacio.

GIRARD, STEPHEN, a celebrated banker, was born in France about the year 1746. At the age of twelve years, in the capacity of cabin boy, he left France for the West-Indies, where he resided some time, and whence he made many voyages to the United States. About 1775 he arrived in this country, and for a while kept a small shop in New Jersey. In 1780 he removed to Philadelphia, and by gradual but sure acquisition accumulated a large fortune. He became distinguished for his active philanthropic exertions, during the ravages of the yellow fever in that city in 1793. In 1811, when Congress refused to recharter the old bank of the United States, Mr. Girard purchased the banking house of that institution, and became a banker. The capital which he first invested in his bank was one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and he subsequently augmented it to five millions. During our late war with Great Britain, the government found difficulty in raising the necessary funds, and public credit had sunk so low, that seven per cent. stock was offered at thirty per cent. discount. Of this stock Mr. Girard took five millions. At the time of his death in 1832, he was estimated to be worth from twelve to fifteen million of dollars, and he was the most wealthy man in the new world. He was buried with public honours. By his will, he distributed his immense riches in the most judicious and liberal manner, among several charitable institutions, and for the purposes of public improvements. One bequest was of $2,000,000, for the erection of a permanent college in Penn Township, for the accommodation of at least three hundred poor white male Orphans, above the age of six years. In regulation of this bequest, it is enjoined, that "no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister, of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visiter, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college."

GIRARDON, FRANCIS, a celebrated French sculptor, was born at Troyes, in 1630 (or, as some say, in 1627), and went to Paris, where he gained the patronage of Seguier, and subsequently of Louis XIV. who sent him to study at Rome. He was much employed after his return, and was made inspector general of sculpture in France. Many of his works are in the gardens of Versailles. His masterpieces are, a monument for Cardinal Richelieu; an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; The Rape of Proserpine; and the group of the Baths of Apollo. He died in 1715.—His wife, CATHERINE, born in 1629, died in 1698, excelled as a fruit and flower painter.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, one of the most eminent of modern French painters, was born, in 1767, at Montargis; studied under David, and at Rome; and died in 1824. His genius was so early manifested, that when he was only thirteen he painted his father's portrait. Among his principal works are, Endymion sleeping; Hippocrates refusing the Presents of Artaxerxes; The Deluge (which gained the prize from David's Sabines); The Burial of Atala; The Revolt of Cairo; and Pygmalion and Galatea.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, an artist, was born, in 1773, in London; was a pupil of Dayes; studied the works of Canaletti and Rubens; and died in 1802. His works are full of spirit and effect. It was he who introduced the practice of drawing upon cartridge paper, by which means he avoided the spottiness and glaringness incident to drawings upon white paper. He also

painted excellently in oil colours. Among his best productions are, Views in Paris; a View in Wales; and a Panoramic View of London.

GISCALA, JOHN of, a celebrated character in the Jewish history, was originally the leader of a band of robbers, but quitted his predatory course of life, and was employed by Josephus to fortify Giscala. After having endeavoured to ruin Josephus, and for some time held possession of Giscala, he went to Jerusalem, where he headed one of the factions, and committed enormous crimes. He, however, displayed great bravery in defence of the city. He at length surrendered to Titus, and was imprisoned for the remainder of his days.

GIUSTINIANI, POMPEY, an eminent general, was born, in 1569, in Corsica. He entered the Spanish service early; and lost an arm at the siege of Ostend. The deficient member he replaced by one of iron, from which he obtained the surname of Iron-arm. He was killed, in 1616, while reconnoitring at Candia, of which he was governor for the Venetians; and the senate erected an equestrian statue to his memory. He wrote, in six books, a History of the Wars of Flanders.

GLANVIL RANULPH DE, a warrior and lawyer of the twelfth century, was justiciary of England under Henry II.; distinguished himself in defeating the invasion by William I. of Scotland; had the sum of fifteen thousand pounds extorted from him by Richard I. towards the expense of the crusade; accompanied that monarch to Palestine; and died, in 1190, at the siege of Acre. A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England is attributed to him.

GLANVIL, JOSEPH, a theologist and philosopher, was born, in 1636, at Plymouth; was educated at Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford; was one of the earliest and most active members of the Royal Society; and died, in 1680, rector of the abbey church at Bath. He was a strenuous opponent of the Aristotelian philosophy. It is less to his credit that he was a firm believer in witchcraft. Among his works are, Scepsis Scientifica; Lux Orientalis; Essay concerning Preaching; Plus Ultra; and Some Philosophical Considerations touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a chemist and alchemist of the sixteenth century, was a native of Germany, and settled at Amsterdam. At what period he died is not recorded, but it must have been subsequently to 1668. Glauber was a laborious experimenter, but vain, and full of charlatanism. In his incessant attempts, however, to find out the philosopher's stone, he made some chemical discoveries, among which is the salt that bears his name. His treatises, thirty-two in number, contain some valuable information blended with much that is worthless.

GLEICHEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist, was born, in 1717, at Bayreuth, and served for several years as an officer in the army; after which he retired, and gave up his time wholly to microscopical observations and chemical experiments. He died in 1783. Gleichen invented many things, among which were an universal microscope and a water proof cloth. He wrote various works on botany, entomology, and animalcules.

GLEIM, JOHN WILLIAM LOUIS, a celebrated German poet, was born, in 1719, at Ermsleben, in Halberstadt, and studied at the university of Halle. After having been secretary to Prince William of Brandenburg (whose death he witnessed on the field of battle), and to Prince Leopold of Dessau, he was appointed secretary of the grand chapter of Halberstadt, and canon of that of Walbeck. He died in 1803. Gleim has obtained the appellation of the German Anacreon; but it is to his highly animated War Songs that he owes the largest portion of his fame. His poems form seven octavo volumes, and contain successful attempts in almost every species of poetry.

GLENBERVIE, SILVESTER DOUGLAS, lord, was born, in 1743, at Techil, in Aberdeenshire; and was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was intended for the medical profession, but preferred the law. His marriage with a daughter of lord North opened to him the way to promotion, and he successively held various important offices, among which were those of chief secretary in Ireland, joint paymaster of the army, and vice-president of the board of trade. He was created a peer in 1819, and died in 1823. He published Cases of Controverted Elections, four vols.; Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench; a translation of the first canto of the Ricciardetto; and an edition of Major Mercer's Poems.

GLENIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was born in the south of Ireland, and educated at St. Andrew's. During the American war he distinguished himself as an officer of artillery, and was subsequently removed to the engineer corps From that corps, however, he was compelled to retire, in consequence of his having, by a seasonable pamphlet, defeated and covered with ridicule the duke of Richmond's plan of fortification. After having experienced many vicissitudes, in America and England, he died, in embarrassed circumstances, Nov. 24, 1817, in the vicinity of Pimlico. He was a mem-

ber of the Royal Society. Among his works are, A History of Gunnery; The Antecedential Calculus; Observations on Construction; and The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion.

GLISSON, Francis, an anatomist and physician, was born, in 1597, at Rampisham, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; rose into great practice, and became president of the college of physicians; and died in 1677. It is a sufficient proof of his merit, that he has been warmly praised by Boerhaave and Haller. Among his works are Treatises on the Rickets; on the Anatomy of the Liver; on the Intestines; and a metaphysical treatise, of great extent and profundity.

GLOVER, Richard, a poet and dramatist, the son of a merchant, was born in London in 1712, and educated at Cheam school. In his sixteenth year he wrote a poem in memory of Sir Isaac Newton. His greatest work, the epic of Leonidas, appeared in 1737, and excited considerable attention, the more especially as it was warmly patronised by the party which was hostile to Sir Robert Walpole. It was followed by The Progress of Commerce, and the ballad of Hosier's Ghost. In 1742 he gained reputation as an orator, by a speech which, on behalf of the merchants of London, he delivered at the bar of the House, on the neglect of trade. Commercial losses having impaired his fortune, he retired for a while from public life; but, economy and activity having improved his circumstances, he again came forward, and was elected member of parliament for Weymouth. He died in 1785. Besides his Leonidas, and the poems already mentioned, he wrote The Athenaid, a sequel to Leonidas; the tragedies of Boadicea, Medea, and Jason; and a diary, which was published under the title of Memoirs of a distinguished literary and political Character. The Letters of Junius have also been ascribed to him. Leonidas, though containing much genuine poetry, is now but little read; the Athenaid may be said to have dropped dead born from the press; but the ballad of Hosier's Ghost still ranks among one of the best compositions of the kind in the English language.

GLUCK, Christopher, an eminent modern composer, who has been called the Michael Angelo of music, was born, in 1712, in a village of the Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier. San Martini of Milan was one of his first masters. After having visited Italy and England, and produced several operas, he went to Paris. In the French capital he was opposed by Piccini, and the Parisians were divided into two violent parties, as to the merit of the rival composers. He died in 1787 His finest operas are, Armida, Alcestis, Orpheus, Iphigenia in Aulis, and Iphigenia in Tauris.

GMELIN, John George, a German physician and botanist, was born, in 1709, at Tubingen; settled in Russia in early life, and became member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of chemistry and natural history; was employed on an exploratory mission in Siberia; returned to his own country in 1747, and obtained the chemical and botanical professorships; and died in 1755. He is the author of The Siberian Flora; Travels in Siberia; and a Life of Steller.

GMELIN, Samuel Theophilus, a nephew of the foregoing, was born, in 1745, at Tubingen; became, in 1766, professor of botany at St. Petersburgh; was employed on a mission of discovery in the provinces bordering on the Caspian; and died, in 1774, a prisoner to a Tartar chief. He is the author of Travels in Russia, four volumes; and a History of the Fuci, with plates.

GMELIN, John Frederic, a physician and chemist, was born, in 1748, at Tubingen; became professor of natural history and chemistry at Gottingen; and died in 1805. The works of Gmelin are very numerous: among them are, a Complete Dictionary of Botany, in nine volumes; A General History of Poisons, three volumes; Elements of General Chemistry, two volumes; Elements of Mineralogy; Elements of Pharmacy; and a History of the Natural Sciences. The thirteenth edition of Linnæus was edited by Gmelin. Several valuable dyes were discovered by him.

GOBELIN, Giles, a French dyer of the sixteenth century, who resided at Paris. He is celebrated for dyeing wool, and is said to have invented the process of dyeing scarlet. His establishment was afterwards converted into the royal manufactory of tapestry, but it still retains his name.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, the hero of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, was born, in the eleventh century, at Bezy, near Nivelle, and was the son of Eustace II. count of Boulogne. After having served in the armies of Henry IV. of Germany, who created him duke of Lorraine, he took the cross in 1096, and was placed at the head of the crusading army. By his valour and wisdom he justified the choice of the crusaders. On the conquest of Jerusalem he was appointed sovereign, and, shortly after, he routed the sultan of Egypt at Ascalon. He died in 1100.

GODMAN, John D., an eminent American naturalist and physician, was

born at Annapolis, in Maryland, and having lost his parents at an early age, was bound apprentice to a printer. He afterwards entered the navy as a sailor boy, and at the age of fifteen commenced the study of medicine. On completing his studies, he settled in Philadelphia as a physician and private teacher of anatomy, and for some time was an assistant editor of the Medical Journal. It was at this period that he published his Natural History of American Quadrupeds, in three volumes, 8vo. Having been elected to the professorship of anatomy in Rutgers' Medical College, he removed to New York, where he soon acquired extensive practice as a surgeon. Ill health, however, obliged him to relinquish his pursuits, and he returned in 1829 to Philadelphia, where he died in 1830, in the thirty-second year of his age. He possessed much and varied information in his profession, in natural history and in general literature. Besides the work above referred to, he is the author of Rambles of a Naturalist, and several articles on natural history in the Encyclopædia Americana.

GODFREY, Thomas, the real inventor of the quadrant commonly called *Hadley's*, was born in Philadelphia and pursued the trade of a glazier. He was a great student of mathematics, and acquired by himself a tolerable knowledge of Latin, in order to be able to read mathematical works in that language. In 1730 he communicated the improvement he had made in Davis's quadrant to Mr. Logan, secretary of the commonwealth; and in the following year a full description of a similar instrument was read before the Royal Society of London, by Mr. Hadley. It was decided that both claimants were entitled to the honour of the invention, and the society presented Godfrey with household furniture to the value of £200. He was intemperate in his habits, and died in 1749.

GODFREY, Thomas, son of the preceding, and a poet of some merit, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1736. He was at first apprenticed to a watch-maker, but disliking the drudgery of this occupation, he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the Pennsylvania forces, which were raised in 1758 for the expedition against fort Du Quesne. Subsequently he established himself as a factor in North Carolina, where he died in 1763. His chief works are The Court of Fancy, a poem; and The Prince of Parthia, which was the first American tragedy.

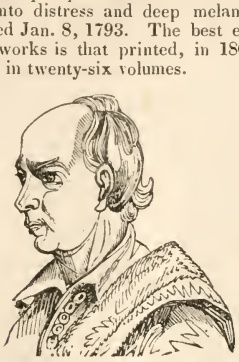
GODWIN, Mary, who acquired her celebrity under her maiden name of Wolstonecraft, was born, in 1759, in the vicinity of London. After having kept a female academy, and been governess to the daughter of an Irish peer, she turned to literary labour for a subsistence, and became a fertile writer. Of talent she undoubtedly possessed no trifling portion. Her political principles were those of the French revolution. With respect to the licence allowable to the softer sex, her ideas were at utter variance with all the received laws of delicacy. Accordingly, she first indulged a passion for Mr. Fuseli, who was a married man; next, lived for a considerable period with Mr. Imlay, an American, whose desertion of her induced her to attempt suicide; and, lastly, entered into an intercourse with Mr. Godwin, whom she did not marry till it was thought prudent to legitimate the coming fruit of their union. She died, in childbed, in 1797. With all her failings, however, she was a woman of a warm heart and disinterested feelings. Among her works are, A Vindication of the Rights of Women; an Answer to Burke's Reflections; A Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution; and Letters from Norway.

GOETZE, John Augustus Ephraim, a German naturalist, was born, in 1731, at Ascherleben; became preacher at Quedlinburgh, in 1751; and died in 1793. His researches with the microscope were extensive, and led to valuable results. Besides many books for the instruction of youth, he wrote Entomological Memoirs, in four volumes; and an Essay towards a History of Intestinal Worms.

GOFFE, William, one of the regicides in the time of the English revolution, and a major-general under Cromwell, left London with general Whalley before the restoration, and arrived in New England in 1660. They were kindly received by governor Endicott; but not being included in the act of indemnity, they removed to Hadley in Massachusetts. and remained concealed 15 or 16 years in the house of the reverend Mr. Russel. He died at Hadley, it is supposed, about the year 1679.

GOLDONI, Charles, whom, not without some reason, his countrymen call the Italian Moliere, and whom Voltaire styles "the painter of nature," was born in 1707 at Venice, and had such an early tendency to the drama, that he sketched the plan of a comedy before he was eight years of age. He studied at Perugia and Rimini. For a short time he practised at the bar, and was subsequently secretary to the Venetian resident at Milan; but he abandoned all other occupations to write for the stage. His success, as a dramatist and theatrical reformer, was commensurate with his strenuous efforts. To Paris he was invited by the manager of the Italian theatre in that city, and, while there, he was appointed Italian teacher to the French princesses. For thirty years he resided in the French capital, happy and respected,

enjoying a pension from the court. The subversion of the throne deprived him of the principal part of his resources; he sank into distress and deep melancholy, and died Jan. 8, 1793. The best edition of his works is that printed, in 1809, at Lucca, in twenty-six volumes.



GOLDSMITH, Oliver, a celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a clergyman; was born, in 1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, in Ireland; and was educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view to his adopting the medical profession. Leyden, however, he quitted abruptly, with no money and a single shirt in his pocket, and wandered over a considerable part of Europe. During his peregrinations he was sometimes indebted to his German flute for procuring him a meal or a lodging from the peasants. Returning pennyless to England in 1758, he was, for a short time, usher to a school at Peckham, but soon gave up that occupation to become an author. In 1759 appeared his first work, an Essay on the Present State of Polite Literature. His subsequent labours were multifarious; for he soon gained an honourable popularity, and seems never to have been unemployed, but his want of economy kept him always embarrassed. Among his friends he numbered Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and many other eminent characters. Between 1759 and 1774, he produced The Traveller, The Deserted Village, and Retaliation; the comedies of The Good-natured Man, and She stoops to conquer; The Vicar of Wakefield; Histories of England, Greece, Rome, and Animated Nature; The Citizen of the World, and The Bee; and several pieces of less consequence. He died in 1774. In his manners Goldsmith was eccentric, and in conversation he displayed such a lack of talent, that he was satirically said to have "talked like poor Poll." Though benevolent in his disposition, he was exceedingly jealous, not to say envious of competitors. As an author he stands high. His poetry, natural, melodious, affecting, and beautifully descriptive, finds an echo in every bosom; and his prose, often enlivened with humour, and always adorned with the graces of a pure style, is among the best in our language.

GOLIUS, James, an eminent orientalist, was born, in 1596, at the Hague; was interpreter to the Dutch embassy to Morocco; succeeded Erpenius as Arabic professor at Leyden; was subsequently professor of mathematics; and died in 1667. Among his works are, Arabic and Persian Lexicons; a Life of Tamerlane; and a translation of Elmacin's History of the Saracens.—His brother, Peter, was also an oriental scholar.

GOMARA, Francis Lopez de, a Spanish historian, was born in 1510 at Seville, and was professor of rhetoric at Alcala. He took a voyage to America, and remained four years in that country, collecting materials for his General History of the Indies. His style is good, but the facts of his work are not to be relied upon. He wrote also a History of Barbarossa, and Annals of Charles V.; but they remain in manuscript. The period of his death is uncertain.

GONGORA Y ARGOTE, Louis, a Spanish poet, of a noble but poor family, was born, in 1561, at Cordova; studied at Salamanca; became a prebendary of Cordova, and almoner to the king; and died in 1627. Though some of his countrymen have called him the prince of lyric poets, and he undoubtedly was a man of talent, Gongora inflicted serious injury on the literature of Spain, by introducing, in his poems, a style distinguished for its bad taste and affectation. His works form one volume quarto.

GONSALVO OF CORDOVA, Hernandez y Aguilar, a celebrated Spanish warrior, whose exploits gained for him the appellation of the Great Captain, was born, in 1443, at Montilla, near Cordova. He began the profession of arms at the age of fifteen; distinguished himself against the Moors, Portuguese, Turks, and French; was appointed viceroy of Naples, which kingdom he had conquered; and died, in 1515, at Grenada.

GOOD, John Mason, a physician, poet, and philologist, the son of a dissenting minister, was born, in 1764, at Epping, in Essex; practiced for some years as a surgeon and apothecary at Coggeshal, and in the metropolis; took his degree, and began to practice as a physician, in 1820; and died January 2, 1827. Good was a man of diversified knowledge; was intimately acquainted with many of the oriental languages; and was no contemptible poet. He published translations of Solomon's Song, Job, and Lucretius; Memoirs of Alexander Geddes; Medical Technology; A Physiological System of Noso-

logy; and The Study of Medicine, four volumes 8vo.

GOOKIN, Daniel, a major general of Massachusetts, was born in England, and in 1621 emigrated to Virginia. In 1644 he removed to New England, and was appointed superintendant of all the Indians who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts. In 1681 he received the appointment of major general of the province. He died in 1687, at the age of 75. He left in manuscript historical collections of New-England Indians, which were published in the first volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He also left in manuscript a history of New England.

GORDIAN, Marcus Antonius, the elder, a Roman emperor, surnamed Africanus, born at Rome, A. D. 157, was descended from the Gracchi and the family of Trajan. The early part of his life was spent in study, and he composed various works, among which was a poem, in thirty books, on Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. After having been edile, twice consul, and proconsul of Africa, he was raised to the throne, in his eightieth year, in conjunction with his son. His reign lasted but six weeks; for he killed himself, in 237, in consequence of his son being slain in battle.

GORDIAN, Marcus Antonius, a Roman emperor, grandson of the elder Gordian, was created Cæsar, in 237, at the age of twelve years, and in the following year became sole emperor. He ruled worthily, and, in 242, defeated the barbarians in Thrace and Mœsia, drove the Persian monarch, Sapor, beyond the Euphrates, and compelled him to abandon all his conquests. He died, near Circesium, in 244; but it is doubtful whether he came to his end by a natural death or by assassination.

GORDON, Thomas, a political writer, was born, towards the close of the seventeenth century, at Kircudbright, in Scotland, and settled in London as a classical teacher, but soon turned his attention almost wholly to politics. In conjunction with Trenchard, he published Cato's Letters and the Independent Whig. Walpole employed his pen, and rewarded him with a place, which he held till his decease, in 1750. Some of his pieces were published after his death. Gordon also translated Sallust and Tacitus, with fidelity, but in a harsh unidiomatic style.

GORDON, the Hon. George, usually called Lord George Gordon, was born in 1750, and was a son of the duke of Gordon. After having served in the navy, he sat in the House of Commons, and was an opponent of Lord North's administration. In 1780, he gained a sinister fame, by having, for the purpose of opposing relief to the catholics, taken a leading part in the protestant association, and given rise to that mob which threatened the metropolis with destruction. He subsequently apostatized to the Jewish faith, and, in 1793, he died in Newgate, where he was imprisoned for libelling the queen of France.

GORE, Christopher, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1758, and received his early instruction in the public schools of that town. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1776, and soon after commenced the study of the law. When he entered on the practice of his profession, he rose rapidly in public esteem as a lawyer, a politician, and an honest man. At the age of thirty he was sent by his fellow citizens, with Hancock and Samuel Adams, to the state convention which considered the adoption of the national constitution. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington, the first United States' attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and in 1796 one of the commissioners under the fourth article of Jay's treaty to settle our claims for spoliations. He remained abroad in the public service for about eight years, and on his return was welcomed home with the strongest marks of public favour. Having held seats in the state senate and the house of representatives, he was chosen in 1809 governor of Massachusetts, but retained this dignity only one year. In 1814 he was appointed senator to congress, and served in this capacity about three years, when he withdrew into final retirement. He died in 1827. Mr. Gore was an useful member of several important literary associations. To the American Academy, and the Massachusetts Historical Society he left valuable bequests; and he made Harvard College, of which institution he had been some years a fellow, his residuary legatee. He was a man of a clear, acute, and discriminating mind.

GORDON, William, an historian of the American revolution, was born in England, and settled at an early age pastor of an independent church at Ipswich. In 1770 he came to America, and soon after settled in Roxbury. In 1776 he began the collection of materials for the history of the revolution, and at the close of the war he repaired to England and published them. He died at Ipswich in 1807.

GORGIAS, a celebrated orator and sophist, was born at Leontium, in Sicily, whence he was surnamed Leontinus. He flourished in the fifth century B. C. and is said to have been a disciple of Empedocles Such was his eloquence that a statue of him in the temple of Delphi was voted by the Greeks, at the Pythian games. He lived to the age of a hundred and five.

GORHAM, Nathaniel, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1738, and

after receiving a good school education, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He took an active part in political affairs, and was successively representative to the state legislature; a delegate to the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts; judge of the court of common pleas; member of congress, and president of that body. He died in 1796.

GOSSEC, Francis Joseph, an eminent composer, was born, in 1733, at Vergnies, in Hainault; settled, in 1751, at Paris, where he acquired great reputation; and died in 1829. Among his best compositions are, a Motet for three voices; the choruses in Athaliah; some quartets and symphonies; and the Mass of the Dead.

GOTTSCHED, John Christopher, a German writer, who is considered as one of the reformers of his native literature, was born, in 1700, near Kœnigsberg, in Prussia; was successively professor of the belles lettres, philosophy, and poetry, at the university of Leipsic; and died in 1766. Gottsched survived his popularity. His mistaken fondness for the French school of literature, and his dictatorial tone, drew upon him an abundance of bitter satire. He was a voluminous writer, in poetry, the drama, and philology. As a poet and dramatist he is below mediocrity.—His wife, Louisa Aldegonda Victoria, who was born at Dantzick in 1709, and died in 1762, assisted him in his labours, and was more than his equal in learning and talent.

GOUJON, John, a sculptor, who has been styled the French Phidias, and the Correggio of sculpture, was born at Paris in the sixteenth century, and was shot during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, while he was working on a scaffold at the old Louvre. Among his most celebrated works are, the Fountain of the Innocents; the Tribune of the Hall of the hundred Swiss; a bas-relief of Christ in the Tomb; and two groups of Diana hunting.

GOWER, John, a poet of the fourteenth century, whom Chaucer calls "the moral Gower," was born, Caxton says, in Wales, but Leland, more probably, derives him from a family settled at Sitenham, in Yorkshire. He studied the law at the Middle Temple, and is imagined by some to have filled the office of chief justice of the common pleas. He was patronised by Richard II., yet he could afterwards adulate Henry IV. and reflect on his deposed patron. He died blind, at an advanced age, in 1402; and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church, to the building of which he had largely contributed. He wrote the Speculum Amantis; Vox Clamantis; and Confessio Amantis. He versifies smoothly, and deserves the epithet which Chaucer applies to him, bu there is little of the spirit of poetry in his works.

GOZZI, Count Gaspar, an eminent Italian writer, was born at Venice in 1713, and died in 1786. He is the author of various works, among which are, Dramatic Pieces; Poems; Familiar Letters; and the Venetian Observer, on the model of the Spectator.

GRACCHUS, Tiberius Sempronius, a celebrated Roman, was educated with the utmost care by his mother, Cornelia, and distinguished himself at the taking of Carthage. He was chosen tribune of the people, B. C. 133, and was, soon after, murdered by the patricians, in consequence of his having carried an agrarian law, and also another law for dividing among the poorer citizens the bequeathed treasures of Attalus, king of Pergamus.

GRACCHUS, Caius Sempronius, the brother of the foregoing, but nine years younger, possessed the same advantages of education, the same talents, and the same principles. He was twice tribune, and obtained the passing of various laws obnoxious to the patricians; but was at length slain, or, according to some accounts, ordered his own slave to despatch him, after having been defeated by his enemies, B. C. 121.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, John George, an erudite German writer, was born, in 1632, at Naumburg, in Saxony; studied at Leipsic and Deventer; was, in succession, professor at Duisburg, Deventer, and Utrecht; and died in 1703. To Græfe, who was a modest and worthy as well as a learned man, the literary world is indebted for editions of several classics; the Thesaurus of Roman Antiquities, in twelve folio volumes; and the Thesaurus of Italian Antiquities, in six folios.

GRAHAME, James, a Scottish poet, was born in 1765 at Glasgow, and was educated at the university of that city. His first occupation was that of an attorney (which was his father's); in 1795 he was called to the bar; and, in 1809, he relinquished the bar for the church, and obtained the curacy of Shepton Mayne, whence he removed in May, 1811, to that of Sedgefield, in Durham. He died in little more than four months after he removed to Sedgefield. Grahame's chief works are, The Sabbath; The Birds of Scotland; and The British Georgics, and he excels in description, and in the expression of tender, affecting, and devotional feelings.

GRAINGER, James, a poet and physician, was born, in 1724, at Dunse, in Berwickshire; studied medicine at Edinburgh; served as a regimental surgeon with the British forces in Germany; practised, first in London, and next at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies; and died in

1767, at Basseterre. Of his poems the best is the Ode on Solitude, which was praised by Johnson. His didactic poem of The Sugar Cane has good passages, but is unfortunate in its subject, nor is the subject always happily treated. His translation of Tibullus is, on the whole, above mediocrity. It was, however, virulently attacked by Smollet, and a violent paper war was the consequence of the aggression.

GRANVILLE, John CARTERET, earl, a British statesman, the son of Lord Carteret, was born in 1690, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where his acquirements gave an earnest of his future eminence. His attachment to the house of Hanover was rewarded by office and honours. In 1719 he was ambassador to Sweden; in 1721 he succeeded Craggs as secretary of state; and, between 1723 and 1730, he twice filled, and with public approval, the high station of lord lieutenant of Ireland. On his last return to England, he became a strenuous opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, and, on the expulsion of that minister, was appointed secretary of state. He, however, resigned in 1744. In all the subsequent political contests of the second George's reign, Earl Granville bore a part, and he died president of the council in 1763. Granville was a lover and patron of learning, but wished to confine it within a narrow circle, for he deemed it proper to retain the humbler classes of society in profound ignorance. "He was," says Horace Walpole, "an extensive scholar, master of classic criticism, and of all modern politics. He was precipitate in his manner and rash in his projects; but though there was nothing he would not attempt, he scarcely ever took any measures necessary to the accomplishment. He would profess amply, provoke indiscriminately, oblige seldom. It is difficult to say whether he was oftener intoxicated by wine or ambition; in fits of the former he showed contempt for every body; in rants of the latter, for truth. His genius was magnificent and lofty, his heart without gall or friendship; for he never tried to be avenged on his enemies, or to serve his friends."

GRANVILLE. See Lansdowne.

GRATIAN, Flavius, a Roman emperor, was born, in 359, at Sirmium; defeated the Germans, in 378; became unpopular by neglecting the labours of government, and by displaying a bigoted spirit; and was assassinated at Lyons, in 383.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk of the twelfth century, was born at Chiusi, in Tuscany, and embraced the monastic profession at Bologna. He spent twenty years in compiling that abridgment of canon law which is known by the name of Gratian's Decretal, and which was long considered as a standard authority. Its errors and imperfections have been exposed by later writers.

GRATTAN, Henry, a distinguished orator and statesman, was born, about 1750, at Dublin, of which city his father was recorder; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Middle Temple; was called to the Irish bar in 1772; and, in 1775, obtained a seat in the parliament of his native country, through the influence of Lord Charlemont. His senatorial career was truly splendid. In the ranks of the opposition he stood "proudly eminent," and his example and his eloquence aroused a corresponding spirit in the people. It was mainly through his exertions that the army of Irish volunteers was called into existence, and that the statute of the sixth of George I., which had long shackled Ireland, was repealed. For those exertions his liberated country rewarded him with a vote of £50,000. For many years he continued to be the leader of the Irish whigs, and a most active member, especially in endeavouring to obtain redress for the catholics. A short time before the rebellion, however, having vainly recommended conciliation instead of coercion, he retired in disgust from the parliament; nor did he again enter it till he reappeared for the purpose of opposing the union. In 1805 he was elected for New Malton, and he displayed all his wonted activity and talent till his decease, which took place May 14, 1820. His Speeches have been published in four volumes; his Miscellaneous compositions in one. "The style of his speaking," says his son, "was strikingly remarkable,—bold, figurative, and empassioned; always adapted to the time and circumstance, and peculiarly well suited to the taste and temper of the audience that he had to address. In the latter part of his career, his arguments were more closely arranged; there was less ornament, but more fact and reasoning; less to dazzle the sight, and more to convince the understanding."

GRAVESANDE, William Jacobs, a Dutch geometrician and philosopher, was

born, in 1688, at Bois le Duc; quitted the law for mathematics; introduced the Newtonian system at Leyden, in the university of which he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; and died in 1742. His numerous works are said to have been entirely composed in his head before he committed them to paper; and he could proceed with the most intricate calculations, even while engaged in conversing. His mathematical works have been collected in two quarto volumes, with the exception of his Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy, which forms two more.

GRAVINA, JOHN VINCENT, a celebrated jurist and literary character, was born, in 1664, at Roggiano, in Calabria; was professor of civil and canon law at Rome; founded the Arcadian Academy; was the early protector of Metastasio; and died in 1718. His works, among which are five tragedies, and a treatise on poetry, have been collected in three quarto vols.

GRAY, THOMAS, one of the most eminent of British poets, was born, in 1716, in London; was educated at Eton and Peter House, Cambridge; accompanied Horace Walpole, on a continental tour, but parted from him at Reggio, and returned to England in 1741; spent the ensuing years in literary retirement, in sacrificing to the Muses, and in visiting the lakes and Scotland; refused, on the death of Cibber, the post of poet laureat, but, in 1768, accepted that of professor of modern history at Cambridge; and died, in 1771, of the gout in his stomach. The poems of Gray are few, but they are gems of the first water. As a lyrist he is rivalled by Collins alone, and his celebrated Elegy has extorted the reluctant praise of his hypercritic Johnson. His correspondence places him among our best letter writers; his Latin poetry equals that of any modern; and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound erudition. The best edition of his works is that by Mr. Mathias.

GRAZZINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet, was born, in 1503, at Florence, and died there in 1583. He is the author of Tales, the style of which rivals that of Boccacio in purity; and of various Poems, the most popular of which are his Carnival Songs. Grazzini was the originator of the Della Crusca Academy.

GREAVES, RICHARD, an orientalist and mathematician, was born, in 1602, at Colmore, in Hants, was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; was chosen, in 1630, geometrical professor at Oxford; travelled in the Levant and Egypt, in which latter country he measured the principal pyramids; was appointed Savilian professor of Astronomy on his return; was expelled from his professorship, in 1648, by the republicans; and died in 1652. Of his works the principal are, Pyramidographia; and a Treatise on the Roman Foot and Denarius. —His brothers, THOMAS and EDWARD, were also men of learning.

GREEN, MATTHEW, is supposed to have been born, about 1696, in London. It is only known of him, that his parents were dissenters; that he held a situation in the Custom House; that he was a worthy and much respected man; and that he died in 1737. Of his poems, The Spleen is the principal. It displays much wit and orignality.

GREENE, SAMUEL, was the first printer in North America. The first thing printed was the Freeman's Oath, in 1639, the next an almanac, and the third the New England version of the Psalms in 1640. The time of his death is unknown.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, major general in the army of the United States, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1742. Though enjoying very few advantages of education, he displayed an early fondness for knowledge, and devoted his leisure time assiduously to study. In 1770 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1774 enrolled himself as a private in a company called the Kentish Guards. From this situation he was elevated to the head of three regiments, with the title of major-general. In 1776 he accepted from Congress a commission of brigadier general, and soon after, at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, distinguished himself by his skill and bravery. In 1778 he was appointed quarter-master general, and in that office rendered efficient service to the country by his unwearied zeal and great talents for business. He presided at the court martial which tried Major Andre in 1780, and was appointed to succeed Arnold in the command at West Point; but he held this post only a few days. In December of the same year he assumed the command of the southern army, and in this situation displayed a prudence, intrepidity and firmness which raise him to an elevated rank among our revolutionary generals. In September, 1781, he obtained the famous victory at Eutaw Springs, for which he received from Congress a British standard and a gold medal, as a testimony of their value of his conduct and services. On the termination of hostilities, he returned to Rhode Island, and in 1785 removed with his family to Georgia, where he died suddenly in June of the following year. He was a man of high energy, courage and ability, and possessed the entire confidence of Washington.

GREEN, VALENTINE, an engraver in mezzotinto, was born in Warwickshire; left the law to learn engraving from an indifferent artist at Worcester; settled in London, in 1765, and soon attained repu-

tation; was keeper of the Royal Institution, and associate of the Royal Academy; and died in 1813. Among his works are twenty two engravings from the Dusseldorf gallery, and many from Reynolds and West. He wrote a History of Worcester; and other works.

GREENE, Robert, a wit and poet of Elizabeth's reign, was born, about 1560, at Norwich, and was educated at St. John's College and Clare Hall, Oxford. After having spent a life of libertinism, he died, in 1592, of a surfeit, brought on by eating too many pickled herrings, and drinking Rhenish wine. Some of his poems have considerable elegance. He wrote five plays, and many prose tracts, of which his Groat's Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance, has been recently reprinted.

GREENE, Dr. Maurice, a musical composer, was born, in London, towards the close of the seventeenth century; succeeded his master, Brind, in 1718, as organist of St. Paul's; was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal in 1726; and died in 1775. His Anthems are his principal compositions; but he produced also some excellent catches, canons, and two part songs.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, St., the son of the bishop of Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, was born A. D. 328, and studied at Cæsarea, Alexandria, and Athens. After having displayed great theological and other talents, he was raised by Theodosius, in 380, to the archiepiscopal throne of Constantinople. He, however, soon resigned his high office, and retired to Nazianzum, where he died in 389. His works, which form two folio volumes, consist of sermons, poems, and letters, and are pure in their style and highly eloquent.

GREGORY of Nyssa, St., the younger brother of St. Basil, was born at Sebaste, about 331, and was ordained bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, in 372. The zeal of Gregory against the Arians induced Valens to expel him from his see, but he was restored by Gratian. The drawing up of the Nicene creed was intrusted to him by the council of Constantinople. He died about 396. His sermons, funeral orations, scriptural commentaries, lives, and other works, form two folio volumes.

GREGORY, George Florence, St., generally known as Gregory of Tours, was born, in 544, in Auvergne; was chosen bishop of Tours, in 573; and died, in 593. He wrote some Lives of Saints and Martyrs; and, in sixteen books, the History of the Franks, from their Establishment in Gaul till the year 591; a work valuable for its facts, but contemptible in point of style.

GREGORY I., Pope, who bears the surname of Great, and obtained the honours of saintship, was born, about 544, at Rome; was raised to the papal throne in 590; and died in 604. It was by him that Augustin was commissioned to convert the Anglo-Saxons. Gregory was pious, charitable, and a reformer of the clerical discipline; but he had lofty notions of papal authority; could, for political purposes, flatter the vicious great; and was an inveterate enemy of classical literature. His works occupy four folio volumes.

GREGORY VII., Pope, whose real name was Hildebrand, is said to have been the son of a carpenter, at Soano, in Tuscany. After having held various clerical preferments, he was invested with the tiara, in 1073. His persecution of Henry IV. of Germany is one of the most prominent events of his pontificate. No pope ever exceeded, and very few equalled him, in ambition, daringness, perseverance, and want of principle. The power of deposing sovereigns, releasing subjects from their allegiance, and acting as lord paramount of kingdoms, he was the first pope who claimed. He died in 1085. He is the author of Letters, in eleven books; A Commentary upon the Seven Penitential Psalms, which work has been often ascribed to Gregory I,; and A Commentary upon the Gospel of St. Matthew.

GREGORY XIII., Pope, whose name was Hugh Buoncompagno, was born, in 1502, at Bologna; acquired a consummate knowledge of the civil and canon law; succeeded Pius V. as pope, in 1572; and died in 1585. The reformation of the calendar, which took place under his auspices, in 1582, is the most remarkable event of his pontificate.

GREGORY, James, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1648, at Aberdeen; was educated at Marischal College, in that city; resided for some years in Italy; was appointed professor of mathematics at St. Andrews, about 1668; and of mathematics at Edinburgh, in 1674; and died in 1685, a few days after having been struck with total blindness while observing the satellites of Jupiter. He wrote works on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola; on the Transmutation of Curves; and on Optics. He invented the refracting telescope, and his mathematical discoveries are so numerous and important as to place him in the first rank of philosophers.

GREGORY, David, the nephew of the foregoing, and, like his uncle, eminent as a mathematician, was born, in 1661, at Aberdeen, and was educated there and at Edinburgh. Till 1691 he was mathematical professor in the Scotch capital, and he was the first who taught there the Newtonian philosophy. In that year he became a competitor for the Savilian professorship at Oxford, and he carried his election against Halley—a sufficient proof of his

merit. With that philosopher, and with Newton and Flamsteed, he was in habits of friendship. His famous Demonstration of the Catenarian Curve was given in 1697. At the time of his decease, in 1710, he was preparing, in conjunction with Halley, a new edition of the Conics of Apollonius. One of his principal works is, The Elements of Physical and Geometrical Astronomy.

GREGORY, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer and physician, was born, in 1724, at Aberdeen; studied there, at Edinburgh, and at Leyden; was successively professor of medicine, at King's College, in his native place, and professor of the practice of physic at Edinburgh; was appointed first physician to his majesty for Scotland; and died in 1773. He wrote A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World; Elements of the Practice of Physic; a Treatise on the Duties and Offices of a Physician; and a Father's Legacy to his Daughter.

GREGORY, JAMES, M. D., F. R. S., a native of Aberdeen, was born in 1753, and died in 1821. Among his works are, Philosophical and Literary Essays, in two vols.; Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with notes, in two vols., which went through several editions; and Conspectus Medicinæ Theoretica, two vols.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D. D., a divine and miscellaneous writer, the son of the prebendary of Ferns, in Ireland, was born in 1754, and completed his education at Edinburgh. In 1778 he took orders, and became a curate at Liverpool; whence, in 1782, he removed to London, where he obtained the curacy of Cripplegate, and was chosen evening preacher of the Foundling. As a reward for having written in defence of the Addington administration, Lord Sidmouth, in 1804, procured for him the living of Westham, in Essex, which Dr. Gregory held till his decease, in 1808. Among his works are, Essays, historical and moral; a Life of Chatterton; a Church History; The Economy of Nature; Sermons; Letters on Literature; and a Translation of Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry.

GREPPI, CHARLES, an Italian dramatist, was born, in 1751, at Bologna; quitted the profession of an advocate to be a writer for the stage; was employed by Cardinal Zelada, the Roman secretary of state, but was dismissed for making love to a princess; threw himself into a cloister in consequence of his being jilted by the woman whom he was about to marry, but entered the world again in twelve months; adopted with enthusiasm the principles of liberty, and held considerable offices under the Cisalpine republic; and died at Milan, in 1811. As a tragic and comic writer he was equally successful. He wrote eight comedies, four tragedies, and several poems.

GRESHAM, Sir THOMAS, the son of Sir Richard Gresham, a merchant, was born in 1519, and was educated at Gonvile Hall, Cambridge; but, being designed for commerce, he was bound apprentice to his uncle, Sir John Gresham. In 1552, the King's money agent at Antwerp having wofully mismanaged affairs, Gresham was sent over to retrieve them, and he fully succeeded. Elizabeth, on her accession, removed him from his office, but soon restored it to him, and he ever after possessed her favour and confidence. In 1566, he planned and began to execute an Exchange for the merchants, which, in 1570, was opened by the queen in person, who gave it the epithet of Royal. The interests of trade and manufactures Gresham was indefatigable in promoting; nor was he neglectful of those of science, for he founded the college bearing his name, the professorships of which, however, have since been shamelessly perverted into sinecures. Such was his liberality that he was called the Royal Merchant. He died of apoplexy, in 1579.

GRESSET, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French poet and dramatist, was born in 1709; was educated by, and became one of, the Jesuits; but withdrew from the society at the age of twenty-six. He acquired a brilliant reputation, both in poetry and the drama; became a member of the French Academy, and was for many years admired in the Parisian circles. At length he renounced all his favourite pursuits, and turned almost a devotee, to the great annoyance of Voltaire and many of his early friends. He died in 1777. His Ver Vert, one of the most sportive and elegant of French poems, was called a literary phenomenon by John Baptist Rousseau. Several of his other pieces are little inferior in merit. Of his dramas, the most perfect is the comedy of Le Méchant.

GRETRY, ANDREW ERNEST MODESTUS, a celebrated musical composer, was born, in 1744, at Liege; cultivated his

early genius under Moreau and Casali; settled at Paris, in 1768; first rose into notice by setting Marmontel's Huron; and thence forward, till his decease, in 1813, was exceedingly popular. Between 1769 and 1800, he brought out no less than forty-four operas, of which twenty retain possession of the stage. Two of them, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Zemira and Azor, have been introduced to the English theatre. Gretry has been denominated the Moliere of his art. He wrote an Essay on Music; and some other works.

GREVILLE, Fulk, Lord Brooke, was born, in 1554, at Beauchamp's Court, in Warwickshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Oxford. He was much in favour with Elizabeth and James I.; was the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney; and was acquainted with Camden, Shakspeare, Jonson, and many other of his eminent contemporaries. He was himself learned, and was a patron of learning. At Cambridge he founded a professorship of history. He is the author of a Life of Sir Philip Sidney; Poems; and other works.

GREY, Lady Jane, a female, whose accomplishments and whose fate have rendered her an object of universal admiration and pity, was the daughter of the marquis of Dorset, and was born, about 1537, at Bradgate Hall, in Leicestershire. Her talents, which were of a superior order, were early developed, and by the time that she was fourteen she had mastered Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, and French and Italian. Aylmer, who was afterwards bishop of London, was her tutor. In 1553, she was united to Lord Guildford Dudley; and, shortly afterwards, reluctantly accepted the diadem which the intrigues of her father and her father-in-law had induced Edward VI. to settle upon her. Her brief reign of nine days ended by her being committed to the Tower with her husband, and, in February 1554, they were brought to the scaffold by the relentless Mary. She refused to apostatize from the protestant faith, and died with the utmost firmness. Her Remains were published after her death, and some of her letters and devotional pieces are preserved in Fox's Martyrology.

GREY, Richard, a divine, was born, in 1694, at Newcastle upon Tyne; took his degree of A. M. in 1719, at Lincoln College, Oxford; was rector of Hinton, in Northamptonshire, and Kimcote, in Leicestershire, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester; and died in 1771. He is the author of various works, among which are, A System of Ecclesiastical Law, abridged from Gibson's Codex; a Method of learning Hebrew without Points; and, best known of all his productions, Memoria Technica, or a new Method of Artificial Memory, which has been often reprinted

GRIDLEY, Jeremiah, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, was born about the year 1705, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1725. He was a warm advocate for the colonial rights, but, not withstanding, was appointed attorney general of the province, and in that capacity defended the obnoxious writs of assistance. He was a man of an ardent and generous character, and possessed extensive legal information. He died in 1767.

GRIESBACH, John James, an eminent German theologian, was born, in 1745, at Butzbach, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt; was educated at Frankfort, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic; and was successively professor of theology at Halle and at Jena, rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy counsellor to the duke of Saxe Weimar. He died in 1812. Of his numerous and erudite publications one of the most celebrated is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings.

GRIJALVA, John de, a Spanish adventurer, was born at Cuellar, in Old Castile, towards the end of the fifteenth century. In 1518 he was made commander of a flotilla by Velasquez, the governor of Cuba, with which he discovered the Mexican coast. On his return to Cuba, he hoped to be placed at the head of a new expedition, but the command was intrusted to Cortes.

GRIMM, Frederick Melchior, baron de, the son of poor parents, was born, in 1723, at Ratisbon, and received a good education. The first step of his literary career was not a fortunate one. He produced, in Germany, a tragedy, which was hissed on the stage, and condemned by the critics. Obtaining the situation of tutor to the children of the count de Schomberg, he went with them to Paris, where he subsequently became principal secretary to the duke of Orleans, and intimate with all the men of letters of that period. His wit, manners, and talents, procured for him admission among the highest class of society. In conjunction with Diderot, he was employed by the duke of Saxe Gotha, to give him an analysis of all that occurred within the sphere of French literature. To this voluminous and amusing Correspondence, which, after a lapse of thirty years, was published in sixteen volumes, Grimm is indebted for his fame. In 1776 the duke appointed him his envoy at Paris, and gave him the title of baron. The French revolution frightened him from Paris, and, after having acted as Russian plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, he

died, in 1807, at Gotha. His fugitive pieces have been printed, as a supplement to his Correspondence.

GRIMOARD, Count PHILIP DE, a French general and military author, of an ancient Avignonese family, was employed by Louis XVI. in his private cabinet, and in negotiations in Holland, and drew up the plan of operations for the campaign of 1792. He died in 1815. Besides editing various military works, he produced several original, among which are, A Theoretical and Practical Essay on Battles; A Treatise on Light Troops; A Picture of the Life and Reign of Frederic the Great; A Treatise on the Staff Service; and (with Servan) An Historical Picture of the Wars of the French Revolution.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIUS, JOHN FREDERIC, an erudite critic, was born at Hamburgh, in 1611; succeeded, in 1658, to Daniel Heinsius, as professor of belles letters, at Leyden; and died in 1671. He published editions of various classics, and wrote several learned dissertations on subjects connected with ancient times. Gronovius was of a mild and modest disposition, and so hated controversial asperity, that having, in a solitary instance, replied sharply to an adversary, he called in the copies of his work, and burnt them.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIUS, JAMES, a son of the foregoing, was born, in 1645, at Deventer. In the early part of his life he visited England, France, Germany, and Italy; and for two years was professor at Pisa. The university of Leyden, however, in 1679, lured him back by the appointment of professor of Greek and history, and rewarded him so liberally that he refused all subsequent offers from other quarters. He died in 1716. He edited several classics, but his great work is the Thesaurus of Grecian Antiquities, thirteen vols. folio. With even more learning than his father, he was his very antipodes as to controversy. He seemed to delight in provoking hostility by arrogance and insult, and was grossly unjust. Yet so tender were his domestic feelings, that his death was hastened by grief for the loss of his youngest daughter.

GROSE, FRANCIS, an antiquary, the son of a jeweller, was born, about 1731, at Richmond, in Surrey. Having dissipated his fortune, he obtained a captaincy in the militia, and also turned to account, as a means of subsistence, his natural taste for drawing. His first work was The Antiquities of England and Wales; those of Scotland succeeded; but those of Ireland death prevented him from completing. He died in 1791. Besides the Antiquities, he published a Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons; Military Antiquities; and other works. Grose was a man of remarkable wit, humour, and good nature.

GROTIUS, or DE GROOT, HUGH, an eminent scholar, was born, in 1583, at Delft, in Holland, of which place his father was burgomaster. From his childhood he manifested talents and a love of learning, which were carefully fostered. At Leyden, Francis Junius was his tutor, and Scaliger also assisted to direct his studies. In his fifteenth year he accompanied Barnevelt, the Dutch ambassador, to Paris; was presented by Henry IV. with his picture and a gold chain; and received the most flattering attentions from men of rank and learning. On his return home, he began to practise as an advocate. His legal avocations, however, did not prevent him from making an indefatigable and effective use of his pen. The honours conferred on him kept pace with the reputation which he acquired. He was successively appointed historiographer, advocate general of Holland and Zealand, pensionary of Rotterdam, a member of the States General, and envoy to England, to adjust some disputes between the two countries. But, in 1618, his fortune changed, and, along with Barnevelt, he was involved in the hateful proscription of the Armenian party by Prince Maurice. He narrowly escaped the fate of Barnevelt, but was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Louvestein. At the expiration of eighteen months, however, which he had employed in writing his Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, he was delivered by the contrivance of his wife, who sent him out of the castle concealed in a large chest. Grotius sought an asylum in France, and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, De Jure Belli et Pacis. After an absence of twelve years he returned to Holland, but persecution still awaited him, and he quitted his native land for ever. In 1635 Christina of Sweden appointed him her ambassador at Paris, and this office he held nearly eleven years. He died at Rostock, on his way to Sweden, in August, 1645. Among his works may be mentioned, Mare Liberum; De

Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavіæ; Institutions of the Laws of Holland; A History of the Goths, Annals of Belgium; and three Latin tragedies.

GRYNÆUS, Simon, an eminent protestant theologian, was born, in 1493, at Veringen, in Swabia; was professor of Greek at Heidelberg, and theology at Basil; was the friend of Luther, Melancthon, and Erasmus; and died in 1541. The last five books which we possess of Livy were discovered by Grynæus, in a monastery at Lorach.

GRYPH, Andrew, a celebrated German dramatist, was born, in 1616, at Gross Glogau; and died there in 1664. Such was his dramatic merit that, in some points, J. E. Schlegel does not hesitate to compare him with Shakspeare. Of his tragedies, in which chiefly he excelled, the best are, Leo the Armenian, and Charles Stuart. Gryph also produced poems, and some pointed epigrams.

GUARINI, John Baptist, a celebrated Italian poet, was born, in 1537, at Ferrara; was successively in the service of the dukes of Ferrara, Savoy, Mantua, and Florence, by neither of whom was he treated as his merits deserved; suffered severely from domestic misfortunes; and died at Venice in 1612. Of all his compositions the best is his pastoral drama, Il Pastor Fido, which in poetical merit, though not in decency, rivals the Aminta of Tasso.

GUARNERIUS, Joseph and Peter, celebrated musical instrument makers, of whom the former was a pupil of Stradivarius, and the latter of Jerome Amati, flourished at Cremona, in the first half of the eighteenth century. The shape of their violins differs considerably from that of other manufacturers. Their instruments bear a high price among amateurs.

GUERCINO (so called from his being one-eyed, but whose real name was John Francis Barbieri), one of the most eminent of the Italian painters, was born, in 1590, at Cento, in the Ferrarese; was a pupil of Cremonini and Gennari, but, in his best style, blended somewhat of Caravaggio with the Roman, Venetian, and Bolognese schools; acquired great riches, which he liberally dispensed in acts of munificence; and died in 1666. He painted a hundred and six altar pieces, and a hundred and forty-four easel pictures.

GUERICKE, Otto, an experimental philosopher, was born, in 1602, at Magdeburgh; and died, in 1686, at Hamburgh, while visiting that city. He was burgomaster of his native place, and counsellor of the elector of Brandenburgh. To Otto Guericke science is indebted, among other things, for the invention of the air-pump, and of the copper hemispheres, by which he illustrated the pressure of the atmosphere. His electrical and astronomical knowledge was also considerable.

GUEVARA, Louis Velez de las Duenas y, a Spanish dramatist and romance writer, was born, in 1574, at Ecija, and died, in 1646, at Madrid. He is called the Spanish Scarron. Guevara was an advocate, and is said to have often called forth roars of laughter from the judges, and even from those against whom he pleaded. He is the author of Comedies; Miscellaneous Poems; and Romances. Le Sage is indebted to Guevara's Diablo Cojuelo for the idea of his Diable Boiteux.

GUIBERT, James Anthony Hippolytus, count de, a celebrated French tactician, the son of a distinguished officer, was born, in 1743, at Montauban. After having distinguished himself by arms, during six campaigns of the seven years' war, and in Corsica, he aspired, and with success, to the attainment of literary laurels, by works on tactics, by tragedies, and by eulogies of great men. He held a place in the war department, under the count de St. Germain, and in 1787 was appointed a member of, and reporter to, the council of that department. The last of these offices brought on him a host of foes; all that was offensive in the operations of the council being unjustly attributed to him alone. He died, partly of vexation, in 1790. His General Essay on Tactics, in which he enforces a system the very opposite of Folard's, excited a vehement controversy. Among his works are the tragedies of The Constable of Bourbon, The Death of the Gracchi, and Anne Boleyn; a Defence of his System; Historical Eulogies on De l'Hopital, Catinat, the King of Prussia, and others; Travels in Germany; and Travels in Switzerland.

GUICCIARDINI, Francis, a celebrated historian, was born, in 1482, at Florence, of a noble family. At the age of twenty-three he was professor of jurisprudence in his native city. Politics, however, occupied the rest of his life. He was, at various periods, an ambassador, governor of Reggio and Modena, of Romagna, and Bologna, and lieutenant-general of the papal forces. As a governor he distinguished himself by his equity, and his exertions to benefit the people, and by his defence of Parma against the French. He died in 1540. The History of Italy, from 1490 to 1534, is his great work. Though occasionally diffuse, it stands in high estimation for its impartiality and eloquence.

GUIDI, Charles Alexander, an Italian poet, was born, in 1560, at Pavia, and was patronised by the duke of Parma, and by the abdicated Christina of Sweden, the latter of whom gave him apartments in her palace. He died in 1712. His prin-

cipal works are, Lyric Poems; the pastoral of Endymion; and the tragedy of Amalasuntha. Guidi is considered as the reformer of Italian lyrical poetry. In his disposition he was prudent, affable, and singularly disinterested.

GUIDO RENI, who is justly ranked among the most eminent Italian painters, was born, in 1574, at Bologna, and studied at first under Denis Calvart, and next in the school of the Caracci. His splendid talents soon made his pictures eagerly sought for; and he was employed, honoured, and caressed, by nobles, cardinals, princes, and popes. An unfortunate love of gaming, however, rendered unavailing the gifts of nature and fortune; and, in 1642, he died in a state of poverty and dejection. Guido is preeminently the painter of beauty, expression, and grace. Among his masterpieces are, a Christ crowned with Thorns; and the Penitence of St. Peter.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, a French orientalist, was born, in 1721, at Pontoise; studied the eastern languages under Fourmont; was appointed king's interpreter, in 1745; was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, in 1753; and died in 1800. His principal work is a learned and excellent History of the Huns, Turks, Mongols, and other Western Tartars, in five volumes quarto.

GUILLOTIN, Joseph Ignatius, a French physician, born at Saintes, in 1738, was a member of the National Assembly. His political principles were marked by prudence and moderation. In the benevolent hope of rendering capital punishment less painful, he proposed that criminals should be decapitated. The proposition was adopted; but, to the severe and permanent nonoyance of his feelings, his name was given to the instrument of death. He died, much regretted, in 1814.

GUISCHARDT, Charles Theophilus, a writer on tactics, was born, in 1724, at Magdeburgh; and, after having acquired considerable reputation as a Lutheran preacher, he adopted the military profession, and served as an ensign in the Dutch troops. His Military Memoirs on the Greeks and Romans attracted the notice of Frederic of Prussia, who, in 1757, made him his aid-de- camp, and gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, who was one of Cæsar's best officers. Guischardt distinguished himself in the Prussian service, but is said to have increased his fortune by exactions and pillage. In 1774 he published his Historical and Critical Memoirs on several Points of Military Antiquity; and, in the following year, he died at Berlin.

GUISE, Francis of Lorraine, duke of, one of the most illustrious warriors of France, was born in 1519; and was assassinated, by Poltrot, in 1563. He distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Boulogne, his defence of Metz against Charles V., his masterly conduct after the defeat of St. Quentin, his conquest of Calais and Thionville, and his victories at Renti and Dreux. Bigotry and boundless ambition were the faults of Guise; and, indeed, of all of the individuals of his family.

GUISE, Charles of, better known as the Cardinal of Lorraine, was born, in 1525, at Joinville. He was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX.; and his bigotry, ambition, and violence, rendered him the scourge of his country. By his furious persecution of the protestants, he lighted up the flames of civil war; but it is not true that he personally bore a part in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he being then at Rome. He died in 1574.

GUISE, Henry of Lorraine, duke of, the son of him who was slain by Poltrot, was born in 1550, and was liberally endowed with all the gifts of nature. His person, manners, and intellect, were of a superior order, and his bravery nothing could shake. But his insane lust of power made him the bane of France. After having signalized his valour in Hungary against the Turks, he turned it against the French protestants, whom he hated with a deadly hate. He bore a part in the battles of Massignac, Jarnac, Montcontour, and Dormans. In the last of these he received a wound on the face, from the scar of which he gained the appellation of Balafré. At length, he aspired to the crown, and became the head of the celebrated League. His career was, however, cut short in 1588, he being assassinated, by order of Henry III., as he was entering the council chamber.

GUISE, Henry II. of Lorraine, duke of, a grandson of the foregoing, was born in 1614. Intended originally for the church, for which his gallantries, his prodigality, and his martial propensities, rendered him an unfit subject, his accession to the title, by the death of his elder brother, enabled him to follow the bent of his inclinations. After having joined in the rebellion of the count de Soissons, and been pardoned, he went to Rome, in 1647, and, while there, was invited by the revolted Neapolitans, to put himself at their head. In their cause he displayed great gallantry, but he at length fell into the hands of the Spaniards. In 1654 he made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the lost diadem of Naples. He died in 1664.

GUIZOT, Elizabeth Charlotte Paulina, a native of Paris, was born in 1773. Two novels, her first attempts were written for the pious purpose of pro

viding for the wants of a mother and sister. In 1812 she married M. Guizot, an eminent literary man, and she subsequently acquired considerable reputation. Her Rodolph and Victor, and her Domestic Education, gained the prize of the French Academy, as works beneficial to morals.

GUNTER, EDMUND, a mathematician, was born, in 1581, in Herefordshire, was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church College, Oxford; and died in 1619, after having been for six years professor of astronomy at Gresham College. Gunter invented a portable quadrant, and the scale which bears his name; improved the sector, and various instruments; introduced the measuring chain, which is now in use; discovered the rate of the magnetic variation; and published the Canon Triangulorum, and other mathematical treatises.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, was born in 1594, and succeeded to the crown at the age of seventeen. The first eighteen years of his reign were employed in ameliorating the situation of his subjects, and in bringing to a glorious conclusion a war in which his country was involved with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. In 1630 he entered upon a still more heroic career. For the noble purpose of rescuing the protestants of Germany from the tyranny of the house of Austria, he led into the empire an army of sixty thousand men. In 1631 and 1632 he defeated Tilly, near Leipsic, and on the banks of the Lech; but, in 1633, on the 16th of November, he fell, in the moment of victory, at the battle of Lutzen. To the virtues of a man Gustavus joined the talents of a consummate general. The military spirit which he had inspired long survived him in his army. He was a lover of learning, humane, equitable, generous, and pious; and even the most splendid successes never prompted him to deviate from his wonted simplicity of manners, and moderation of conduct.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, an indefatigable Scotch writer, was born, in 1708, at Brechin; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; settled in London as an author, and was pensioned by the government; and died in 1770. Among his works are, A History of England, in three folio volumes; A History of Scotland, ten volumes, An Universal History, thirteen volumes. Of the last, however, he is known to have written only a part; and the Geographical Grammar, which bears his name, is believed to have been compiled by Knox the bookseller. Guthrie also translated Quintillian, and Cicero's Offices and Epistles.

GUTTEMBERG, JOHN, the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in 1400; went to Strasburgh in 1424; and appears to have resided there till 1444. About 1436 he first practised the typographical art. Wood is supposed to have been the material of his original types. In 1444 he removed to Mentz, where, in 1450, he entered into partnership with Faust. He died in 1468.

GUYON, JANE BOUVIER DE LA MOTTE, a French lady, who became celebrated through her religious enthusiasm, was born, in 1648, at Angers, and was left a widow at the age of twenty-eight. Her mind had naturally a strong devotional tendency. It was now heated by meditation; and, misled by the bishop of Geneva and two monks, she was taught to believe that Heaven destined her for an extraordinary mission. For five years she wandered about, preaching her doctrines. During that period she published her Short and easy Method of Praying; and The Song of Songs interpreted according to its mystical Sense. The system of quietism which she taught, and which was first imagined in Spain by Michael Molinos, excited the attention of the French clergy, and drew upon her a long persecution, in which Bossuet was a principal actor. Fenelon in vain espoused her cause. After having been confined in the Bastile and various prisons, she was liberated in 1702, and she died at Blois, in 1719. Her works occupy thirty-nine volumes, and are now almost forgotten. Some of her poems have been translated by Cowper.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, an eminent French chemist, was born, in 1737, at Dijon; studied the law; and, at the age of eighteen, was advocate general to the parliament of his native city. The bar, however, he relinquished for the sciences, and in 1774 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Dijon. He was successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred; voted the death of the king; and was violently revolutionary in his principles. Napoleon gave him

the cross of the legion of honour, and the title of baron. He died in 1816. Guyton de Morveau made several discoveries in chemistry. Among his works are, The Chemical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia; and Elements of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. He was one of the principal editors of the Annals of Chemistry.

GWINNET, Button, was born in England, in 1732, and, after engaging in commercial pursuits, emigrated to America in 1770, and resided for about two years at Charleston, S. C. He then removed to Georgia, and having purchased a plantation turned his attention to agriculture. On the commencement of the revolution, he took an active part in the affairs of this state; was elected a representative in the general congress of 1775, 1776, and 1777, and signed the declaration of independence. In May, 1777, he was a candidate for the chair of governor of the state, but failed; and on the 27th of the same month was shot in a duel with a political rival, general M'Intosh.

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HADLEY, John, an English philosopher, who lived in the first half of the eighteenth century, was vice-president of the Royal Society; and wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions between 1723 and 1736. He invented, or rather, perhaps, brought into use, the quadrant which bears his name, and also a reflecting telescope.

HAFIZ, or HAFEZ, Mohammed Shemseddin, a celebrated poet, the Anacreon of Persia, was born at Shiraz, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and died there in 1389. The monument erected to him by his countrymen was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825. Love, wine, and luxurious indolence were the delights of Hafiz's life. Some of his Odes have been translated by Sir W. Jones, Richardson, Nott, and Hindley.

HAGEDORN, Frederic, a celebrated German poet, was born, in 1708, at Hamburgh; was educated in the college of his native place; was private secretary to the Danish ambassador at London, from 1729 till 1731; and, in 1733, was appointed secretary to the British factory at Hamburgh; which office he held till his decease in 1754. Hagedorn has been called the German Horace and Prior. He formed himself chiefly on the English school of poetry, and, consequently, was in a state of hostility with Gottsched. His style is pure and flowing. His fables, Moral Poems, Songs, and Tales, are his principal works.

HAGER, Joseph, an eminent Chinese scholar, was born, about 1750, at Milan; studied at Vienna; passed some time at London, where he published various works on the Chinese language, and a Prospectus of a Dictionary; was subsequently professor of the oriental languages at Pavia, and librarian at Milan; and died in the latter city in 1820. Among his works are, Elements of the Chinese Language; The Chinese Pantheon; and a Dissertation on the Babylonian Inscriptions. It was Hager who detected the historical forgery committed by Vella, in 1789.

HAKLUYT, Richard, was born, in 1553, at Eyton, in Herefordshire; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford; gave a course of lectures on cosmography at the university; was chaplain to the English ambassador at Paris, from 1584 to 1589; and died, in 1616, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Wetheringset. His principal work is the valuable collection, in three folio volumes, of the Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation. Purchas, in his Pilgrimage, availed himself of Hakluyt's manuscripts.

HALE, Sir Matthew, an eminent and incorruptible judge, born, in 1609, at Alderley, in Gloucestershire, was the son of a retired barrister; studied diligently at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn; and was called to the bar not long before the breaking out of the civil war. Though he acted as counsel for Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, and many others of the king's party, and even for Charles himself, he conformed to the republican government, and became a lay member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. By dint of importunity, Cromwell prevailed upon him, in 1654, to become one of the

Justices of the Common Bench, out he soon offended the Protector by refusing to warp the laws, and the result was, that he thenceforth refused to try criminal causes. Having promoted the Restoration, he was, in 1660, appointed chief baron of the exchequer, and, in 1671, chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1676. The seat of judgment was never more purely filled than by Sir Matthew Hale. No influence, no power, could turn him aside from the path of rectitude. His private character was equally estimable. The knowledge of Hale was not confined to the law, but extended to divinity, mathematics, and history, upon all of which subjects works of his are extant. His principal religious production is Contemplations, Moral and Divine. Among his legal labours are, A History of the Pleas of the Crown; and A History of the Common Law of England.

HALE, NATHAN, a soldier of the American revolution, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale College, in 1773. Devoting himself to the cause of the colonies, in the contest with Great Britain, he received a captain's commission in the regiment of Colonel Knowlton. After the retreat of general Washington from Long Island, Captain Hale was induced, by the hope of rendering important service to his country, to visit in disguise the camp of the enemy, and obtain information of their resources and future plans. Having effected his purposes, he was arrested in attempting to return, and executed on the following morning. His sentence was carried into effect in the most unfeeling manner; he was refused the attendance of a clergyman, and the letters which he wrote to his mother a short time before his death were destroyed.

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of, a statesman, was born in 1630; contributed to the restoration of Charles II. and was rewarded with a coronet; was appointed, in 1672, one of the negotiators to treat for a general peace; opposed the exclusion bill, by which conduct he excited the indignation of the Commons; assisted in bringing about the revolution, and was made privy seal, but soon resigned, and went into opposition; and died in 1695. He wrote Advice to a Daughter; and various political tracts.

HALIFAX, CHARLES MONTAGUE, earl of, a statesman and poet, grandson of the earl of Manchester, was born, in 1661, at Horton, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; became chancellor of the exchequer in 1694, first lord of the treasury in 1699, and a peer in 1700; was twice vainly impeached by the Tories in the reign of Anne; was raised to an earldom by George I.; and died in 1715. The funding system had its birth under his administration. His Poems, once the object of venal or mistaken praise, are forgotten. Pope has satirised him, under the name of Bufo.

HALL, JOSEPH, a divine and poet, was born, in 1574, at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, and was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. After having held the livings of Halsted and Waltham, and the deanery of Worcester, and been chosen as one of the English divines deputed to the synod of Dort, he was raised, in 1627, to the see of Exeter, whence, in 1641, he was translated to Norwich. Though he had refused to persecute the puritans, yet, having joined the other bishops in the celebrated protest against laws made during their absence from the upper house, he was committed to the Tower, and his estate was subsequently sequestrated. He died in 1656. His theological works gained for him the title of the English Seneca. His Satires, which appeared in 1597 and 1599, under the title of Virgidemiarium, are spirited in their sentiment and language, and often very musically versified.

HALL, LYMAN, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Connecticut about the year 1731, and after receiving a collegiate education, and acquiring a competent knowledge of medicine, removed to Georgia in 1752. On the commencement of the struggle with Great Britain, he entered warmly into the cause of the colonies, and in 1775 was appointed delegate to Congress, first only from the parish of St. John, and afterwards in the same year from the colony of Georgia To this station he was annually re-elected until 1780, when he finally retired from the national legislature. In 1783, he was elected governor of Georgia, and after enjoying this office for a time went into retirement, and died at his residence in Burke County, about the sixtieth year of his age.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, a native of Switzerland, who has many claims to fame, was born, in 1708, at Berne, and displayed even in childhood, the most extraordinary talents. Having chosen the medical profession, he studied at Tubingen and Leyden, after which he visited England and France, and then proceeded to Basil, to make himself master of mathematics under James Bernouilli. Botany also became one of his favourite pursuits, and he began to display those poetical powers which eventually ranked him among the standard German poets. For nineteen years he was professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany, at Gottingen,

at the expiration of which period he returned to his native country. There he resided, honoured by his fellow citizens, for nearly a quarter of a century; continued to benefit science by his literary labours; and filled several important offices in the state. He died in 1777. Among his numerous productions are, Poems; Romances; the collection of Bibliothecæ, in ten quarto volumes; Prelections; Elements of Physiology; Outlines of Physiology; and various works on botany.

HALLEY, EDMUND, one of the most eminent of British astronomers and mathematicians, was born, in 1656, at Haggerston, near London; was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Queen's College, Oxford; and displayed such a precocity of talent that, at the age of only nineteen, he gave to the world A Direct and Geometrical Method of finding the Aphelia and Excentricity of Planets. In 1676 he visited St. Helena, where he remained for twelve months, observing and classing the stars of the southern hemisphere, of which he subsequently published a Catalogue; in 1680 he made a continental tour with Mr. Nelson; in 1686 he was intrusted with the publication of the Principia by Newton, to which he prefixed a copy of Latin verses; and in 1696 he was made comptroller of the mint at Chester; in 1698 and 1699 he made two extensive voyages to ascertain the variations of the compass, the result of which he published in A General Chart; in 1703 he was employed by the emperor to survey the coast of Dalmatia; in the same year he was appointed Savilian professor at Oxford; in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became secretary to the Royal Society; and, in 1719, he succeeded Flamsteed as astronomer royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in sedulously performing the duties of the last-mentioned office, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. He died in his chair, without a groan, in 1741. Besides numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published A Theory of the Variation of the Compass; A History and Physical Cause of the Trade Winds; and Miscellanea Curiosa: translated Apollonius de Sectione Rationis into Latin; and assisted in bringing out Gregory's edition of the Conics of Apollonius. His Astronomical Tables were printed in 1752.

HAMILTON, Count ANTHONY, a witty writer, was born, in 1646, in Ireland; was taken to France when a child by his parents; returned at the period of the Restoration; fought for James II. in Ireland; finally settled in France; and died in 1720. He is the author of Memoirs of Count Grammont; Fairy Tales; and Poems; which display great wit, sprightliness, and elegance.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, was born in the island of Nevis in 1757. At the age of sixteen, he accompanied his mother to New York, and was placed at Columbia College, where he soon gave proof of extraordinary talent, by the publication of some political essays, of such strength and sagacity that they were generally attributed to Mr. Jay. At the age of nineteen he entered the American army, and in 1777 was appointed aid-de-camp of Washington, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In this capacity he served during the remainder of the war, and at the siege of Yorktown, led in person the detachment that carried by assault one of the enemy's outworks. After the war he commenced the study of the law, entered into its practice in New York and soon rose to distinction. In 1782 he was chosen a member of congress from the state of New York; in 1787 a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and in 1787 and 1788 wrote in connection with Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison, the essays published under the title of The Federalist. In 1789 he was placed by Washington at the head of the treasury department, and while in this situation rendered the most efficient service to the country, by the establishment of an admirable system of finance, which raised public credit from the lowest depression to an unprecedented height. In 1795 he retired from office, in order to secure by his professional labours a more ample provision for his numerous family. In 1798 his public services were again required, to take the second command in the army that was raised on account of the apprehended invasion of the French. On the disbanding of the army, he resumed the practice of the law in New York, and continued to acquire new success and reputation. In 1804 he fell in a duel with Colonel Burr, vice president of the United States, and died universally lamented and beloved. Besides his share in the Federalist, General Hamilton was the author of numerous congressional reports, the essays of Pacificus, and the essays of Phocion. A collection of his works in three vols. 8vo. was issued at New York some time after his death. He was a man of transcendant abilities, and unsullied integrity, and no one laboured more efficiently in the organization of the present federal government.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, was born, in 1729, in Lincoln's Inn; received his education at Westminster School, and at Oriel College, Oxford; sat both in the English and Irish parliaments; was for several years chancellor of

the exchequer in Ireland; and died in 1796. He obtained the appellation of Single Speech Hamilton, from his having delivered only a single, but excellent, speech in the British House of Commons: in the Irish House he was a frequent speaker. His Parliamentary Logic, and his Speeches, appeared after his decease. The Letters of Junius have idly been imputed to him.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an artist, was born at Lanark, in Scotland, and went in his youth to Rome, where he studied under Agostino Masucchi. He settled in that city, and died there in 1797. His paintings from the Iliad are among his principal works. The latter part of his life was employed, with much success, in making excavations to recover buried antique monuments. He published a work intitled Schola Italica Picturæ.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an artist, was born, in 1750, at Chelsea, and studied under Zucchi at Rome, and also at the Royal Academy. He became a royal academician, in 1789, and died in 1801. Many of Hamilton's pictures were painted for the Shakspeare Gallery, Macklin's Bible and Poets, and Tomkin's edition of the Seasons.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, a female of great talents and acquirements, was born, in 1758, at Belfast; was brought up by an uncle who resided near Stirling, in Scotland; acquired reputation by her productions, and affection and respect by her disposition and character; and died, unmarried, at Harrogate, July 23, 1816. Among her works are, Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; Memoirs of Modern Philosophers (a satire on modern philosophism); The Life of Agrippina; The Cottagers of Glenburnie; Popular Essays; Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; and Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, a man immortalized by his opposition to the encroachments of kingly authority, was born, in 1594, in London, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1621 he was first elected a member of the House of Commons, and was returned in each of the succeeding parliaments. Though a consistent enemy of the court measures, and though his dislike of those measures induced him to form a design of emigrating, which the government frustrated, he did not act any prominent part in the country till 1636, when he boldly resisted in a court of law the illegal imposition of ship money by the king. He was defeated, but his conduct gained the warm applause of every friend of liberty. In 1642 he was one of the five members whom the misjudging monarch attempted to seize on a charge of treason. On the breaking out of the war he accepted the command of a regiment; and, in 1643, he was mortally wounded in a skirmish, at Chalgrove-field, in Oxfordshire. His talents were of a high order, and he was equally estimable in public and in private life.

HANCARVILLE, PETER FRANCIS HUGH D', an eminent antiquary, was born, in 1729, at Nanci; was a member of the Academy of Berlin, and of other learned bodies; and died at Rome, in 1800. His chief works are, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities; and Inquiries into the History, Origin, Spirit, and Progress of the Arts of Greece.

HANCOCK, JOHN, an American patriot and statesman, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1737, and under the patronage of a wealthy uncle, received a liberal education and was graduated at Harvard College in 1754. On leaving college, he entered the counting house of his uncle, by whose sudden death in 1764 he succeeded to great riches and the management of an extensive business. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the assembly, and soon distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the colonies. In 1774 he was elected president of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, and in the following year president of the continental congress, in which capacity he was the first to affix his signature to the declaration of independence. In this station he continued till October 1777, when ill health induced him to resign. In 1780 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and held that office for four successive years, and again from 1787 till his death in 1793. Governor Hancock was hospitable and munificent, a man of excellent talents for business, and a true lover of his country.

HANDEL or HAENDEL, GEORGE FREDERIC, the son of an eminent physician, was born, in 1684, at Halle, in Saxony. His father intended him for the law, but as nothing could overcome the musical bent of the youthful Handel's mind, he reluctantly consented to his being

nstructed in music. His first master was Zachau, an organist, and he began to compose in the ninth year of his age. After having struggled through considerable difficulties, but still kept rising in reputation, he visited Italy in 1708; remained there, much admired, during two years; and then returned to Germany, and entered into the service of the elector of Hanover, who was afterwards George I. The accession of that prince to the British throne fixed Handel in England. In 1720 he was placed at the head of the Italian opera; but this event, which seemed to promise fame and riches, ended in such severe loss that his liberty was often endangered by angry creditors. After twenty years of vexation and unavailing efforts, he bade a final adieu to the opera. His Oratorios, however, saved him from ruin, and he ultimately accumulated a second fortune, of no despicable magnitude. Eight years previous to his death, he was wholly deprived of sight; and it was an affecting circumstance to see him led to the organ, and hear him perform his own pathetic composition of "Total eclipse, without all hope of day," from the Samson Agonistes of that immortal bard who may be considered as the Handel of poets. This in many respects matchless composer died April 13, 1758.

HANMER, Sir THOMAS, was born in 1676; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford; became speaker of the House of Commons in 1713; held that high station more than thirty years; and died in 1746. He is the editor of an elegant edition of Shakspeare.

HANNO, a Carthaginian voyager, the period of whose birth is variously stated at from three hundred to a thousand years B. C.; though the latter seems to be the most probable opinion. He is asserted to have circumnavigated Africa; but others limit his discoveries to the coast between the straits of Gibraltar and Cape Bojador. The Greek narrative of his voyage has been translated by Falconer.

HANS SACHS, an ancient German poet, was born, in 1494, at Nuremberg; and died in 1576. He was a shoemaker, and worked all his life at that trade. "With the exception of Lope de Vega," says Loeve-Veimars, "never did any mortal present himself at the temple of memory loaded with such a ponderous poetic baggage;" and we must admit the truth of the remark, when we are told that honest Hans wrote no less than ten thousand eight hundred and forty compositions in verse, among which are two hundred and eighteen comedies and tragedies! The immense mass is, however, illumined by some sparks of genuine poetry.

HANWAY, JONAS, a philanthropist, was born, in 1712, at Portsmouth; was engaged in mercantile pursuits as a Russian merchant, in the course of which he visited Persia; and died in 1786. Hanway was a man of great active humanity. He was the chief founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital; and contributed to the establishment of Sunday Schools, and to the improvement of the condition of climbing boys. Besides his Travels in Persia, he published many other works, faulty in style, but benevolent in purpose.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, earl of, the son of an attorney at Dover, was born in 1690; studied at the Middle Temple; became lord chief justice of the king's bench in 1733, after having been attorney and solicitor general; was appointed lord chancellor in 1737; obtained the dignity of earl in 1754; and died in 1764. As the head of the chancery court he was distinguished for ability and integrity. He wrote The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated; and a paper in the Spectator.—His son, PHILIP, who succeeded him in the title, was born in 1720; received his education at Bene't College, Cambridge; and died in 1790. In conjunction with his brother Charles, he published Athenian Letters; and he edited a Collection of State Papers, and Sir Dudley Carleton's Letters.

HARDY, ALEXANDER, one of the elder French dramatists, flourished under Henry IV. and Louis XIII.; and died about 1630. He was one of the most fertile of theatrical writers; his plays amounting to more than six hundred in number. Though he bore the title of poet laureat, and though his muse was so prolific, he lived and died in indigence.

HARGRAVE, FRANCIS, an eminent lawyer, the son of an attorney, was born about 1741, and studied at the Charter House, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn. As a barrister he first attracted notice by his excellent argument, which he afterwards published, in the case of Somerset the negro. His subsequent practice, however, was chiefly as a chamber counsel. He died in 1821. Among his principal works are, State Trials, eleven vols. folio; Juridical Arguments and Collections, two vols. quarto; Collection of Tracts relative to the English Laws, never before published; and an Argument in Defence of Literary Property.

HARINGTON, Sir JOHN, an English poet, the godson and favourite of Queen Elizabeth, was born, in 1561, at Kelston, near Bath; was educated at Eton and Cambridge; was one of the wittiest courtiers of that period; was knighted by Essex in Ireland, and made a knight of the Bath

by James I.; and died in 1612. He translated the Orlando of Ariosto; and wrote four books of Epigrams; and two Tracts, A Discourse on the Metamorphosis of Ajax, and An Apologie for Ajax, which are more deserving of praise for humour than for delicacy.

HARLEY, Robert, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a celebrated statesman, the son of Sir Robert Harley, was born, in 1661, in London. His first entrance into public life was at the period of the Revolution, and for some years he acted with the whig party. At the accession of Anne, however, he enrolled himself among the tories. In 1702 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1704 was appointed one of the secretaries of state. The secretaryship he resigned in 1708; but in 1710 he again came into office, as a commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. In 1711 he narrowly escaped being assassinated at the council board by the marquis of Guiscard. He was shortly after raised to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer. The inveterate hostility which at length broke out between him and Bolingbroke induced him to resign in 1714. On the accession of George I. he was impeached, and committed to the Tower, and he remained in confinement till 1717, when he was acquitted. After his liberation, he retired wholly from public business, and employed himself in adding to his magnificent library. He died in 1724. Harley was fond of literature, and a friend to literary men. He wrote some political pamphlets, and a Letter to Swift on correcting and improving the English Language.

HARLOW, George Henry, an artist, was born, in 1787, in Westminster; studied under DeCort, Drummond, and Sir Thomas Lawrence; visited Italy in 1818, where he made a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and executed a large original composition; and died, in 1819, shortly after his return to his native country. Among his best works are, a scene from Shakspeare's Henry the Eighth, containing portraits of the Kemble family; Hubert and Prince Arthur; and portraits of Mr. West and Mr. Northcote.

HAROUN, or AARON ALRASCHID, caliph of the Saracens, ascended the throne in 780; obtained many splendid successes against the Greek emperors; and died in 808. His bravery, magnificence, and love of letters, have shed a lustre over his character, but his perfidy and cruelty form a heavy drawback upon his shining qualities.

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, was a native of Virginia, but when very young removed with his parents to North Carolina. His parents were poor, and in early life he passed through a number of vicissitudes. At the age of twenty he found himself in Charleston, S. C. with but a dollar or two in his pockets, and with the intention of studying the profession of the law. Having obtained introduction to a lawyer, he prepared himself under his instruction for the bar, and, in about a twelve-month, undertook the management of causes on his own account. He then removed from Charleston to an interior district, where he first distinguished himself, politically, by the publication of a series of newspaper essays on a proposed change in the constitution of the state. He was immediately elected to the state legislature, and soon afterwards to Congress, where he was an efficient member of the federal party, a powerful advocate of the policy of Washington, and the personal friend of the most distinguished federal statesmen of the day. Many years afterwards he collected in an octavo volume, a number of his circulars and addresses to his constituents, and several of his speeches in Congress. In 1797 he published a pamphlet entitled Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France, which passed through numerous editions, and acquired great celebrity both at home and in Europe. The speeches which he delivered in managing the impeachment of Blount, and the defence of Judge Chase, are admirable specimens of argument and eloquence. On the downfal of the federal party Mr. Harper resumed the practice of the law in Baltimore, where he married the daughter of the distinguished Charles Carroll. He attended almost every session of the Supreme Court, from the time of its removal to Washington to that of his death, and was always heard with respect and attention by the court and juries. The federal party having regained the ascendant in Maryland, Mr. Harper was immediately elected a senator in Congress, but the demands of his profession soon obliged him to resign his seat. In the years 1819–20 he visited Europe with a portion of his family and was absent about two years. He died suddenly in Baltimore, in 1825. He was an active leader in the federal party, an able and learned lawyer, well versed in general literature, and political economy, and lived with elegant hospitality.

HARRINGTON, James, an eminent political writer, was born, in 1611, at Upton, in Northamptonshire; and studied at Trinity College, Oxford, with Chillingworth for his tutor. Being republican in principle, he was chosen, in 1647, by the parliamentary commissioners, to attend the captive Charles I. as one of the grooms of the bedchamber, and he filled this office with much propriety and delicacy. Under Cromwell he passed his time in retirement,

and, in 1656, published his celebrated Oceana. In 1661 he was arrested on a groundless charge of treason, and suffered so much hardship during his imprisonment that his health was permanently impaired. He died in 1677. Harrington was a man of talent, and a sincere republican. Burke describes him as "the learned and ingenious speculator who (in his works) has tossed about society into all forms."

HARRIOT, THOMAS, an astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1560, at Oxford; was educated at St. Mary's Hall; visited Virginia in 1585, and published an account of it on his return; and died in 1621. The present improved method of algebraical calculation was invented by Harriot, and Descartes appropriated many of his ideas. He was also the first who observed the spots in the sun.

HARRIS, JAMES, a metaphysician and philologist, was born, in 1709, at Salisbury; received his education at Wadham College, Oxford; sat in parliament for Christchurch; was, successively, one of the lords of the admiralty and of the treasury; and secretary and comptroller to the queen; and died in 1780. He wrote Treatises on Art, on Music, Painting, and Poetry, and on Happiness; Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar; Philosophical Arrangements; and Philological Inquiries. His knowledge of the Greek language was profound, and his powers of reasoning were remarkably acute.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, an historian, was born, about 1720, at Salisbury; was a dissenting preacher; was patronised in his historical labours by Mr. Hollis; and died, at Honiton, in 1770. Between 1751 and 1766 he published Lives of Hugh Peters; James I.; Charles I.; Oliver Cromwell; and Charles II. They are written in the manner of Bayle; the text being, in fact, subordinate to the critical notes. Harris was a strenuous advocate of liberty, and an honest and kind-hearted man.

HARRIS. See MALMESBURY.

HARRISON, JOHN, an eminent mechanician, was born, in 1693, at Foulby, in Yorkshire, and was the son of a carpenter, who, occasionally, repaired clocks and watches. Self-instructed, he at length attained such a mastery in the construction of chronometers that he received the parliamentary reward of twenty thousand pounds for his famous time-keeper, to determine the longitude at sea. He died in 1776.

HARRISON, THOMAS, an architect, was born, in 1744, at Richmond, in Yorkshire; studied at Rome for several years; practised with great reputation after his return to England; and died March 29, 1829. Among his works are, the bridge at Lancaster; the bridge, gaol, and county courts at Chester; the column at Shrewsbury, in honour of Lord Hill; Count Woronzow's palace in the Ukraine; and a lighthouse on the coast of the Black Sea He was the first projector of a grand quay from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, a signer of the declaration of independence, was a native of Virginia. He was three times chief magistrate of that state, and afterwards member of the state convention that assembled to consider the new constitution of the United States. He died in 1791.

HART, JOHN, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in New Jersey, and was one of the first delegates from that province to the general congress of Philadelphia. While this province was the seat of war, Mr. Hart suffered much in his property, and was obliged to submi to such personal privations that his constitution received a shock from which he never recovered. He died in 1780.

HARTLEY, DAVID, a physician and metaphysical writer, was born, in 1705, at Armley, in Yorkshire; and studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, with the intention of taking orders; but some doubts with respect to the thirty-nine articles induced him to relinquish his design and adopt the medical profession. He practised at Newark, Bury, London, and Bath; and died at the latter place in 1757. Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations, is his great work; and, although its hypothesis of nervous vibrations has been ridiculed, and indeed overthrown, it contains much that is valuable, and places in a very favourable light the talents of the author.

HARTLEY, DAVID, a son of the foregoing, was born in 1730, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford. He was M. P. for Hull; distinguished himself by a strenuous opposition to the American war; and was appointed one of the negotiators to treat with Dr. Franklin. To him also belongs the merit of having been one of the first to attack in parliament the abomination of the slave trade. Among several of his inventions, one of the principal is a mode of securing buildings from fire. He died in 1813.

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a Dutch metaphysician, geometrician, and natural philosopher, was born, in 1656, at Gouda, and died at Utrecht, in 1725. When he was a boy, he was desirous to become an astronomer, and being told that a knowledge of mathematics was necessary, he contrived to pay a teacher by saving his pocket money. In the course of his philosophical inquiries he discovered the spermatic animalcules, and thus afforded ground for a new theory of generation. The con-

struction of telescopes, in which he was very successful, was one of his next occupations. Hartsoeker had some highly eccentric metaphysical and philosophical notions, and was of a singularly disputatious temper. Among his principal works are, Essay on Dioptrics; Principles of Natural Philosophy; A Course of Natural Philosophy; and Physical Conjectures.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, a physician and philosopher, was born, in 1578, at Folkstone, in Kent; studied at Caius College, Cambridge, and at Padua; settled in London as a physician; and, in 1607, was admitted a fellow of the college. In 1604 and 1615 he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lecturer, at the college, on surgery and anatomy. Many years were spent by Harvey, in verifying his immortal discovery of the circu ation of the blood, which, though he seems to have made it partially known as early as 1616, he did not publish to the world till 1628. Envy was soon at work to deny or diminish his merit; but he had the satisfaction of obtaining a complete triumph. Harvey was physician to James I. and Charles I.; was present with the latter at the battle of Edgehill; was created by him warden of Merton College; and suffered heavy losses during the civil war. In 1651 appeared his learned work on Generation. He died in 1658. To the College of Physicians he was a liberal benefactor, and he founded the Harveian oration, which is now annually delivered.

HASSE, JOHN ADOLPHUS, an eminent German musician, was born, in 1699, at Bergedorf, near Hamburgh; studied under Keiser, Porpora, and Scarlatti; and, after having acquired high reputation in England and Germany, died at Venice in 1784. His wife, Faustina Bordoni, was a celebrated singer. Dr. Burney describes him as "the most natural, elegant, and judicious composer of vocal music, as well as the most voluminous composer, of his time."

HASSELQUIST, FREDERIC, a Swedish naturalist, one of Linnæus's favourite pupils, was born at Toernvalla, in East Gothland, in 1722; studied at Upsal; visited the Levant, in 1749, to investigate its natural history; and died, at Smyrna, in 1752. From his papers, the Iter Palæstinum, or Journey to the Holy Land, was drawn up by Linnæus. Hasselquist wrote various dissertations in the Upsal and Stockholm Transactions; and a thesis intitled Vires Plantarum.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born, in 1733, at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, of which his father was the clergyman, and was educated at Westminster School. At the age of seventeen he went out to India as a writer in the company's service, from whence, in 1765, he returned with a moderate fortune. In 1769 he again went out, as second in council at Madras; in 1772

he was appointed president of the supreme council in Bengal; and, in 1773, he was raised to be governor-general. The period of his administration was one of the most trying which is to be found in the history of British Hindostan. He had to contend with the opposition and enmity of his colleagues, the revolt of the native subjects, the defection of allies, and a confederacy of the native powers, headed by Hyder Ali, and formidably aided by the land and sea forces of France. Through these difficulties he passed triumphantly, but it must be owned that in achieving his triumph he sometimes resorted to means which, at best, admit only of palliation. He returned to England in 1786, and his conduct was soon the subject of an impeachment, which, in contempt of all the principles of justice, lasted nine years. He was acquitted in 1795, and thus ended his public career. He died in 1818. Hastings was a man of a highly cultivated mind, and of seductive manners. He wrote A Narrative of the Insurrection of Benares; Memoirs relative to the State of India; A Treatise on guarding Houses, by their Construction, against Fire; and some elegant fugitive poetry.

HASTINGS, marquis of, FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, son of the earl of Moira, was born in 1754; was educated at Oxford; entered into the army in 1771; and, during the American war, distinguished himself at Bunker's Hill, Fort Clinton, Camden, and many other places; and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. On his return home he was created Lord Rawdon, and in 1793 he succeeded to his father's title. He was now on terms of confidential intimacy with the heir apparent, and took an active part in the debates of the English and Irish peers. In 1794 he led a considerable force to the succour of the duke of York in Flanders, and succeeded in joining him after a masterly march. For many years subsequently to the commencement of the war with France, Lord Moira was a prominent member of the opposition,

but in 1806 he shared in the short-lived triumph of the whigs, and was made master-general of the ordnance. In 1812 he was appointed governor-general of India, an office which he held till 1822. During the ten years of his sway he overcame the Nepanlese, the Pindarees, and other native powers, and rendered the British authority supreme in India. While absent, he was created marquis of Hastings. In 1824 he was made governor of Malta, and he died November 28, 1825. The marquis of Hastings was an excellent officer, an acute statesman, and a man of unbounded generosity.

HATSELL, John, was born about 1733; studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; became chief clerk of the House of Commons in 1768; retired in 1797; and died in 1820. He published Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons; Rules and Standing Orders of the House; and a Collection of Cases of Privilege of Parliament.

HATTON, Sir Christopher, a statesman and lawyer, was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire; studied at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple; and, at a masque, so much charmed Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing that she raised him, by successive steps of promotion, till, in 1587, he became lord chancellor. Inexperienced as he was, he performed satisfactorily the duties of his high office. He died in 1591; and, it is said, of a broken heart, in consequence of Elizabeth imperiously demanding the payment of an old debt. Hatton was tolerant, and a friend of learning. A Treatise on Statutes, and a fourth act of Tancred and Sigismunda, a tragedy, are attributed to him.

HAUTEFEUILLE, John, a French mechanician, was born in 1647, and died in 1724. He invented the spiral spring which moderates the vibration of the balance-wheel in watches, and which was afterwards perfected by Huygens. He wrote various works, among which are, A New System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; The Art of Breathing under Water; The Perpetual Pendulum; and Horological Problems.

HAÜY, Renatus Justus, a celebrated mineralogist, was born, in 1742, at St. Just, in Picardy; and was originally professor of the dead languages in Cardinal Lemoine's college. Botany and mineralogy, however, became his favourite studies, particularly the latter. As early as 1783 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences; he was one of the first forty members of the Institute; and was appointed by Napoleon professor of mineralogy at the Botanic Garden, and to the faculty of sciences at Paris. He died in 1822. Science is indebted to him for an admirable theory of crystallization. Among his works are, A Treatise on Mineralogy, four vols.; A Treatise on Crystallography, two vols.; An Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy; and An Essay on the Theory and Structure of Crystals.

HAWKE, Edward, lord, a brave and successful admiral, born in 1713, was the son of a barrister; went to sea at the age of twelve years; distinguished himself, in 1744, under Matthews and Lestock; was made rear-admiral of the white in 1747, and, in the same year, captured seven French men of war, for which he received the order of the Bath, and the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In 1759, he, in spite of tempestuous weather, and the proximity of a lee and dangerous shore, attacked the French admiral Conflans, whom he utterly defeated. In 1770 he was made first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 was created a peer. He died in 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, Dr. John, was born, in 1715, at Bromley, in Kent, and was the son of a watchmaker. After having tried his father's trade, and also been clerk to a writing stationer, he became an author; contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine; and succeeded Johnson in compiling the debates for it. In 1752 he began The Adventurer, which established his literary character, and induced Archbishop Herring to give him the degree of doctor of laws. He subsequently produced Almoran and Hamet; some dramatic entertainments; a translation of Telemachus; and an edition of Swift's works. His most lucrative engagement, however, was the compiling, in 1772, a narrative of the Voyages of Discovery accomplished under the auspices of George III. By this he gained six thousand pounds; but the severity with which some parts of it were censured is said to have hastened his decease, which took place in 1773.

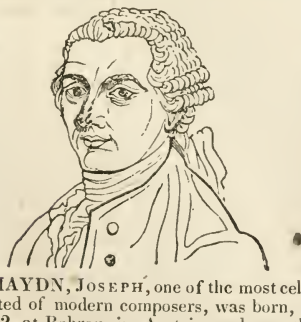
HAWKINS, Sir John, a brave and able naval officer, was born, in 1520, at Plymouth; distinguished himself greatly on various occasions against the Spaniards, particularly in the action with the Spanish Armada; was knighted and much esteemed by Queen Elizabeth; and died in 1595. Hawkins bears on his character the foul stain of having been the person with whom originated the infamous slave trade. He made three kidnapping expeditions to the coast of Africa, the first in 1562; and so perverted was the moral feeling of that period that a crest, consisting of a Moor bound with a cord, was granted to him to commemorate an action which ought to have been expiated on the scaffold.

HAWKINS, Sir John, was born, in 1719, in London, and was brought up to

the law; but, on coming into possession of a fortune, he retired from his practice, and was appointed a Middlesex magistrate. He was chosen chairman of the quarter sessions in 1765; was knighted in 1772; and died in 1789. He wrote A General History of Music; and a Life of his friend Dr. Johnson; and edited an edition of Walton's Angler, and of Johnson's Works. As a writer, Hawkins is utterly destitute of taste, and his style is of the most awkward and slovenly kind.

HAWLEY, Joseph, a patriot of the American revolution, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1724, and after graduating at Yale College in 1742 pursued the profession of the law in his native town. He soon rose to distinction and extensive practice, but by the efforts of the friends of the British administration, he was afterwards for a short time excluded from the bar. He was one of the first who proposed to resist British encroachments by force, and he continued through his life to be an active and efficient advocate of the rights of his country. He died in 1788.

HAY, William, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1695, at Glynbourn, in Sussex; was educated at Oxford; sat in parliament for Seaford; was a commissioner of the victualling office, and keeper of the records at the Tower; and died in 1755. He translated a part of Martial's Epigrams; and wrote various works in prose and verse, one of the most remarkable of which is An Essay on Deformity. Hay was himself deformed, and in this essay he descants upon the circumstance in a truly philosophical spirit.



HAYDN, Joseph, one of the most celebrated of modern composers, was born, in 1732, at Rohrau, in Austria, and was the son of a poor cartwright, who, without any knowledge of music, used to accompany, on a rude kind of harp, the songs of his wife. The schoolmaster of the neighbouring town of Haimburg, seeing the delight of young Haydn, and the correctness with which he beat time to his father's notes, gave him some musical instruction. At the age of eight, he was admitted as one of the choristers at the cathedral of Vienna, under Reüter, where he remained till his voice broke, and he was dismissed. For some years he could scarcely obtain a bare subsistence, by teaching and by his composition; but at length he obtained the situation of director of music in the establishment of Count Marzin. In 1761 he passed into the service of Prince Anthony Esterhazy, and on the establishment of that prince, and of his successor Prince Nicholas, who loved and honoured him, he remained till his decease in 1809. He twice visited England, the first time in 1791, and for a longer period in 1794, and received the degree of doctor of music from the university of Oxford. His compositions amount to twelve or thirteen hundred, among which are nineteen operas and five oratorios. His genius was equal to his fertility, and he blended elegance with science in a manner which had never been witnessed before. "His grand and sublime oratorio of the Creation," says a modern musician of eminence, "and his picturesque and descriptive Seasons, if music were a language as intelligible and durable as the Greek, would live and be admired as long as the Illiad and Odyssey of Homer."

HAYLEY, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1745, at Chichester; studied at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and, as he was a man of fortune, devoted his leisure hours to literature. He died November 12, 1820. Hayley undoubtedly possessed considerable talent and learning, and at one period some of his productions were popular; but, as a bolder and more original race of writers arose his fame declined. Among his best works are, in verse, A Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter; Essay on History; Essay on Epic Poetry; and the Triumphs of Temper: in prose, An Essay on Old Maids; The Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney; and his own Memoirs.

HAYNE, Isaac, a patriot of the revolution, was born in South Carolina, and at the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, was living as a planter in the enjoyment of a considerable fortune. In the year 1781, in violation of all honour and justice, he was taken prisoner and executed by the royal forces under Lord Rawdon, on the pretence that he had been found in arms against the British government after he had accepted its protection and become a subject to it.

HAZLITT William, the son of a dissenting minister, was brought up as an artist, and his early works gave promise of future excellence; but dissatisfied, it is said, with his own labours, he abandoned the pencil, and took up the pen. As an author he displayed great fertility, and acute pow-

ers of mind; and his style, though sometimes aiming too much at effect, is sparkling and elegant. He died September 18, 1830. Among his works are, The Round Table (in conjunction with Leigh Hunt); Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; A View of the English Stage; Lectures on the English Poets; Lectures on the English Comic Writers; Political Essays on Public Characters; Table Talk; and a Life of Napoleon. He also contributed to the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; The Edinburgh Review; and a variety of periodicals.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an antiquary, was born, in 1690, at White Waltham, in Berkshire; was educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford; obtained various college offices, which however he resigned, because he would not take the oaths to George I.; edited nearly forty works, some of them classics, but principally relative to ancient English history and antiquities; and died in 1735. Hearne possessed a far larger share of patient research than of taste and judgment.

HEARNE, SAMUEL, a traveller, was born in London, 1742, and, after having been for a short time a midshipman, he entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. From 1769 to 1772 he was employed by the company to explore the northwest coast of America; and he was the first European who succeeded in reaching the Arctic Ocean. He died in 1792, but the interesting narrative of his Journey was not published till 1795.

HEATH, WILLIAM, an officer in the army of the revolution, was born in Roxbury in 1737, and was bred a farmer. He was particularly attentive to the study of military tactics, and in 1775 he was commissioned as a brigadier general by the provincial congress. In 1776 he was promoted to the rank of major general in the continental army, and in the campaign of that year commanded a division near the enemy's lines, at King's-bridge and Morrisania. During the year 1777, and till November, 1778, he was the commanding officer of the eastern department, and his head quarters were at Boston. In 1779 he returned to the main army, and was invested with the chief command of the troops on the east side of the Hudson. After the close of the war, he served in several public offices, till the time of his death in 1814.

HEBER, REGINALD, a poet and divine, was born, in 1783, at Malpas, in Shropshire; received his education at Brazennose College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his poetical and other talents; travelled in Germany, Russia, and the Crimea; was for some years rector of Hodnet, in Shropshire; was appointed bishop of Calcutta in 1823; and had already accomplished much in his high office, and projected the accomplishment of more, when his career was suddenly closed by apoplexy, at Trichinopoly, April 1, 1826. He is the author of Poems, full of spirit and elegance (one of the best of which, his Palestine, gained the prize at Oxford); Hymns; Bampton Lectures, for 1815; A Life of Bishop Taylor; and A Narrative of a Journey in Upper India. The last was a posthumous work.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was born, in 1710, in London; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; practised for ten years at Cambridge, and subsequently in the metropolis; became a fellow of the College and of the Royal Society; and died in 1801. He projected the Medical Transactions; and wrote Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases.

HECKEWELDER, JOHN, many years employed by the Moravian brethren as a missionary to the Delaware Indians, was a native of England. In 1819 he published at Philadelphia a history of the manners and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania; and in 1820 a narrative of the Moravian mission among the Delaware Indians, &c. from 1740 to 1808. He died at Bethlehem, in 1823, in the 79th year of his age.

HEDERICH, or HEDERIC, BENJAMIN, a German lexicographer, was born, in 1675, at Geithen, in Misnia; studied at Leipsic and Wittemberg; and died, in 1748, rector of the school of Grossenhayn. He compiled various lexicons, among which are a mythological and an archæological; but his best known work is the Greek Lexicon which bears his name, and which has been repeatedly reprinted.

HEDWIG, JOHN, a German botanist and physician, was born, in 1730, at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, and was of a Saxon family. He pursued his studies at Presburg, Zittau, and Leipsic; practised as a physician, first at Chemnitz, and next at Leipsic; was appointed professor of physic and botany, and superintendant of the public garden at the latter place; and died in 1799. The branch of botany to which Hedwig especially directed his attention was the mosses; and on this subject he made many important discoveries, and published some excellent works, the principal of which, in four volumes folio, is generally called his Cryptogamia.

HEGESIAS, a philosopher of the Cyrenaic school, who flourished in the third century B. C., was the founder of a new sect called the Hegesiac. He taught that it is better to die than to live; and is said to have enforced this gloomy doctrine with so much eloquence, that some of his hearers committed suicide; upon which Ptolemy

ordered his school to be closed. Hegesias, however, does not appear to have acted upon his own system.

HEINECCIUS, or HEINECKE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, an eminent German jurist, was born, in 1681, at Eisenberg; and died, in 1741, professor of law at Halle. His works on civil law are numerous, and justly esteemed for their erudition and their style.

HEINECKEN, CHARLES HENRY, was born, in 1706, at Lubeck, and began his political career as confidential secretary to count de Bruhl, the elector of Saxony; and his talents and probity soon induced the elector to ennoble him, and appoint him privy counsellor of Saxony and Poland. He died in 1792. Heinecken was a lover and patron of the arts. The splendid collection of engravings from pictures in the Dresden Gallery was executed at his expense; and he wrote various works, among which are, A General Idea of a complete Collection of Prints; and A Dictionary of Artists of whom we have Prints.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1721, at Lubeck; and died, in 1725, at the age of four years and four months. So astonishing is the story told of this mental phenomenon that, were it not supported by powerful evidence, it might well be treated as a romance. He could talk at ten months old, at twelve could recite the leading facts in the Pentateuch, and at thirteen had acquired the rudiments of ancient history, geography, anatomy, and the use of maps; and knew eight thousand Latin words. At two years and a half he could answer any question in geography and history, and before his decease he had added to his acquisitions divinity, ecclesiastical history, and many other branches of knowledge; and spoke German, Latin, French and Low Dutch. In his fourth year he harrangued the king of Denmark, to whom he was presented. On his deathbed he displayed the utmost firmness, and endeavoured to console his afflicted parents.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, a poet and classical critic, was born, in 1580, at Ghent, and studied at Franeker, whence he removed to Leyden, where Joseph Scaliger was his tutor. At the latter university he was subsequently chosen professor of history, secretary, and librarian. The Swedish monarch and the Venetian republic conferred on him honorary titles, and Urban the Eighth made liberal offers, but in vain, to induce him to settle at Rome. Heinsius commented on and edited various classical authors, and wrote poems in Greek, Latin, and Dutch.

HEINSIUS, NICHOLAS, son of the foregoing, and his rival in every branch of learning, was born, in 1620, at Leyden; travelled in England, France, and Italy; was invited to Stockholm by Christina of Sweden, and was subsequently twice appointed resident there by the States of Holland; was made secretary to the city of Amsterdam in 1656, but resigned in 1658; was sent as envoy extraordinary to Russia in 1667; and died in 1681. His Latin poetry, which is remarkable for its elegance and purity, gained for him the appellation of the Swan of Holland. He edited editions, with notes, of Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, and Valerius Flaccus.

HEINSIUS, ANTHONY, an eminent Dutch statesman, was born about 1641, and died at the Hague in 1720. For forty years he filled the high station of grand pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself by his prudence, firmness, probity, and disinterestedness. He possessed the entire confidence of William III., Marlborough, and Eugene; and was one of the most enlightened and strenuous supporters of that system by which the pride of Louis XIV. was at length humbled.

HEISTER, LAURENCE, an eminent anatomist, surgeon, and physician, was born, in 1683, at Frankfort on the Maine; studied anatomy under Ruysch; acquired much experience as surgeon and physician general to the Dutch forces; and died, in 1758, professor of medicine, surgery, and botany, in the university of Helmstadt. His Compendium of Anatomy, and Institutes of Surgery, were exceedingly popular. Heister was no contemptible botanist, and was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Linnæan system.

HELIODORUS, a native of Emessa, in Phœnicia, who flourished in the fourth century, is the author of a romance called The Æthiopics, or the Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea; the first work of the kind. He was afterwards bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly. An apocryphal story is on record, that a synod having given him the alternative of burning his juvenile work, or resigning his bishopric, he preferred doing the latter.

HELIOGABALUS, a Roman emperor, derived his name from his having been priest of the sun at Emessa. He was the son of Varius Marcellus. The soldiery raised him to the throne, in 218, when he was at most seventeen years of age, and he began his reign with the most hypocritical profession of moderation and virtue. He soon, however, revelled in all those follies and vices which most disgrace human nature. After he had reigned nearly four years, he was put to death by the Prætorian guards, his body was dragged through the streets and thrown into the Tyber, and his memory was declared infamous.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a celebrated chemist, was born, in 1577, at

Brussels, and was of a noble family. He studied at Louvain, made an exceedingly rapid progress, and engaged in an extensive course of reading. Having taken his medical degree, he travelled for ten years, and during his travels obtained some knowledge of practical chemistry. In 1609 he married a woman of fortune, and settled at Vilvorden, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and for thirty years carried on his chemical experiments with indefatigable spirit. He died in 1644. In the works of Van Helmont there is undoubtedly much crude and visionary speculation, but there is also much that is worthy of notice. He pointed out many of the absurdities of the Galenical system, and contributed largely to its overthrow; and he made several chemical discoveries. The word gas was first used by Van Helmont.

HELOISE, whom her unfortunate passion for Abelard has rendered famous, was born about 1101 or 1102, and was the niece of Fulbert, canon of Paris. In her earliest youth she manifested an ardent love of learning; and she soon acquired a knowledge of philosophy, and of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. After her separation from her husband (see ABELARD), she took the veil, became prioress of the convent of Argenteuil, and, eventually, abbess of the Paraclete. She died in 1164.

HELVETIUS, ADRIAN, a physician, was born, about 1661, in Holland, and settled at Paris. There he discovered the medical virtues of ipecacuanha in dysenteric cases, and having cured the dauphin with it, he received a reward of a thousand louis, and various appointments. He died in 1727. His son, JOHN CLAUDE ADRIAN, was a physician of great skill and learning.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIAN, son of John Claude Adrian, was born, in 1715, at Paris; was educated at the college of Louis the Great; manifested early talents; and soon became intimate with most of the literary characters of the age. For some years he was one of the farmers general, and he made a noble use of the immense income which he drew from this source. He resigned this advantageous pursuit, however, and retired to his estate, in order to devote himself to literature. In 1758 he gave to the world his work On the Mind. It was immediately assailed by the clergy, the Sorbonne, and the parliament; it was condemned to the flames; and the author was obliged to sign a recantation, and give up a place which he held at court. That, in a moral point of view, many of his doctrines lead to dangerous consequences, must not be denied; but there is, perhaps, no want of charity in believing that his dislike of despotism, and not his defective morality, was his inexpiable crime in the eyes of his enemies. In 1764 and 1765 he visited England and Prussia, and was flatteringly received. The rest of his life was spent on his estate, in literary occupation, and in the practice of benevolence. He died 1771. He left a posthumous work, On Man, his Intellectual Faculties, and his Education. He is also the author of Happiness, a poem, in six cantos.

HELVICUS, CHRISTOPHER, a chronologist, was born, in 1581, near Frankfort; studied at Marpurg; was made professor of theology at Giessen; and died in 1617. Among his works are, A New System of Chronology; a Synopsis of Universal History; and a Chronological Dissertation on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel.

HENAULT, CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS, generally known as President Henault, from his having been president of the Parliament of Paris, was born in the French capital, in 1685; studied under the fathers of the Oratory; and had the advantage of receiving the lessons and the advice of Masillon. He was appointed superintendent of the queen's household, and, with a noble spirit, he made over one half of the salary to the widow of his predecessor. Henault was a favourite at court, and was in habits of friendship with many of the most celebrated writers of that period. He died in 1770. He wrote an excellent Chronological Abridgement of the History of France; seven plays; and many elegant verses. A Critical History of the Establishment of the Franks in Gaul is attributed to him, but on doubtful authority.

HENLEY, JOHN, familiarly known as Orator Henley, was born, in 1692, at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, after having been a master of a free school, a curate, and a preacher at a chapel he opened an anomalous kind of place which he called an oratory, first in Newport Market, and next in Clare Market, where he delivered theological and miscellaneous lectures, and made himself a mark for the shafts of satire by his eccentric conduct. He died in 1756. Among his works are, the Hyp Doctor; and a translation of Pliny's Epistles. Henley was a man of parts, but he wofully misused his talents.

HENRION DE PANSEY, PETER PAUL NICHOLAS, an eminent French magistrate and legal writer, was born, in 1742, at Treveraye, in Lorraine, and died, first president of the council of cassation, in 1829. Among his works are, Feudal Dissertations; Dumoulin's Treatise on Fiefs analysed and compared with other Feudists; a treatise On the Judicial Authority in France; and a treatise On the National

Assemblies of France since the Establishment of the monarchy

HENRY IV., King of France, surnamed the Great, son of Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, was born, in 1553, at Pau, the capital of Bearn, and was early tempered to encounter difficulties, by being brought up in a simple and hardy manner. After having been initiated in the profession of arms under Condé and Coligni, and been present at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, he went to the court of France, and, in 1572, was married to Margaret of Valois, the sister of Charles IX. From the execrable massacre of St. Bartholomew he escaped only by a temporary renunciation of the protestant faith. Escaping from Paris, he put himself at the head of the Huguenot party, and supported its cause with equal talent and bravery. In 1589 he succeeded to the throne of France; but for four years he had to contend for his crown against the furious efforts of the League and Spain; nor did he secure the possession of it till, in 1593, he consented to embrace the catholic religion. In 1595 he issued the celebrated edict of Nantz. After a glorious reign of twenty-one years, he was assassinated, May 14, 1610, by a fanatic, named Ravaillac. Henry was brave, frank, liberal, and sincerely desirous to promote the happiness of his people; but his virtues were shaded by some weaknesses, among which must be numbered prodigality, a propensity to gaming, and a persevering indulgence in illicit amours.

HENRY THE MINSTREL, or BLIND HARRY (so called because he was blind from his birth), a Scottish poet, of the fifteenth century, was a wandering minstrel, and is supposed to have belonged to some monastic order. His Actis and Deidis of ye Illuster and Vailzeand Campion Syr William Wallace, is believed to have been composed about 1440, and possesses considerable merit. He was the first Scottish poet who employed the heroic couplet.

HENRY, MATTHEW, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born, in 1663, at Broad Oak, in Flintshire, and was educated by his father, a highly estimable divine. In 1686, he became pastor of a congregation at Chester, with which he remained till 1702, when he removed to Hackney. His assiduity in performing the duties of his function impaired his constitution, and he died, much regretted, in 1714. He wrote several religious pieces; but his great work is an Exposition of the Bible, in five volumes folio; which retains, and deserves, all its pristine popularity.

HENRY, ROBERT, an historian, was born, in 1718, at St. Ninian's, near Stirling; was educated at Edinburgh; and, after having filled some less important preferments, became minister of the new Gray Friars Church, in the Scotch capital, whence he exchanged to the old church, and, in 1774, was chosen moderator of the general assembly. He died in 1790. Dr. Henry was thirty years employed on his History of England, a valuable work, which, though its success was retarded by the malignant efforts of his enemies, rose at length into public favour, added more than £.3000 to his fortune, and obtained for him, from the crown, a pension of £.100 per annum.

HENRY, PATRICK, an American orator and statesman, was born in Virginia in 1736, and after receiving a common school education, and spending some time in trade and agriculture, commenced the practice of the law, after only six weeks of preparatory study. After several years of poverty, with the incumbrance of a family, he first rose to distinction in managing the popular cause in the controversy between the legislature and the clergy, touching the stipend which was claimed by the latter. In 1765 he was elected a member of the house of burgesses, with express reference to an opposition to the British stamp act. In this assembly he obtained the honour of being the first to commence the opposition to the measures of the British government, which terminated in the revolution. He was one of the delegates sent by Virginia to the first general congress of the colonies, in 1774, and in that body distinguished himself by his boldness and eloquence. In 1776 he was appointed the first governor of the commonwealth, and to this office was repeatedly reelected. In 1786 he was appointed by the legislature one of the deputies to the convention held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution. In 1788 he was a member of the convention, which met in Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States, and exerted himself strenuously against its adoption. In 1794 he retired from the bar, and died in 1799. Without extensive information upon legal or political topics, he was a natural orator of the highest order, possessing great powers of imagination, sarcasm and humour, united with great force and energy of manner, and a deep knowledge of human nature.

HERACLITUS, a philosopher, born at Ephesus, flourished about 504 B. C., and was taught the Pythagorean system by Hippasus and Xenophanes. Refusing the supreme magistracy, which was offered to him by his fellow citizens, he retired to a mountainous retreat, where he lived upon the spontaneous produce of the earth. He died of dropsy, at the age of sixty. His melancholy disposition probably gave rise to the tale that he continually wept the follies of mankind, whence he was called the Crying Philosopher. He was also de-

nominated the Obscure Philosopher, from his having written on his doctrines a treatise in an enigmatical style, that it might not be read by the vulgar.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew d', a learned orientalist, was born, in 1625, at Paris; travelled twice into Italy, in search of eastern manuscripts, and to converse with persons from the East; was appointed regius professor of Syriac in the French capital; and died in 1695, as much regretted for his virtues as admired for his learning. His Oriental Library merits the praise bestowed on it by Gibbon, of being "an agreeable miscellany, which must gratify every taste."

HERBERT, of Cherbury, Edward, lord, was born, in 1581, at Montgomery Castle; was sent at the early age of twelve years to University College, Oxford; was made a knight of the Bath soon after the accession of James I.; travelled on the continent in 1608, and attracted much attention by his manners and accomplishments; served in the Netherlands in 1610 and 1614, and displayed consummate bravery; was twice sent ambassador to France, where he distinguished himself by resenting the insolence of the worthless favourite de Luynes; was made an Irish peer, in 1625, and, soon after, an English baron; espoused the parliamentary cause during the civil wars; and died in 1648. Herbert was one of the most chivalrous characters of his time, with considerable talents, and some vanity. He was a deist, and was one of the first who reduced deism into a system. His principles are expounded in his works De Veritate, and De Religione Laici. Lord Herbert also wrote his own Memoirs; a Life of Henry VIII.; and a treatise on the Religion of the Heathens.

HERBERT, George, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1593, at Montgomery Castle; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was for eight years orator of the university; and, in 1630, became rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1632. Herbert was a man of such exemplary piety and benevolence that his brother says, "where he lived beneficed, he was little less than sainted." He wrote The Priest to the Temple—a manual of clerical duties; and a volume of sacred poems, with the title of The Temple.

HERBERT, Sir Thomas, the son of an alderman, was born at York; and, after having been educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he travelled for four years in Asia and Africa. In 1634, he published A Relation of his Travels. During the civil war he took the side of the parliament; but, being appointed to attend upon Charles in his captivity, he became warmly attached to him. Herbert was made a baronet at the Restoration, and he died in 1682. Besides his travels he wrote Threnodia Carolina; and assisted Dugdale in the third volume of the Monasticon.

HERDER, John Godfrey, a German philosopher and writer, was born, in 1744, of poor parents, at Mohrungen, in Prussia; was educated for the church, became court preacher, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice president of the consistory to the duke of Saxe Weimar; and died, beloved and venerated by all who knew him, in 1803. At the moment when he expired he was writing a hymn to the Deity, and the pen was found on the unfinished line. "In many respects," says Degerando, "Herder is the Fenelon of Germany, and of the reformed religion." His works, philological, philosophical, and poetical, form twenty-eight volumes octavo.

HERMELIN, Samuel Gustavus, baron, a Swedish mineralogist, was born, in 1744, at Stockholm. After having travelled extensively, and paid particular attention to the statistics and geology of the countries which he visited, he settled in his native land, and for more than fifty years held the most eminent situations in the management of the Swedish mines He died in 1820. Hermelin wrote various works relative to the mineralogy, metallurgy, and resources of Sweden; and it was he who projected the Swedish Atlas, and at whose expense a considerable part of it was executed.

HERMOGENES, a rhetorician, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, flourished about the year 180, and is celebrated for the meteoric brilliancy and rapid extinction of his talents. At the age of fifteen he was famous for his power of extempore speaking; at seventeen he published his rhetoric; and, soon after, various treatises on oratory, which ranked him high among writers upon that subject; but in his twenty-fifth year he wholly lost his memory, and sank into stupidity; nor, though he lived to a great age, did he ever recover his intellectual faculties.

HERO, the Elder, a celebrated mechanician, was born, about 120 B. C., at Alexandria; was a pupil of Ctesibius; and possessed an extensive knowledge of mechanics and geometry. He invented water-clocks, automatons, and other curious machines. Some fragments of his writings on mechanics are extant.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, believed to have been a native of Alexandria, held various honourable offices at Rome, and flourished in the second and third centuries after Christ. He wrote a History of Rome, in eight books, from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the accession of

Gordian III. Isaac Cassaubon, La Mothe-Vayer, Gibbon, and others have borne testimony to its general merit.

HERODOTUS, the oldest of the Greek historians whose works are extant, and whom Cicero called the Father of History, was born 484 B. C., at Halicarnassus, in Caria. When his country was tyranized over by Lygdamis, Herodotus abandoned it, and travelled over Greece, Egypt, and Italy. Returning to his native place, he assisted in overthrowing the tyranny; but, instead of gratifying the people by this conduct, he is said to have incurred their resentment. In his thirty-ninth year he recited his History, with universal applause, at the Olympic games. He is believed to have died at Thurium, in Italy, at an advanced age. A Life of Homer is erroneously ascribed to him.

HERON, Robert, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland, and educated for the church, was for some time assistant preacher to Dr. Blair, at Edinburgh. Lured to London by promises of patronage from the booksellers, he was indefatigable with his pen. He contributed to many periodicals; was, for a time, editor of the British Press, the Globe, the British Neptune, and other papers; translated many foreign productions; wrote several original works; and closed his career by dying, pennyless, in the Fever Institution at Pancras, April 13, 1807. Among his labours are, A Tour in Scotland, two vols.; A History of Scotland, six vols.; A System of Chemistry; and the Comforts of Human Life.

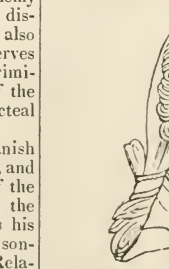
HEROPHILUS, a celebrated physician, a native of Chalcedon, was a disciple of Praxagoras, and lived under Ptolemy Soter. He was one of the first who dissected human bodies. Herophilus also marked the distinction between the nerves and the tendons and ligaments; discriminated the variations in the state of the pulse; and partly discovered the lacteal absorbents.

HERRERA, Ferdinand, a Spanish poet, was born at Seville, about 1516, and died about 1595. He was the first of the four poets of his country to whom the epithet divine was applied. Besides his Poems, in one volume, consisting of sonnets, songs, elegies, &c. he wrote a Relation of the War of Cyprus; and a General History of Spain; the last of which is unfortunately lost.

HERRERA, Anthony, a celebrated Spanish historian, whose real name was TORDESILLAS, but who took that of his mother, was born in 1559; was appointed chief historiographer, and, subsequently, secretary of state, by Philip II.; and died in 1625. He wrote several histories; but his great work is, The Genera History of the Deeds of the Castilians in the Isles and on the Continent of the Ocean Sea, four volumes folio. Herrera is prolix, and fond of the marvellous, but is candid, impartial, and full of research.

HERRICK, Robert, a poet, was born, in 1591, in London, was educated at St. John's College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; was expelled from his living of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, during the civil wars, but recovered it at the restoration; and died soon after that event. His Hesperides (which were reprinted a few years since), contain many poems of exquisite beauty. "He has passages (as Campbell no less elegantly than truly remarks) where the thoughts seem to dance into numbers from his very heart, and where he frolics like a being made up of melody and pleasure."

HERRING, Thomas, an eminent prelate, was born, in 1693, at Walsoken, in Norfolk, of which his father was rector; studied at Jesus and Bennet Colleges, Cambridge; and, after having possessed various livings, was raised, in 1737, to the see of Bangor, whence, in 1743, he was translated to York. After the defeat of the king's troops at Preston Pans, in 1745, the archbishop exerted himself in his diocese with so much patriotism and zeal that he repressed the disaffected, inspirited the desponding, and procured, at a county meeting, a subscription of £.40,000, towards the defence of the country. In 1747 he was removed to the see of Canterbury; and he died at Croydon, in 1756. Herring was a man of learning, piety, and tolerant principles. His Sermons and Letters were published after his death.



HERSCHEL, Sir William, one of the greatest astronomers of modern times, was born in 1738. He was the son of a musician, who brought him up to his own profession; and young Herschel was successively a player in the band of a Hanoverian regiment, and of the Durham militia and organist at Halifax, and at the Octagon chapel at Bath. The study of astronomy was one of the occupations of his leisure hours, and finding the purchase of a pow-

erful telescope too expensive, he tried to construct one for himself, and was successful. He subsequently made others of enormous magnitude. Relinquishing the profession of music, he gave himself up to astronomical inquiries, and, on the 13th of March, 1781, was so fortunate as to discover a new planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus. Thenceforth, patronised by George the Third, and assisted by his sister Caroline, he continued his labours assiduously. In 1816 he received the Guelphic order of knighthood; and he died August 23, 1822. Among the discoveries made by Herschel are the lunar volcanos, the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn, the six satellites of the Georgian planet, and the nature of the various nebulæ. Herschel wrote many papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and drew up a Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsteed's Observations; and a Catalogue of Five Thousand new Nebulæ.

HERTZBERG, Ewald Frederic, count, a Prussian statesman and political writer, was born, in 1725, at Lottin, in Pomerania; was gradually advanced by the great Frederic till he became prime minister; was for a while in favour with Frederic William II., but lost that sovereign's countenance by his honourable frankness; and died in 1795. Hertzberg was an honest and an enlightened statesman. Besides his Political Works, which form three volumes, he wrote several Dissertations which were read to the Academy of Berlin.

HERVEY, John, lord, was born, in 1696; received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge; filled various state offices, among which was that of lord privy seal; and died in 1743. Pope has unjustly satirized him under the names of Lord Fanny and Sporus; for Hervey was, in fact, a man of courage and talent; of the latter quality his lordship gave sufficient proof by a severe retaliatory Epistle. He wrote some fugitive poems and political pieces.

HERVEY, James, a pious and amiable divine, was born, in 1713–14, at Hardingstone, near Northampton; was educated at Northampton Grammar School, and Lincoln College, Oxford; and, after having officiated at Dunmoor and Biddeford, he succeeded his father, as rector of Weston Favell and Collingtree. He died, in 1758, universally regretted for his virtues and the sweetness of his disposition. Of his works, which form six volumes octavo, the most popular are his Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections in a Flower Garden. The morality is excellent, some passages are striking, but the style is meretriciously florid.

HESIOD, a Greek poet, of whom little that is certain is known. It is doubtful whether he was born at Cuma, in Ætolia, or Ascra, in Bœotia; and whether he was a contemporary or predecessor of Homer. From himself we learn that he had kept sheep on Mount Helicon, and that he had been defrauded by his brother. He is said to have been drowned on a false accusation of having aided in a rape. He is the author of Works and Days; Theogony; and the Shield of Hercules; but his title to the last two has been questioned.

HESYCHIUS, a lexicographer, appears to have been a native of Alexandria; but whether he existed in the fourth or the sixth century is doubtful. He compiled a Lexicon, which is considered as one of the most valuable treasures of the Greek language.

HEVELIUS, John, an eminent astronomer, was born, in 1611, at Dantzic; and died in 1688. He was a most persevering and accurate observer of the starry bodies. The libration of the moon was first noticed by him; he discovered several fixed stars, and formed some new constellations. Among his works are Selenographia; Cometographia; Machina Cœlestis; and Prodromus Astronomiæ.

HEWES, Joseph, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in New-Jersey in the year 1730. At the age of thirty he removed to North Carolina, and was a delegate from this province to the Continental Congress. He died in November, 1779. He was a man of integrity, firmness and ardent patriotism.

HEWSON, William, a celebrated anatomist, was born, in 1739, at Hexham, in Northumberland; was pupil and subsequently assistant to John and William Hunter; began a course of lectures, on his own account, in 1772; and died in 1774, of a wound received in dissecting. Hewson discovered the lymphatic system in birds and fishes, for which discovery he received the Copleyan medal. He wrote Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood; and a Treatise on the Lymphatic System.

HEYLIN, Peter, a divine, was born, in 1600, at Burford, in Oxfordshire; was educated at Hart Hall and Magdalen College, Oxford; obtained various livings and clerical offices through the patronage of Laud, from which he was expelled by the republicans; was the editor of the Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist paper; recovered his preferments at the restoration; and died in 1662. Among his works are, Lives of Laud, and of Charles I.; Histories of the Presbyterians, and of the Reformation of the Church of England; and A Help to English History.

HEYNE, Christian Gottlob, a

learned German, was born, in 1729, at Chemnitz, of poor parents; and, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, became, by dint of astonishing exertions, one of the most eminent scholars of the age. In 1763, he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Gottingen, in which university he remained till his decease, in July, 1812. Among his works are editions of Homer, Pindar, Epictetus, Diodorus Siculus, Virgil, and Tibullus; and a variety on pieces, which have been collected in six volumes octavo, with the title of Opuscula Academica.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, an early English poet, was born at North Mims, in Hertfordshire; was educated at Oxford; was in great favour with Henry VIII. and Mary; and died, in 1565, at Mechlin, in Brabant. His companionable qualities, and his musical skill, rendered his society much in request. Among his works are, six plays; several hundred epigrams; and The Spider and Fly, a parable.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an actor and writer, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and is supposed to have been a native of Lincolnshire. His fertility was astonishing; for he tells us that he "had either an entire hand, or at least a main finger," in two hundred and twenty plays, of which only twenty-three are extant. Writing so much, it is wonderful that he wrote so well. "He is," says Charles Lamb, "a sort of *prose* Shakspeare; his scenes are to the full as natural and affecting." Heywood did not confine himself to the drama; he wrote various works, among which are, The Hierarchy of Angels; A Life of Queen Elizabeth; and a General History of Women.

HICKES, GEORGE, a theologian and philologist, was born, in 1642, at Newsham, in Yorkshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; rose in the church till he obtained, in 1683, the deanery of Worcester; was disappointed of the bishopric of Bristol by the death of Charles II.; refused to take the oaths to William III.; and was an active enemy of the government; and died in 1715. His theological and controversial works are numerous, but are forgotten, and his name is preserved by the proofs which he has given of his Saxon scholarship, in his valuable Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Thesaurus, two volumes folio; and his Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo Saxonicæ.

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, Don MICHAEL, one of the first assertors of Mexican liberty, was rector of Dolores, in the province of Guanaxuato, and was a man of education and talents, who possessed great influence with the natives. In conjunction with several others, he formed a plan for throwing off the Spanish yoke. It was betrayed to the viceroy, and Hidalgo was driven to the necessity of taking the field prematurely. The insurrection began on the night of the tenth of September, 1810. At first he obtained great success; but at length, the archbishop of Mexico having excommunicated him and his followers, superstition thinned his ranks, and he sustained three severe defeats. He ultimately fell into the hands of the Spaniards, and was executed in July, 1811.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, an anatomist and physician, was born, in 1613, at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire; was educated at Oxford; practised at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire; and died in 1684. He wrote a History of Generation; a Treatise on Hysteria and Hypochondriasis; and The Anatomy of the Human Body. The cavity called the antrum Highmorianum, in the superior maxilla, takes its name from him.

HILL, AARON, was born, in 1685, in Westminster, and was educated at the school of that city. In his fifteenth year, being left fatherless, he boldly travelled to Constantinople to visit Lord Paget, the British ambassador, who was a relation By his lordship he was sent to travel in the Levant. His subsequent life was an active one. At one period he was manager of Drury Lane Theatre. Literary pursuits occupied much of his time. But a considerable portion of his existence was spent in trying to carry into effect various schemes, among which were the extracting of oil from beech mast, the formation of a colony in Georgia, and procuring timber from the Highlands. He died in 1750. Hill was a noble spirited and benevolent man, and his poetical talents were far above contempt. His dramatic works form two volumes, and his poems and miscellaneous pieces, not including his epic of Gideon, have been collected in four volumes.

HILL, Sir JOHN, a multifarious writer, the son of a clergyman, was born, about 1716, at Peterborough; was brought up as an apothecary; tried the stage; then became an author; next practised as a physician, and invented several quack medicines, which proved very lucrative; and died in 1775. Hill was, undoubtedly, a man of talent, but was so marvellously rapid a writer, that his productions were necessarily superficial and incorrect. With the wits of the age he was continually at war. His numerous works have passed into oblivion, with the exception of those on scientific subjects, among which are Essays on Natural History and Philosophy; and his System of Botany, in twenty-six folio volumes.

HILLEL, the Elder, surnamed Hassaken, a descendant of the house of David, was born, 112 B. C., at Babylon; became

president of the Sanhedrim, at Jerusalem; and died at the age of a hundred and twenty. The Jewish writers unanimously consider him as the most learned in their laws and traditions of all the ancient doctors. He was one of the compilers of the Talmud.

HIPPARCHUS, the greatest of ancient astronomers, was a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia, and settled at Rhodes. No particulars of his life are known, but he appears to have flourished about a century and a half before the christian era. He was the first who numbered and catalogued the stars; he discovered the precession of the equinoxes; determined the revolutions and mean motions of the planets; invented the stereographical mode of projection, and various new instruments, and conferred other benefits on astronomical science. His Commentary on the Phenomena of Aratus is extant.

HIPPOCRATES, the most eminent of ancient physicians, who is considered as the father of medical science, was born, about 460 B. C. in the island of Cos; is said to have been the eighteenth lineal descendant of Æsculapius; and studied medicine under Herodicus, and philosophy and eloquence under Gorgias. Little certain is known of his life, except that he spent much of it in travelling. He is believed to have died at Larissa, in Thessaly, at a very advanced age. Of his works several are extant.

HIPPOCRATES of Chios, a celebrated geometrician, lived in the fifth century B. C. He is principally known by his discovery of the quadrature of the lunula, which bears his name, and which led him to expect that he should accomplish the squaring of the circle.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, an eminent prelate, was born, in 1676, at Westerham, in Kent; was educated partly by his father, and partly at Catherine Hall, Cambridge; was for some years lecturer of St. Mildred's; and, in 1704, was made rector of St. Peter le Poor, Broad Street. He soon distinguished himself as a champion of freedom, in his controversy with Calamy and Atterbury; and the commons addressed the queen to promote him, but, as may be supposed, no favour was dispensed to him by a Tory government. The accession of George I., however, brightened his prospects. In 1715 he was raised to the see of Bangor; whence he was translated to Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, in 1720, 1723, and 1734. He died in 1761. It was in 1717 that he preached the celebrated sermon which drove the high church party almost to madness, and gave rise to the Bangorian controversy. His works form three folio volumes.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, eldest son of the foregoing, was born in 1706; was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge; settled in London as a physician; acquired extensive practice, and became physician to the king and the prince of Wales; and died in 1757. Besides various medical productions, Dr. Hoadley wrote the lively comedy of The Suspicious Husband, which still retains its place on the stage. He also gave Hogarth some assistance in the Analysis of Beauty.

HOBART, John Henry, was born in Philadelphia on the fourteenth of September 1775. He was educated at the College in Princeton, New Jersey, and was noted in early life for his industry and proficiency in his studies. On leaving this institution he was engaged a short time in mercantile pursuits, was subsequently a tutor at Nasssau Hall, and after two years service in this capacity he determined upon the study of theology. In 1798 he was admitted into orders, and was first settled in the two churches at Perkiomen, near Philadelphia, but soon after accepted a call to Christ Church, New Brunswick. In about a year he removed from this place to become an assistant minister of the largest spiritual cure in the country, comprising three associated congregations in the city of New York. In 1811 he was elected assistant Bishop, and in 1816 became diocesan of New York, and in performing the severe duties of the office, his labours were indefatigable. From 1818 to 1823 he was employed in editing the American edition of Mant and D'Ogly's Bible, with notes. In September, 1823, the state of his health required a visit to Europe, where he remained about two years. He died in 1830. He was incessantly active in performing his religious offices, and made several valuable compilations for the use of the church.

HOBBES, Thomas, a celebrated philosopher, was born, in 1588, at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to Lord Hardwick, who was subsequently earl of Devonshire; and, after their return from travelling, he resided in the family for many years, during which period he translated Thucydides, and made a Latin version of some of lord Bacon's works. In 1640 he retired to Paris, to avoid being involved in the contest which was about to take place in his country. It was during this voluntary exile that he produced his celebrated works, De Cive; Human Nature; De Corpore Politico; and the still more famous and obnoxious Leviathan. About 1652 he returned to England, and in 1654 published A Letter on Liberty and Necessity, which led to a controversy with Bishop Bramhall. He now again resided in the Devonshire family, and continued to do so for the remainder of his days Charles II. gave him a pen-

sion of £.100 a year. Among his later works are, Decameron Physiologicum; A Dialogue between a Philosopher and a Student of the Common Law; Behemoth, or a History of the Civil Wars; and translations of the Iliad and Odyssey. He died in 1679. The charge of atheism, which has been urged against him, is undoubtedly groundless; but it seems to require no small share of hardihood to maintain, that his doctrines, religious and political, do not lead to consequences of the most pernicious nature.

HOCHE, LAZARUS, an eminent French general, was born, in 1768, at Montreuil, near Versailles, and began life in the humble capacity of a stable boy. In 1785 he entered the army; and, having passed with applause through the intermediate gradations of rank, he was raised, in 1793, to the command of the army of the Moselle, and, shortly after, to that of the Rhine. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the republican army in Vendee. In this important and difficult station, which required civil as well as military talents, he acquitted himself admirably; and succeeded in defeating the emigrants at Quiberon, and in inducing the royalists to yield obedience to the government. After having been sent, in the winter of 1796, on an abortive expedition to Ireland, he was appointed to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and had already gained considerable advantages when his career was stopped by the armistice between Prince Charles and Bonaparte. He died September 15, 1797.

HOFER, ANDREW, a Tyrolian, celebrated for his patriotism, was born, in 1765, at Passeyer, in the Tyrol, and was a rich innkeeper and corn merchant in that town. In 1809, he was placed at their head by the Tyrolese, who had thrown off the yoke of Bavaria, and he justified their choice. After making a glorious struggle, however, and obtaining many splendid victories, the Tyrolese were subjugated, and Hofer was tried and shot, at Mantua, in February, 1810.

HOFFMANN, MAURICE, an anatomist, botanist, and physician, was born, in 1621, at Furstenwalde, in Brandenburg; studied at Cologne, Altorf, and Padua; settled at Altorf, and held the anatomical, botanical, and physical professorships; and died in 1698. His principal works are botanical. The pancreatic duct was discovered by Hoffman while dissecting a turkey.

HOFFMANN, FREDERIC, an eminent physician, was born, in 1660, at Halle, in Saxony; studied there, and at Jena; became widely celebrated for his medical skill; and physician to several German princes, among whom was the king of Prussia; was a member of many scientific bodies; published numerous professional works; and died in 1742. Among his principal productions are, his Medicina Rationalis Systematica; and Medicina Consultatoria.

HOFFMANN, CHRISTOPHER LEWIS, a physician, was born, in 1721, at Rheda, in Westphalia; was successively physician to the bishop of Munster, and the electors of Cologne and Mentz; and died in 1807. He endeavoured to found a new school of medicine, by combining the humoral and nervous pathology; assuming the sensibility and irritability of the solids as the basis of his system, and the corruption of the humours as the principle of irritation. He published A Treatise on the Small Pox; The Magnetiser; and other works.

HOFFMAN, HENRY, a French dramatic writer and critic, was born, in 1760, at Nancy, and settled at Paris in 1785, in which year he published a volume of poems. He subsequently wrote various operas and dramatic pieces, among which are, Euphrosine and Coradin; the Castle of Montenero; the Secret; the Fruitless Stratagem; and the Romance of an Hour. For the last thirty years of his life he was distinguished as an acute and impartial critic. He died in April, 1828.

HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German author, was a man of varied talents; being at once a poet, romance writer, artist, and musician. He was bred to the law, and at different times held subordinate employments in the magistracy; but was generally obliged to depend upon his pen or his pencil for subsistence. His life was often rendered miserable by hypochondriacal affections, and he died of tabes dorsalis, at Berlin, in June, 1822. His works, among which are The Devil's Elixir; The Entail; The Adversary; and Night Pieces, after the manner of Callot, display a singularly wild and powerful imagination. Hoffmann wrote his own Memoirs.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, one of the most original of painters, was born, in 1697, in London, and from his childhood was fond of drawing. He served his ap-

prenticeship to a silver plate engraver, and, when out of his time, began to work as a copper plate engraver for the booksellers. He soon aspired to become a painter, and one of his first efforts in the art appears to have been a series of pictures, from which he engraved plates for Hudibras. It was to portraits, however, that, at the outset, he looked for the means of subsistence, and he was not unsuccessful. In 1730, he married, without her father's consent, the daughter of Sir James Thornhill; and it was not till 1733, when Hogarth produced The Harlot's Progress, that Sir James was reconciled to the match. The artist at once became popular, and he sustained his popularity by a fertile succession of admirable pictures in the same spirit, and engravings from them, which are so well known as to render it unnecessary to enumerate them. He also tried his powers in what is considered as a nobler branch of art, but he was not fortunate. His Paul before Felix, Danae, The Pool of Bethesda, and Sigismunda weeping over the Heart of Guiscardo, are failures. In 1753, with some assistance from Dr. Hoadley, he produced his ingenious work The Analysis of Beauty; and, in 1757, he became serjeant painter to the king. His last days were embittered by a virulent contest with Wilkes and Churchill, in which their pens proved an overmatch even for the pencil of Hogarth. He died in 1764.

HOLBACH, Paul Thierry, baron de, a German writer, was born, in 1723, at Heidesheim, in the Palatinate, and was educated at Paris, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He was a man of great and varied talents, generous, and kind hearted. With mineralogy he was particularly conversant. It was at his suppers that the philosophers of that period met, for the purpose, as some have asserted, of concerting measures to undermine religion, and subvert all established government. He died in 1789. His works, original and translated, but chiefly the latter, are numerous, and were all published anonymously.

HOLBEIN, Hans, or John, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1498, at Basil, and was instructed in painting by his father, whom he soon surpassed. At the request of Erasmus, he visited London, where he was liberally patronised by, and in high favour with, Henry VIII. He died of the plague, at London, in 1554. He excelled both in portrait and historical painting. He also engraved in wood. Among his most celebrated works are, The Dance of Death; The Sacrifice of Abraham; The Village Dance; Riches; and Poverty. Holbein is said to have painted with his left hand.

HOLBERG, Ludwig, or Louis, baron de, a Danish writer, was born, in 1685, of parents in humble life, at Bergen, in Norway; had to struggle with great difficulties in acquiring learning; travelled in England, Holland, France, and Italy; and, after his return to his native country, raised himself to fame, fortune, and rank, by his literary talents. Holberg was, in fact, the founder of the drama, and, in a great measure, of literature itself, in Denmark. He died in 1754. Among his works are, comedies; Peter Pors, an epicomic poem; Poems; The Subterraneous Travels of Nicholas Klimm; A History of Denmark; an Universal History; and Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men; and of Illustrious Women.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, a fertile writer in various departments of literature, was the son of a shoemaker, and was born, in 1744, in Orange Court, Leicester Fields. He was, successively, a jockey, a shoemaker, and an actor, and finally directed his talents to literary pursuits. It was as a dramatist that he first essayed his powers; and, between 1778 and 1806 he produced more than thirty pieces, several of which were successful, and some still retain possession of the stage, among which is The Road to Ruin. Holcroft was the dramatist who introduced melo dramas on the English stage. Having rendered himself obnoxious as a strenuous reformer, Holcroft was accused of high treason in 1794. He surrendered himself, but was not brought to trial. He died in 1809. Among his productions are A Tour in Germany and France; the novels of Alwyn; Anna St. Ives; Hugh Trevor; and Bryan Perdue; and numerous translations from the German and French.

HOLINSHED, or HOLINGSHED, Ralph, an English chronicler, descended from a respectable Cheshire family, is said to have been steward to Mr. Burdett, of Bromcote, in Warwickshire, and to have died about 1582. His Chronicle first appeared in 1577; a second edition was published ten years later. Though it bears only the name of Holinshed, several persons contributed to it. In the second and third editions the privy council suppressed many passages which were disagreeable to Elizabeth and her ministers.

HOLLAND, Philemon, who gained the appellation of Translator General of the age, was born, about 1561, at Chelmsford, in Essex; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; became head master of the Free School at Coventry; and, late in life, practised physic at Cambridge. He died, in 1636, with his sight and faculties unimpaired. Among his labours are, translations of Camden's Britannia; Plutarch's Morals; Ammianus; the Cyropæ

dia; Pliny's Natural History; Livy; and Suetonius; the last of which gave occasion to a well known quibbling epigram.

HOLLAR, Wenceslaus, an engraver, was born, in 1607, at Prague, in Bohemia. He was brought to England, in 1636, by the earl of Arundel, on his return from the embassy to Vienna; and, in 1640, he was appointed drawing master to the prince of Wales and the duke of York. The prospects of Hollar, however, were utterly destroyed by the civil war, and he was imprisoned; but he contrived to escape to Antwerp. In 1652, he returned to England, and remained there till his decease, in 1677. Though he was so much employed that he is said to have executed two thousand four hundred plates, he died so poor that an execution for debt was in his house at the moment of his death.

HOLLEY, Horace, a celebrated pulpit orator, was born in Connecticut in 1781, and was graduated at Yale College in 1799. On leaving this institution he began the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for divinity, and in 1805 was ordained to the pastoral charge of Greenfield Hill, Conn. In 1809 he was installed over the society in Hollis street, Boston, where he remained for ten years, when he accepted an invitation to become president of Transylvania university in Kentucky. In this situation he continued till 1827, when he died on his passage from New Orleans to New York. His sermons were generally extemporaneous, and were distinguished for power and eloquence.

HOLLIS, Thomas, a munificent benefactor of Harvard College, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1659, and died in 1731. He founded the professorship of theology and mathematics in that institution, and presented it with many books, and a philosophical apparatus.

HOLLIS, Thomas, an English gentleman, born in London in 1720, was in his principles a dissenter and a warm advocate for the liberty of the subject. To spread his principles more widely he published at his own expense new editions of Toland's Life of Milton, and of Algernon Sydney's discourses on government. He was a man of large fortune, and devoted above half of it to charitable purposes. He presented to the library of Harvard College, works to the value of 1400 pounds sterling. He died in 1774.

HOLT, Sir John, an eminent lawyer and judge, was born, in 1642, at Thame, in Oxfordshire; studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and Gray's Inn; was dismissed from the recordership of the city for opposing the tyrannical measures of James II.; sat in the convention parliament, and was one of the managers of the conferences for the commons; was appointed, in 1689, lord chief justice of the King's Bench; refused the chancellorship on the decease of Lord Somers; and died in 1709 Holt exercised his high judicial authority in a manner which has rendered his memory an object of respect. His firmness and integrity were immovable, and he was vigilant in checking every attempted encroachment upon the liberties of the people.

HOLTY, Louis Henry Christopher, a German poet, was born, in 1748, at Mariensee, in the electorate of Hanover; and died, at Gottingen, of consumption, in 1776. Holty was of an amiable but pensive disposition. His poems possess great beauty, and many of them have become popular. He translated from the English, The Connoisseur, Hurd's Dialogues, and a part of Lord Shaftesbury's works.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, was born in 1728 in the County of Essex, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1746. He pursued the study of medicine and in 1749 began to practice his profession in Salem. He was the first president of the medical society of Massachusetts, and was always considered a learned physician and skilful surgeon. He lived to be over one hundred years of age, and died in 1829. He published various scientific disquisitions.

HOMBERG, William, a physician and chemist, the son of a Saxon gentleman, was born, in 1652, at Batavia, in Java; studied the law at Jena, Leipsic, and Magdeburg, and was admitted to the bar, but ultimately adopted the medical profession; practised successfully as a physician at Rome and Paris; and died in the latter city in 1715. Homberg was well versed in natural philosophy, chemistry, history, and languages. Among his inventions and discoveries are a new air pump, the pyrophorus which bears his name, and the method of rendering luminous the Bolognian stone.

HOME, John, a Scotch divine, dramatist, and historian, was born, in 1724, near Ancram, in Roxburghshire, and was educated for the church. In 1745, however, he served as a volunteer against the insurgents, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He afterwards obtained the living of Athelstaneford, but, in consequence of his having written the tragedy of Douglas, such a cry was raised against him by his fanatical brethren, that, in 1757, he resigned the clerical character. Through the interest of Lord Bute, he was indemnified by a pension, and by employments under government. He died September 4, 1808. Besides Douglas, he wrote the tragedies of Agis, The Siege of Aquileia, The Fatal Discovery, Alonzo, and Alfred, none of which were suc-

cessful; and a History of the Rebellion in 1745

HOMER. Respecting the life of this greatest of poets we must be content to remain in ignorance, no memorials of it having been preserved; for the biography of him, which is ascribed to Herodotus, is undoubtedly fabulous. Some, rather too sceptically, have been disposed to deny even his existence. The time in which he flourished has been variously stated, but is generally supposed to have been between 880 and 950 B C. Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, and Athens, contended for the honour of his birth: the probability is, that he was an Asiatic Greek.

HONORIUS, Flavius, emperor of the West, the son of Theodosius, was born, at Constantinople, in 384; succeeded to the western empire in 395; fixed his residence at Ravenna, and died there, of a dropsy, in his thirty-ninth year, after a disturbed and inglorious reign.

HOOD, Samuel, viscount, son of the vicar of Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was born at that place in 1724, and went into the naval service at the age of sixteen. By his bravery in the capture of a fifty gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post captain. In 1780 he was made rear-admiral, and foiled the French in their attempt upon St. Kitts, and, in 1782, he bore a conspicuous part in the victory of the twelfth of April, over de Grasse. An Irish peerage was the reward of his exertions. He sat in parliament for Westminster, but vacated his seat, in 1788, on becoming a lord of the admiralty. In 1793 he was sent to the Mediterranean, as commander-in-chief, and remained there till 1796, during which period he took possession of Toulon, and reduced Corsica. On his return home, he received the title of viscount, and the governorship of Greenwich Hospital. He died January 27 1816.

HOOKE, Robert, an eminent mathematician, son of the minister of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, was born at that place, in 1635, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. Almost in his childhood he displayed an extraordinary talent for mechanics and for drawing. He was, successively, assistant to Boyle, curator of experiments for the Royal Society, professor of mechanics to that body, and Gresham professor of geometry. In 1666, he offered to the mayor and aldermen a plan for rebuilding the city. It was not adopted, but it caused him to obtain the lucrative appointment of one of the city surveyors. He died in 1702. He is the author of Micrographia; A Theory of the Variation of the Compass; A Description of Helioscopes; and many other works; and his scientific and mechanical inventions and discoveries were numerous and valuable. Hooke was engaged in frequent disputes with his fellow philosophers; and made a fruitless attempt to snatch from Newton the honour of having been the first to make known the force and action of gravity.

HOOKE, Nathaniel, an historian, of whom little is known. He was a Roman Catholic; attended Pope on his deathbed; and received £.5000 from the duchess of Marlborough for assisting her in the Memoirs of her Life. He died in 1763. He wrote a Roman History, in four volumes quarto; and Observations on the Roman Senate; and translated Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus.

HOOKER, Richard, an eminent divine, was born, in 1553, at Heavitree, near Exeter; and, under the patronage of Bishop Jewel, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his piety and exemplary conduct. An unhappy marriage, which he contracted before he was thirty, with a scold who had neither beauty, money, nor manners, lost him his college fellowship, and was a fertile source of annoyance to him. In 1585, he was made master of the Temple; but, weary of disputes with the afternoon lecturer, a violent presbyterian, and longing for rural retirement, he relinquished this preferment, and obtained the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, in Kent, at which he resided till his decease, in 1600. His great work is the treatise on Ecclesiastical Polity; of which Pope Clement VIII. said, "there are in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning."

HOOLE, John, a poet, the son of a watchmaker, was born, in 1717, in Moor Fields; held, for forty-four years, a situation in the India House; and died in 1803. He wrote the tragedies of Cyrus, Timanthies, and Cleonice; and translated Ariosto's Orlando; Tasso's Jerusalem and Rinaldo; and eighteen of Metastasio's dramas. He also ventured to cut down The Orlando into twenty-four books, and

rearrange the parts. His translations have lost the popularity which they once possessed.

HOOPER, JOHN, a native of Somersetshire, born in 1495; was educated at Merton College, Oxford; and, having embraced the reformed faith, was made bishop of Gloucester and Worcester by Edward VI. In the reign of the sanguinary Mary he was brought to the stake. He firmly refused the offered pardon, and though, the wood being green, he suffered for nearly an hour the severest torments, his lower parts being consumed, and one of his hands dropping off before he expired, he manifested unshaken fortitude. He died in 1555. Hooper wrote some sermons and controversial pieces.

HOOPER, WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born, in Boston in 1742, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1760. He engaged in the study of the law, and removing to North Carolina commenced the practice of his profession in that province. In 1774 he was elected a delegate to the general Congress which met at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was a third time delegate to Congress, but in the following year was obliged to resign his seat in consequence of the embarrassment of his private affairs. He died in 1790.

HOPE, THOMAS, a man of fortune and talent, was a nephew of the rich Amsterdam merchant of the same name. His first works, Household Furniture and Internal Decorations; the Costumes of the Ancients; and Designs of Modern Costumes; though they fully established his character as a man of taste, had no claim to be considered as the offspring of genius. But, in 1819, his Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek, at once gave him a high rank among modern writers. It was published anonymously, and was generally ascribed to Lord Byron. Hope was a liberal promoter of the arts, and is said to have been an early and efficient patron of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor. He died in January, 1831.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, an American author, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Philadelphia in 1737. He was graduated at the college in his native town, and pursued the profession of the law. In 1766 he visited England where he resided more than two years, and on his return married and settled in the state of New-Jersey. He entered with much zeal into the public measures of the patriotic party, and in 1776 was elected a delegate to Congress. In 1779 he was appointed judge of the admiralty court of Pennsylvania and for ten years continued to discharge with fidelity the duties of this office. In 1790 he passed to the bench of the district court and died suddenly in the midst of his usefulness in 1791. Mr Hopkinson possessed talents of a quick and versatile character, excelling in music and poetry, and having some knowledge of painting. In humorous poetry and satire he was quite successful, and his well known ballad of the Battle of the Kegs obtained great popularity. A collection of his miscellaneous works in three volumes 8vo. was published in 1792.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, a physician and author, was born in Connecticut, in 1750, and was educated to the profession of medicine. He was one of the founders of the medical society of his native state As a literary man, he was associated with Dwight, Barlow, Humphreys, and Trumbull, and was concerned in the production of The Echo, Political Green House, the Anarchiad, and other popular satires of the day. Of the poetry exclusively written by Dr. Hopkins, the best pieces are the Hypocrite's Hope, and an Elegy on the Victim of a Cancer Quack.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, a divine and founder of the sect called Hopkinsians, was born in Connecticut in 1721, and educated at Yale College In 1743 he was settled at a place now called Great Barrington, in Massachusetts, and continued there till 1769; when he removed to Newport, Rhode Island. He died in 1803. He published numerous Sermons, a Treatise on the Millenium, and a sketch of his own life. His theological learning was extensive, and he was a profound metaphysician.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Providence, in 1707, and after receiving a school education turned his attention to agriculture. In 1751 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island, and in 1756 was elected governor of that state. In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to the general congress at Philadelphia and was reelected to that body in 1775 and 1776. In 1776 he was a delegate to Congress for the last time, though for several subsequent years he was a member of the general assembly of his native state. He died in 1785. Although his early education was very limited, Mr. Hopkins acquired by his own efforts extensive information. He wrote a pamphlet on the Rights of the Colonies, was a member of the American philosophical society, and for many years chancellor of the College of Rhode Island.

HOPPNER, JOHN, an English artist, of German descent, was born in 1759, and died in 1810. He excelled as a portrait painter, especially in females and children; but, though he confined himself to the more lucrative branch of his art, he had also

considerable talents for landscape. Hoppner could wield the pen as well as the pencil. He published a volume of Oriental Tales, which are versified with spirit and elegance.

HORACE, or HORATIUS, QUINTUS FLACCUS, one of the most eminent of the Roman poets, was born, 65 B. C., at Venusium; received a good education; fought under Brutus at Philippi, on which occasion he threw away his shield and fled; and was reduced to indigence by the confiscation of his estate. Mecænas, however, to whom he was introduced by Virgil, obtained for him the restoration of his property, and brought him into favour with Augustus. Horace died 8 years B. C.

HORNE, GEORGE, a pious and learned prelate, was born, in 1730, at Otham, in Kent, and was educated at Maidstone Grammar School, and at University College, Oxford. He took orders in 1753, and his graceful elocution and excellent style rendered him a popular preacher. He was successively president of Magdalen College, chaplain to the king, vice-chancellor of the university, and dean of Canterbury. In 1790 he was raised to the see of Norwich, which, however, he held less than two years: he dying in January, 1792. In early life he was a strenuous Hutchinsonian, and attacked the system of Newton with a violence which he subsequently regretted. Of his numerous works the principal is, A Commentary on the Book of Psalms, on the composition of which he bestowed nearly twenty years.

HORNEMANN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a German traveller, was born, in 1772, at Hildesheim, and was originally a clergyman in Hanover. In 1797 he was employed by the African Association, in London, to explore the interior of Africa. After having visited the Oasis of the temple of Ammon, he penetrated to Morzouk, and thence proceeded to Tripoli. In 1800 he set out with the intention of penetrating into central Africa, and is supposed to have perished in that inhospitable region. The Journal of his Travels has been published.

HORROX, JEREMIAH, an astronomer, was born, about 1619, at Toxteth, near Liverpool; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and died prematurely, to the great loss of science, in 1640-1. Horrox was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the solar disk; and he formed a theory of lunar motion, which Newton did not disdain to adopt. He is the author of Venus in Sole visu; and of astronomical papers, which were published by Dr. Wallis, under the title of Opera Posthuma.

HORSLEY, JOHN, an antiquary, a native of Northumberland, took his degree of M. A. in Scotland; became a dissenting minister at Morpeth; and died in 1731. He is the author of a valuable work, intitled Britannia Romana.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, a celebrated prelate and mathematician, was born in 1733; was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and became curate to his father. After having held the livings of Albury, Newington, Thorley, and South Weald, the archdeaconry of St. Albans, and prebends of St. Paul's and of Gloucester, he was raised, in 1788, to the see of St. David's, whence, in 1793, he was removed to Rochester, and, in 1802, to St. Asaph. For a part of this preferment he was indebted to his controversy with Dr. Priestley, on the subject of the divinity of Christ; his tracts relating to which he collected and published in an 8vo volume. While he was thus rising in the church, he was not neglectful of science. In 1769 he printed an edition of Apollonius, and in 1775 an edition of Newton's works, in five 4to volumes. From 1773 till the election of Sir Joseph Banks, he was secretary of the Royal Society; when, deeming the dignity of the society lessened by the choice of a man who was ignorant of the higher sciences he resigned his office. Bishop Horsley died at Brighton in 1806. He was eloquent, profoundly learned, and performed all his episcopal duties in an admirable manner. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced many

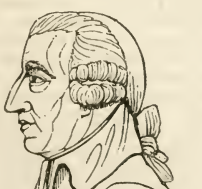
others, biblical, theological, classical, and scientific.

HOUBRAKEN, JACOB, an eminent engraver, the son of Arnold Houbraken, a painter and engraver, was born, in 1698, at Dort, in Holland; and died, in 1790, at Amsterdam. He executed more than six hundred portraits; many of which were for Birch's Lives of Illustrious Men. He also engraved a few historical pieces.

HOUDON, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Versailles in 1746; studied at Rome, where he produced excellent statues of St. John and St. Bruno; became celebrated on his return to France, especially for his female figures; was chosen by the American government to execute the statue of Franklin, and died, in 1828, a member of the Institute, and a knight of the Legion of Honour.

HOUEL, JOHN, a French painter and engraver, was born, at Rouen, in 1735; studied painting under Descamps and Casanova, and engraving under Le More; and died in 1813. He is the author, as well as artist, of Picturesque Travels in Sicily, Malta, and Lipari, four folio volumes, with 264 plates; and also of a Natural History, with 18 plates, of the two elephants in the Paris Museum.

HOUGH, JOHN, a native of Middlesex, was born in 1651; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; and obtained a prebend of Worcester, and the rectory of Ternsford, in Bedfordshire. In 1687 he immortalized himself by the noble stand which, on being elected president of Magdalen College, he made against James II. who wished to intrude upon the college a popish president. After the Revolution he was made bishop of Oxford, whence he was translated to Litchfield, and thence to Worcester. The archbishopric of Canterbury he declined. He died in 1743, honoured for his patriotism, piety, munificence, and hospitality.



HOWARD, JOHN, was born, in 1726, at Hackney, and was bound apprentice to a grocer by his guardians; but, being possessed of a fortune, he purchased his indentures, and made two tours on the continent; one of them for the purpose of viewing the ruins of Lisbon. Having lost his first wife, who was much older than himself, and whom he married out of gratitude for her attention during sickness, he made a second choice in 1758. For several years he resided on his estate at Cardington, near Bedford, occupied in educating his son, and in executing plans to render comfortable the situation of his tenants and labourers. He had already obtained experimentally some knowledge of a prison, having been captured on his return to Lisbon, and confined in France; but his appointment, in 1773, to the office of high sheriff of Bedford, induced him to look more narrowly into the subject, with the hope of ameliorating the condition of the captive. Here, then, commenced that philanthropical career which closed but with his life. Not only were all the prisons of his own country repeatedly visited, but, in several journeys, he examined minutely those of the continent, "to remember (as Mr. Burke beautifully expresses it) the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." His glorious course was terminated, by fever, at Cherson, in Russia, January 20, 1790. He wrote The State of the Prisons in England and Wales; and an Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe.

HOWARD, JOHN EAGER, an officer of the army of the American revolution, was born in Baltimore in 1752. After serving in the rank of captain, in 1779, he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and distinguished himself by his valour and activity during the war. At the battle of Cowpens, Col. Howard, at one time, had in his hands the swords of seven officers who had surrendered to him personally. He was also present at the battles of Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth, Camden and Hobbicks hill. On the disbanding of the army he retired to his patrimonial estates, near Baltimore, and was subsequently governor of Maryland, and member of the senate of the United States. He died in 1827. General Greene said of him, that as a patriot and soldier, he deserved a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes.

HOWE, RICHARD, earl, a distinguished admiral, the second son of Viscount Howe, was born in 1725, and was educated at Eton till he was fourteen, when he was placed in the naval service. In 1745 he was made a post captain for gallantly defeating two French ships bearing succours to the Pretender. During the seven years' war, he captured the Alcide, destroyed the ships and magazines at St. Malo, took Cherbourg, and ruined the bason there, and had a considerable part

in the victory over Conflans. Between the close of that war and the beginning of the contest with America, he held the offices of a lord of the admiralty and treasurer of the navy, and rose to be vice-admiral of the blue. The relieving of Gibraltar was the most striking of his services during the American war. In 1788 he was created an English earl. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of the channel fleet, and on the 1st of June, 1794, he crowned his exploits by a decisive victory over the French fleet. His death took place in 1799

HUDSON, Henry, an adventurous navigator, of whose early history nothing is known. In 1607, 8, 9, and 10, he made four voyages to find, by north-east or north-west, a passage to China. In the second voyage he discovered the river, and in the fourth the bay, which bears his name. The last voyage was fatal to him. His crew mutinied, and turned him and eight others adrift in a small boat, in which they are supposed to have perished.

HUERTA, Vincent Garcia de la, a Spanish poet, was born, in 1729, at Zafra, in Estremadura, and died in 1747. Huerta was the head of the Antigallican literary party, and contributed greatly to turn public attention to ancient native writers. He published Poems; and edited The Spanish Theatre; the fifteenth volume of which contains his own tragedies.

HUET, Peter Daniel, a French prelate, of profound erudition, was born, in 1630, at Caen, and studied in the Jesuits' College of that city. He accompanied Bochart to Sweden, and was vainly solicited to settle there by Queen Christina. In 1670 he was appointed sub-preceptor to the dauphin; and, soon after, became a member of the French Academy. In 1689 he was made bishop of Avranches, but he resigned the see in 1699, and spent the rest of his days in retirement and study. He died in 1721. His works are numerous: among them are, Demonstratio Evangelica; De Interpretatione; History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients; and On the Origin of Romances.

HUGHES, John, a poet and dramatist, was born, in 1677, at Marlborough; was privately educated in London; obtained a place in the ordnance office; and died, in 1719-20, much respected and beloved for his integrity and his amiable disposition. He wrote various poems, of much merit, and The Siege of Damascus, a tragedy; contributed to the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and edited an edition of Spenser.—His younger brother, Jabez, was also a man of poetical talent.

HUME, David, an historian and philosopher, was born, in 1711, at Edinburgh. After having made a brief attempt to reconcile himself to mercantile labour, he relinquished it, and, determining to give

himself up to literary pursuits, he went to France, to study in retirement. In 1737 he came to London, and published, in the following year, without success, his Treatise on Human Nature; which he afterwards recast, with the title of An Inquiry concerning Human Understanding. In 1742 and 1752 appeared his Essays; Political Discourses; and Inquiry concerning the Principals of Morals. In the interval between the publication of these works, he accompanied, in 1747, General Sinclair on an embassy to Vienna and Turin, and in 1752 was appointed librarian to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh. In 1754 he brought out the first volume of his History of England, which was so coldly received that all his equanimity was required to support his disappointment. He persisted, however, and his work gradually gained ground. It was completed in 1761. The sum which he was paid for the copyright, together with a pension from government, made him completely independent. After having attended the British ambassador to Paris, and been left charge d'affaires in that capital, and after having, from 1767 to 1769, been under secretary of state, Hume settled at Edinburgh, where he died in 1776. His Correspondence with Madame de Boufflers was published a few years ago. On the metaphysics of Hume it is unnecessary to enlarge. Innumerable pens have been drawn in the hope of showing the fallaciousness and the danger of them. His History, which has long been popular, charms by the ease and spirit of its style, and its philosophical tone; but it is often exceedingly unfaithful, and betrays somewhat more than a leaning towards principles which are abhorrent to every friend of freedom.

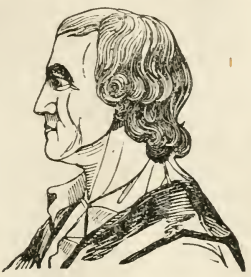
HUMPHREYS, David, minister of the United States to the court of Spain, was born in Connecticut in 1753, and received his education at Yale College. Soon after the commencement of the revolutionary war, he entered the army, and was successively an aid to Parsons, Putnam,

Greene, and Washington. He left the army with the rank of colonel. In 1784 he was appointed secretary of legation to Paris, and was subsequently ambassador to the court of Lisbon, and in 1797 minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. While in the military service, he published a poem addressed to the American armies, and after the war another on the Happiness and Glory of America. In 1789 he published a life of General Putnam, and while in Europe a number of miscellaneous poems. He died in 1818.

HUNIADES, John Corvinus, a celebrated general, was born in the beginning of the fifteenth century. His father was a Wallachian, and his mother a Greek, of imperial descent. After having tried his valour in the Italian wars, he distinguished himself in the Hungarian service, and was made vaivode of Transylvania. On the fall of Ladislas, at Varna, Huniades was appointed regent; and for sixteen years he rendered himself so formidable to the Ottomans, that they surnamed him the Devil. His last exploit was the successful defence of Belgrade, in 1456; shortly after which he died.

HUNTER, William, an anatomist and physician, was born, in 1718, in Lanarkshire; studied at Glasgow; and, after having resided for some time with Dr. Cullen, went to London in 1741, and became dissecting assistant to Dr. James Douglas, and tutor to his son. In 1746 he commenced a series of lectures on anatomy and surgery. He soon rose into extensive practice in surgery and midwifery; but eventually he confined himself to the latter branch of his profession. In 1764 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. Dr. Hunter was a fellow of the Royal Society, the College of Physicians, the Medical Society, and other learned bodies; and contributed various papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1783. The valuable museum which he formed is now in the university of Glasgow. His great work is, The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus.

HUNTER, John, younger brother of the foregoing, was born at Long Calderwood, in Scotland, in 1728, and was at first placed with a brother-in-law, who was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. At the age of twenty, however, he joined his brother in London, and, in a few months, attained such a knowledge of anatomy as to be capable of demonstrating to the pupils in the dissecting room. In 1755 his brother admitted him to partnership in his lectures, and in 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's Hospital. His health being impaired by intense study, he went abroad, in 1760, as staff surgeon, and served at Belleisle and in Portugal. After his return he rose into high surgica reputation, and was appointed surgeon to



St. George's Hospital, surgeon extraordinary to the king, inspector general of hospitals, and surgeon general. He died, of angina pectoris, in 1793. He was a member of the Royal Society, in the Transactions of which body many of his valuable physiological and other discoveries are recorded. He wrote a Treatise on the Natural History of the Teeth; Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Economy; a Treatise on the Blood; and other works. His anatomical museum was purchased for the use of the public, and given to the College of Surgeons.

HUNTER, Anne, the wife of John Hunter, was a sister of Sir Everard Home. She was born in 1742, and died in 1821. She is the author of Poems; and of Sports of the Genii. Many of her lyrical poems possess great beauty, and some of them were set to music by Haydn. Her virtues were equal to her talents.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in 1732, in Connecticut, settled in early life at Norwich as a lawyer, and soon rose to popularity and eminence. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to congress, and in 1779 was chosen president of that venerable body. In 1784 he was appointed lieutenant governor of his native state and advanced to the seat of chief judge. He was chosen chief magistrate in 1786, and in 1796 he died.

HURD, Richard, an eminent prelate and writer, the son of a farmer, was born, in 1720, at Congreve, in Staffordshire; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and, after having been rector of Hureaston, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and archdeacon of Gloucester, was raised, in 1767, to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, and, soon after, was appointed preceptor to the prince of Wales and duke of York. In 1781 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1783 he declined the see of Canterbury. He died in 1808. Among his works are, Sermons; Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry;

Dialogues; and Letters on Chivalry and Romance. He was the bosom friend of Warburton; and his friendship for that eminent man (which has been censured as of somewhat too subservient a nature) led him to attack Dr. Jortin in a pamphlet. He also wrote a biographical sketch of Warburton, edited an edition of his writings, and published a volume of his Correspondence.

HURDIS, JAMES, a poet, was born, in 1763, at Bishopstone, in Sussex, of which parish he subsequently became the minister; was educated at St. Mary Hall and Magdalen College, Oxford; was appointed poetry professor in 1793; and died in 1801. He wrote The Village Curate; Adriano; The Favourite Village; and other poems; Sir Thomas More, a tragedy; Dissertations on Psalm and Prophecy; and some works of minor importance. Hurdis is of the school of Cowper, and is no unworthy disciple of his great master.

HUSKISSON, Right Hon. WILLIAM, a statesman, was born about 1769. His mother was a sister of the physician to the British embassy at Paris, and he is said to have been apprenticed to a surgeon in the French capital. He was recommended by Lord Gower to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, and became private secretary to the latter. He sat in parliament, successively, for Morpeth, Liskeard, Chicester and Liverpool. After having held various subordinate offices, he was made secretary to the treasury, on Mr. Pitt's return to power. He was afterwards president of the board of trade, and, under the ministry of his friend, Mr. Canning, was appointed secretary of state for the colonial department. He was, however, dismissed by the duke of Wellington. He died, September 15, 1830, in consequence of one of his legs being crushed by the wheels of a locomotive steam engine, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. He was a fluent speaker, and a man of great financial and political knowledge. He wrote The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined.

HUSS, JOHN, a reformer, was born, about 1376, at Hussienitz, in Bohemia; was educated at the university of Prague, of which he became rector; adopted the principles of Wickliffe, and propagated them with great zeal and eloquence; and, in violation of the emperor's safe conduct, and in contempt of humanity, was burnt by the council of Constance in 1416. His Bohemian disciples, who bore the name of Hussites, avenged his death by a long and bloody war against the emperor Sigismund.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, a philosopher and writer, was born, in 1694, in the north of Ireland; studied at the university of Glasgow; and, after having for many years kept an academy at Dublin, was invited, in 1729, to Glasgow, to fill the chair of professor of philosophy; a situation which he held till his decease in 1747. He is the author of An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue; A Treatise on the Passions; and A System of Moral Philosophy. Hutcheson is an elegant writer; his metaphysics are of the school of Shaftesbury.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, was born in New Jersey, and entered the army in the western states as an ensign. In 1779 he was in England and was imprisoned some time on suspicion of holding a correspondence with Franklin in France. He was nominated geographer-general to the United States, and died at Pittsburg in 1789. He published an Historical Sketch of the Expedition of Bouquet against the Indians of Ohio, in 1764; a Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Carolina, with maps (London, 1778); a Historical Account of Louisiana, &c. 1784.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, was born, in 1674, at Spennythorn, in Lincolnshire; was for many years steward to the duke of Somerset, and afterwards his riding purveyor; and died in 1737. Hutchinson was a violent opponent of Newton's theory of gravitation, and laboured to establish a system of philosophy of his own, which he expounded in his Moses's Principia, and several other works, to the extent of twelve volumes. His system blends considerable ingenuity and learning with a much larger portion of absurdity.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, a governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1711, and was graduated at Harvard College. He was for a while occupied with commercial pursuits, but soon engaged in the study of law and politics and was sent agent to Great Britain. On his return he was elected a representative, and after a few years was chosen speaker of the house, and in 1752 judge of probate. After being a member of the council, lieutenant governor and

chief justice, in 1771 he received his commission as governor of Massachusetts. In 1774 he was removed from his office and was succeeded by general Gage. He then repaired to England, fell into disgrace, and died in retirement in 1780. He is the author of a valuable History of Massachusetts, some occasional essays, and a pamphlet on Colonial Claims. It is said that no man contributed more effectually to bring about the separation between the colonies and Great Britain than Hutchinson.

HUTCHINSON, Ann, a religious enthusiast, who occasioned dissensions in the churches of New-England, came from Lincolnshire to Boston in 1636. She was banished from the colony, and removed to a Dutch settlement in New-York, where in 1643 she was killed by the Indians.

HUTTEN, Ulric de, a German reformer, was born, in 1488, at Steckenberg, in Franconia; studied at Frankfort on the Oder; distinguished himself as a soldier in Italy and Germany; espoused the doctrines of Luther, and published many pieces in favour of the Reformation ; and died in the island of Uffnau, in the lake of Zurich, in 1523. Hutten was a brave and learned man, but exceedingly violent. He wrote several Latin works, in verse and prose.

HUTTON, James, a celebrated geologist and philosopher, was born, in 1726, at Edinburgh. Originally destined to be a lawyer, he prevailed on his friends to exchange his profession for that of a physician ; and he, in consequence, studied medicine at Edinburgh, Paris, and Leyden, at the last of which universities he took his degree in 1749. Instead, however, of beginning to practise, he went into Norfolk, to make himself conversant with agriculture, and, in 1754, settled upon a farm of his own in Berwickshire. In 1768, he went to reside at Edinburgh, and his time thenceforth, till his decease in 1797, was devoted to scientific pursuits. His principal works are, A Theory of the Earth; and An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge. Hutton is the founder of the Plutonian system of geology, so called because it considers subterraneous fire as the agent by which the upper strata of the globe were arranged in their present state.

HUTTON, Charles, an eminent mathematician, was born, in 1737, at Newcastle upon Tyne, and began life as a teacher of mathematics. His earliest scientific productions were communicated to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries, and to Martin's Magazine. In 1773 he was elected professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and this appointment he held till 1807, when ill health induced him to resign it. A pension of five hundred pounds rewarded his services. Dr. Hutton was foreign secretary to the Royal Society from 1779 till 1783, in which latter year he retired from the Society in disgust, along with several other eminent men. He died January 23, 1823. Among his works are, A Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, two vols. quarto; Elements of Conic Sections; and A Course of Mathematics. He also joined with Drs. Pearson and Shaw in abridging the Philosophical Transactions.

HUYGENS, Christian, son of the lord of Zuylichen, was born, in 1629, at the Hague; received his scientific education from his father; and studied the law at Leyden. At the age of thirteen he was no contemptible mathematician. In the course of a few years he distinguished himself by several learned works, and by inventing a pendulum, improving the air-pump, ascertaining the laws of the collision of elastic bodies, and discovering the ring and one of the satellites of Saturn. Having been invited to France by Colbert, and pensioned by the French monarch, he resided at Paris from 1666 to 1681; but, in the latter year, disgusted at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he returned to Holland. He died in 1695. His works were collected and edited by S'Gravesande.

HUYSUM, John Van, a celebrated painter, a pupil of Justus, his father, was born, in 1682, at Amsterdam; and died in 1749. In flower and fruit painting he excelled every other artist, and so greatly in request were his pictures that he obtained enormous prices for them: for one flower piece he was paid one thousand four hundred and fifty guilders, and for a fruit piece, one thousand and five. Van Huysum also painted landscapes with great spirit.

HYDE, Thomas, D. D., an eminent orientalist, was born, in 1636, at Billingsley, in Shropshire, and studied at King's College, Oxford. Before he was eighteen he assisted Walton in the Polyglott Bible. He was successively Hebrew reader, keeper of the Bodleian Library, prebendary of Salisbury, archdeacon of Gloucester, and Arabic and Hebrew professor. He died in 1703. Of his numerous learned works the principal is, A History of the Religion of the Ancient Persians.

HYDE. See Clarendon.

HYDER ALI, a celebrated Indian sovereign, was the son of a Mysorean governor of a small fortress. About 1763 he dethroned the monarch of Mysore, and assumed the sceptre with the title of regent. He made important conquests from the Mahrattas, and twice invaded the East India Company's territories, and shook the British power to its foundations. He died in 1782. Hyder was a man of superior talents, both military and civil.

I

IBRAHIM MANSOUR EFFENDI, an adventurer, whose real name was Cerfbere, was born at Strasburgh, of a Jewish family. After having served in the republican hussars, he became so violent a royalist that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, turned Mahometan, and was employed to discipline the Turkish troops. He subsequently wandered through Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; held, under the name of Medelsheim, a government office in Westphalia; fought against the Servians; was for three years engineer to Ali Pacha; recommenced his wanderings, and extended them to various parts of Asia, Africa, and America; and at last, being in a starving state, shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He wrote a Memoir of Greece and Albania during the Government of Ali Pacha.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, a native of Rhegium, was born in the sixth century B. C. He wrote seven books of Odes, of which only a few fragments are extant. He was killed in a solitary spot by robbers, whose crime is said to have been discovered in a singular manner. While dying, he saw a flight of cranes passing, and called upon them to avenge him. As the murderers were walking in Rhegium, one of them saw some cranes overhead, and said to his companions, "Here are the avengers of Ibycus." This speech excited suspicion, and the truth was wrung from the criminals by torture.

IFFLAND, Augustus William, a popular actor and dramatist, was born at Hanover in 1759, and from his childhood had a propensity to the stage, which his father vainly endeavoured to repress. In 1770 he absconded from his home, and made his appearance at the Gotha theatre. He soon rose to the first rank among German actors. As a writer he was almost equally successful. He died, in 1814, at Berlin, where he was the court theatrical manager. In 1798 he published an edition of his works, which contained forty-seven comedies and tragedies; and he subsequently wrote many others.

IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born, in 1491, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. In 1521 he was severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna. The result of his meditations on a bed of pain was, sorrow for his past debauched life, and a determination to devote himself to works of piety. He began by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; after which he studied at Alcala, Salamanca, and Paris; and began to preach and to make disciples. At first he was opposed, and even imprisoned; but at length the pope, in 1540, gave his sanction to the new order which Loyola had established, and appointed him its first general. He died in 1556, and was canonized in 1622.

IHRE, John, an erudite Swede, was born, at Upsal, in 1707; was educated at the university there; became professor of poetry, rhetoric, and politics; was ennobled, and made a knight of the Polar star; and died in 1780. He is the author of Lexicon Dialectorum; Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum; A Dissertation on Runic Antiquities; and other works.

INCHBALD, Elizabeth, a dramatist and novelist, whose maiden name was Simpson, was born, in 1756, at Stanningfield, near Bury, in Suffolk. At the age of sixteen she secretly quitted her family, being prompted by an irrepressible desire of visiting the metropolis. After escaping many dangers in her rash adventure, she married Mr. Inchbald, of Drury Lane Theatre, and was for several years upon the stage. In 1789, however, she quitted it, and thenceforth depended upon her literary labours. She died in 1821. She wrote nineteen dramas, some of which were deservedly successful; and two novels, The Simple Story, and Nature and Art, which rank among the standard works in that class of literature; and she edited The British Theatre, The Modern Theatre, and a Collection of Farces.

INGENHOUSZ, John, a physician and experimental philosopher, was born, in 1730, at Breda, in Holland; settled in London, where he was chosen a member of the Royal Society; was recommended by Sir John Pringle to inoculate the family of the empress Maria Theresa; resided for many years at Vienna, in the enjoyment of honours and fortune; and at length returned to England, where he died in 1799. He is the author of Experiments on Vegetables; Experiments in and Observations on Natural Philosophy; and other works of great merit.

IRELAND, John, was born at Trench farm, near Wem, in Shropshire; was brought up as a watchmaker; became a dealer in paintings and prints; and died, near Birmingham, in 1789. He is the author of Illustrations of Hogarth; and the Life and Letters of John Henderson.

IRELAND, Samuel, was originally a manufacturer in Spitalfields; but having a taste for the arts, and some knowledge of drawing and engraving, he became a speculator in books, prints, and works of art, and a writer of embellished tours. In

1796 his character sustained a deep injury by his giving to the world, in an expensive volume, his son's impudent forgery of what were called The Shakspeare Papers. He died in 1800. He published Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth; A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and France; Picturesque Views on the Thames —on the Medway—and on the Severn and Avon; and A History of the Inns of Court.

IRETON, HENRY, was born, in 1610, at Attenton, in Nottinghamshire; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; espoused the cause of the parliament, and commanded the left wing of its army at the battle of Naseby; married a daughter of Cromwell; sat in judgment upon Charles I.; was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; and died there in 1651.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, was born about 418 B. C. at Chalcis, in Syria, and was a disciple of Lysias and Isocrates. He established a school of eloquence at Athens, and Demosthenes was one of his pupils. Of his many orations only eleven are now extant; ten of which have been translated by Sir William Jones. He is said to have been the first who gave names to the figures of rhetoric.

ISLA, JOHN, a Spanish Jesuit, was born, in 1714, at Segovia After the expulsion of his order from Spain, he settled at Bologna, in Italy, where he died in 1783. His principal work is The Life of Friar Gerund, a pleasant satire upon monkish ignorance, and upon the prevailing faults of pulpit eloquence. He also wrote A Compendium of Spanish History, from Duchesne; Familiar Letters; The Great Day of Navarre; and Gil Blas restored to his Country.

ISOCRATES, one of the ten grea Attic orators, was born B. C. 436 at Athens, and was the son of a musical instrument maker. Prodicus, Gorgias, and Theramenes were his preceptors in eloquence. His timidity, and the weakness of his voice, prevented him from taking a part in public business; but he composed pleadings for others, and opened a school of oratory, in which he formed many illustrious speakers and statesmen Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he starved himself to death in consequence of the fatal issue of the battle of Cheronæa. Twenty-one of his harangues are extant.

ITURBIDE, AUGUSTIN, emperor of Mexico, was born, in 1784, at Valladolid, in New Spain, of a distinguished family, and entered the military service at the age of seventeen. During the first Mexican revolution, Iturbide fought against the insurgents; but in 1820 he took up arms on the side of liberty. His splendid successes were successively rewarded by the rank of generalissimo, president of the congress, and finally, in May, 1822, of emperor, with the title of Augustin the First. In 1823, however, he was deposed and banished. He returned in 1824, but was immediately arrested and was shot on the 19th of July.

IVANOF, FEODOR FEODOROVITSCH, a Russian dramatist, was born in 1777; served in the army, from which he was removed to the commissariat department; and died at Moscow in 1816. He wrote the tragedy of Martha, or the Conquest of Novogorod; and the comedies of Virtue Rewarded, The Old Family, The Newmarried Couple, and All is not Gold that glistens.

J

JACKSON, JAMES, an officer in the army of the American revolution, was born in England in 1757. In 1772 he emigrated to America and settled in Georgia He served with distinction during the war and displayed much intrepidity. On the disbanding of the army, he commenced the practice of the law, to which he had been educated, in Georgia, and soon obtained a lucrative amount of business. After having been a member of the state legislature, and successively colonel, brigadier general, and major general in the militia, he was chosen a member of Congress, and died in Washington in 1806.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a composer and author, who had also some talent for painting, was born, in 1730, at Exeter; studied music under Travers; was elected organist of Exeter Cathedral in 1777; and died in 1803, in his native city. "JACKSON'S peculiar forte," says an eminent musical critic, "existed in giving an elegant and plaintive melody to elegiac poetry. In constituting harmony, without rendering the middle part or parts destitute of melody, Jackson stands unrivalled." As an author he is above mediocrity. He wrote Thirty Letters on various subjects; The Four Ages; and a Treatise on the present State of Music.

JACOBI, JOHN GEORGE, a German poet, was born, in 1740, at Dusseldorf; studied at Gottingen; obtained, through the influence of his friend Gleim, a prebend in the chapter of St. Boniface at Halberstadt; was professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle, and, subse-

quently, of the belles lettres at Friburg, in the Brisgau; and died, in the latter city, in 1814. The style of Jacobi in verse was formed on that of the lighter French poets, and possesses much gaiety and ease. His Summer Journey and Winter Journey are a mixture of prose and verse, like the Journey by Bauchamont and La Chapelle. Besides his poems, he wrote Comedies, Romances, Fables, and Sermons.

JACQUIN, Nicholas Joseph, a celebrated botanist, was born, in 1727, at Leyden, and acquired reputation as a physician. He died in 1817. His botanical works, which are numerous, are splendidly embellished. Among them are, The Austrian Flora; The Vienna Botanical Garden; The Schoenbrunn Garden; Botanical Fragments; and Select American Plants; all in folio. Of the last of these only twelve copies were produced, its 264 plates being all drawings.

JAGO, Richard, a poet, was born, in 1715, at Beaudesert, in Warwickshire; was educated at University College, Oxford; successively obtained the livings of Harbury, Chesterton, Smittersfield, and Kimcote; and died in 1781. Jago was a friend to Shenstone. His principal poem is Edge Hill; but it is excelled by some of his smaller pieces.

JAHN, John, an eminent oriental scholar, who died in 1817, was canon of Saint Stephen's Church at Vienna, and held the professorship of biblical archæology, theology, and the eastern languages, till 1806, when he was removed from it, on the charge of heterodoxy. Among his works are, Arabic, Chaldean, Hebrew, and Aramic Grammars; Biblical Archæology; and an Introduction to the Study of the Old Testament.

JAMBLICHUS, a philosopher, who flourished about the beginning of the fourth century, and is supposed to have died about 333, was a native of Chalsis in Cœlo Syria. He was a pupil of Anatolius, and afterwards of Porphyry; and himself established a school, to which, by his knowledge, and still more by his pretension to an intercourse with the invisible beings, he attracted numerous disciples. Several of his writings are extant.

JAMES, Robert, a physician, was born, in 1703, at Kinverstone, in Staffordshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and settled in London, after having practised in several country towns. He died in 1776. He is the author of a Medical Dictionary; the Practice of Physic; and other works. He was in habits of friendship with Johnson, Cumberland, and many other eminent men.

JAMI, Abd Alrahman, a Persian poet, was born, in 1414, in Khorasan; lived in high favour at the court of sultan Abusaid and his successor; and died in 1492 Among his works, which are nearly forty in number, are the tales of Yuseph and Zuleika, and Mejnoun and Leila.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, Cornelius, famous for having, unconsciously, been the founder of a sect, and the causer of a schism in the catholic church, was born, in 1585, at Akay, near Leerdam, in Holland. He was educated at Louvain; and, after having resided for twelve years in France, and been principal of the college of St. Pulcheria, at Louvain, he was raised to the see of Ypres, by the king of Spain, for writing a severe attack upon France and the Dutch. He died, in 1638, shortly after he had taken possession of his bishopric. He left behind him a work, intitled Augustinus (published in 1640), which he was led to write by the controversy then existing between the Jesuits and Dominicians, respecting the nature and necessity of divine grace. In this work the authority of St. Augustine was brought to bear against the Jesuits. Its doctrines were condemned by a papal bull, but they were, nevertheless, espoused by great numbers; and almost interminable and furious quarrels ensued between the Jansenists and their opponents.

JARCHI, Solomon Ben Isaac, a celebrated rabbi, was born, in 1104, at Troyes, in France; travelled over a considerable part of Europe and Asia, and into Egypt; and died, at his native place, in 1180. He wrote Commentaries on various parts of the Bible, and also on the Talmud; which are so highly esteemed that he has been called the Prince of Commentators.

JAUCOURT, Louis de, was born, in 1704, at Paris; studied at Geneva and Cambridge; was a medical pupil of Boerhaave; returned to his native city in 1736; and engaged in literary pursuits; contributed an immense number of articles to the Encyclopædia; and died in 1779. He wrote a Life of Leibnitz; Inquiries into the Origin of Fountains; and other works; and bore a part in the Musæum Sebænum

JAUREGUI Y AGUILAR, John, a Spanish poet and painter, was born at Toledo, in 1566, and died in 1650. As a poet he was of the school of Garcilaso and Boscan, and laboured strenuously to reform the taste of his countrymen, which had been vitiated by Gongora. He wrote Orpheus, in five cantos; Miscellaneous Poems; and an Apology for Painting; and translated the Pharsalia, and the Aminta. As a painter he was distinguished by his management of light and shade, expression, colouring, and the tone of the flesh.

JAY, John, was born in the city of New York in 1745. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1764, and in 1768 was admitted to the bar. He soon rose to emi-

nence as a lawyer and began to take an active part in politics. In 1774 he was elected a delegate to the first congress. In May 1776 he was recalled from congress by the provincial convention, to aid in forming the government for the province, and to this it is owing that his name does not appear among the signers of the declaration of independence. Upon the organization of the State government in 1777 Mr. Jay was appointed chief justice, and held this office till 1779. In November 1778, he was again chosen a delegate to the continental congress, and three days after taking his seat was elected president of that venerable body. In September 1779, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, and he arrived at Cadiz in January of the following year. Having resigned his commission as minister in 1783, in 1784 he returned to the United States, and was placed at the head of the department for foreign affairs. In this post he remained till the adoption of the present constitution when he was appointed chief justice of the United States. In 1794 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and before his return in 1795 he had been elected governor of his native state. In 1798 he was re-elected to this office, and in 1801 went into voluntary retirement. The remainder of his life was passed in the faithful discharge of the charitable duties, and he was publicly known only by the occasional appearance of his name, or the employment of his pen, in the service of philanthropy and piety. He died in 1829. Beside a variety of state papers and political essays, Mr. Jay was the author of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 64th numbers of the Federalist.

JEBB, John, a divine and physician, was born, in 1736, in London; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; obtained considerable preferment in the church, which, however, he conscienciously resigned in 1775, because he disapproved of some of the established doctrines; studied physic, and commenced practice as a physician, in 1778; and died in 1786. Jebb was a strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty, and took a conspicuous part in many measures designed to promote it. His theological, political, and medical works form three octavo volumes.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, in 1743, and was entered a student in the college of William and Mary. On leaving this seminary, he applied himself to the study of the law, under the tuition of the celebrated George Wythe, and was called to the bar in 1766. He soon occupied a high stand in his profession, and at the early age of twenty-five entered the house of burgesses of his native state. In 1774 he published a Summary View of the Rights of British America, a bold but respectful pamphlet addressed to the king. In 1775 he was elected a member of the continental congress, and in the following year draughted the declaration of independence. Between 1777 and 1779 he was employed together with George Wythe and Edmund Pendleton on a commission for revising the laws of Virginia. In 1779 he was elected governor of Virginia, and continued in office until June 1781. In the latter year he composed his celebrated Notes on Virginia, and in 1787 published it under his own signature. In November 1783 he again took his seat in the continental congress, and in May following was appointed minister plenipotentiary, to act abroad with Adams and Franklin in the negociation of commercial treaties. In 1785 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Franklin as minister to the court of Versailles, and performed the duties of this office till 1789, when he returned to his native country and was placed by president Washington at the head of the department of state. In 1797 he became vice-president, and in 1801 president of the United States. At the expiration of eight years he again retired to private life, and took up his residence at Monticello. He still continued anxious to promote the interest of science and literature, and devoted the attention of several years to the establishment of an university in Virginia. He died on the fourth of July 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence. In stature Mr. Jefferson was six feet and two inches high. His person was erect and well formed, though spare. In his manners he was simple and unaffected, simple in his habits, and incessantly occupied with the pursuits of business or study. Four volumes of his Correspondence have been published since his decease.

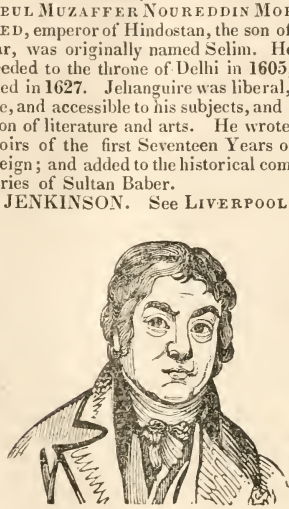
JEFFREYS, George, Baron Wem, was born, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, at Acton, in Denbighshire; studied at Westminster and the Inner Temple; and rose, through the gradations of recorder of London, a Welsh judge, and chief justice of Chester, till, in 1683, he attained the dignity of chief justice of the King's Bench, to which James II. added the title of baron. He earned his court honours by being base, slavish, sanguinary, and brutal, in an extreme degree, whenever politics were in question. On the downfal of James II. Jeffreys attempted to escape, but was detected and sent to the Tower, where he died in 1689.

JEFFRIES, John, an eminent physician, was born in Boston in 1744, was graduated at Harvard college, and immediately after entered upon his medical studies. In order to acquire a more perfect knowledge

of his profession, he visited Europe and attended to the instructions of the most distinguished lecturers. In 1769 he returned to Boston and recommenced the practice of physic, and was employed during the war as surgeon in the British army. In 1780 he went again to London and practised with great success. In the course of his philosophical experiments, he was induced to undertake two ærial voyages; the second of which was from the cliffs of Dover across the British channel into the forest of Guines in France. In 1789 he returned to Boston, and after a successful practice of 53 years died in 1819.

JEHAN GHIR, or JEHANGUIRE, Abul Muzaffer Noureddin Mohammed, emperor of Hindostan, the son of Akbar, was originally named Selim. He succeeded to the throne of Delhi in 1605, and died in 1627. Jehanguire was liberal, affable, and accessible to his subjects, and a patron of literature and arts. He wrote Memoirs of the first Seventeen Years of his Reign; and added to the historical commentaries of Sultan Baber.

JENKINSON. See Liverpool.



JENNER, Edward, the celebrated introducer of vaccine inoculation, was born, May 17, 1749, in Gloucestershire, was apprenticed to a surgeon; and subsequently settled at Berkeley, as a general medical practitioner. About 1776 his attention was turned to the cow pox, by the circumstance of his finding that those who had been affected by it had become incapable of receiving the variolous infection. Vaccination was introduced into the British capital, in 1796, by Mr. Cline, and a violent controversy was long maintained with respect to its merits. Its ultimate triumph was complete. It was extended to every part of the globe; and plaudits and honours were showered upon the discoverer from all quarters. Oxford presented him with a diploma, the Royal Society admitted him as a member, and parliament voted him £.20,000. He died January 26, 1823. Besides two works on the Cow Pox, and scattered papers and letters on the same subject, he wrote Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckoo.

JENYNS, Soame, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1704, in London; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; sat in parliament for Cambridgeshire, and subsequently for Dunwich; and for his attachment to ministers, was rewarded by being made a commissioner of the board of trade, which office he held during five and twenty years. He died in 1787. His prose works, besides some papers in the World, and some pamphlets, consist of, An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil—which was roughly handled by Johnson; View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion—which, though popular, was unsatisfactory to all parties; Disquisitions on various Subjects—which brought down on him the satirical lash of Mason.

JEROME, or HIERONYMUS, St., one of the fathers of the church, was born, between 329 and 343, at Stridon, on the Pannonian and Dacian frontier, and studied at Rome, under Donatus the grammarian and other preceptors. He was ordained presbyter in 378; became secretary to Pope Damasus; and died, in 420, superintendant of a monastery at Bethlehem. The best edition of his works is in five volumes folio.

JEROME of Prague, a native of the Bohemian capital, studied in the universities of Oxford, Paris, Prague, Heidelberg, and Cologn; joined zealously with Huss in spreading the doctrines of Wickliffe; followed him to Constance; was terrified into a momentary recantation of his principles; but resumed his courage, defended himself eloquently, and met his death at the stake, May 30, 1416, with heroical fortitude.

JERVIS. See St. Vincent.

JEUFFROY, R. V., a gem and medal engraver, was born, in 1739, at Rouen, in a very humble condition. When he was young, he, without any assistance, succeeded in imitating an engraved precious stone which had come into his hands. He went to Italy to study, and for some years resided at Rome, and worked for Pichler, who sold his productions as antiques. On his return to France, he was placed at the head of the school of gem engraving. He died in 1786.

JOAN OF ARC, generally called The Maid of Orleans, the greatest of heroines, was born, in 1410, at Domremi, in Lorraine. Her parents were poor, and her occupations were the tending of sheep and taking care of horses at a country inn. But her mind was far superior to her station, and she brooded over the sufferings of her country, and the means of relieving them, till she believed that she heard voices

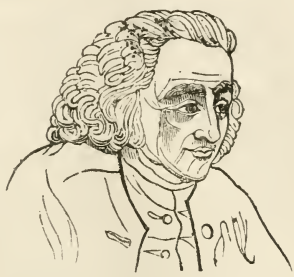
from heaven commanding her to become the deliverer of France. She was presented to

the king, and it was resolved that her services should be accepted. The idea that an agent endowed with supernatural powers had taken the field produced its natural effect in a superstitious age; it inspirited the French, it depressed the English. The first exploit of Joan was the relieving of Orleans, in May, 1428, after having defeated the besiegers. The tide of her success was rapid. City after city was reduced, the English were worsted at Patay, and, in July, 1429, the maid led her sovereign to be crowned in the cathedral of Rheims. Her mission, she declared, was now accomplished, and she wished to retire into obscurity. But her aid was too valuable to be easily relinquished, and the king at length prevailed on her to remain with the army. Joan continued to display her wonted valour till, on the 25th of May, 1431, she was taken prisoner by the Burgundians, while she was heading a sally from Compiègne. Her captors sold her to the English, who lastingly disgraced themselves by burning her at Rouen, May 31, 1431, on a charge of sorcery.

JODELLE, Stephen, a French poet, was born at Paris, in 1532, and died in indigence in 1573. Jodelle formed one of the Pleiad, as it was called, of Gallic poets. He was the first in France who composed tragedies with chorusses on the Greek model.

JOHNES, Thomas, was born, in 1748, at Ludlow, in Shropshire; studied at Eton, and Jesus College, Oxford; sat in parliament for Cardigan, and subsequently for Radnorshire; and died in 1816. He translated Froissart, Monstrelet, Joinville, Bertrand de la Brocquiere, and St. Palaye's Life of Froissart.

JOHNSON, Samuel, a divine, eminent for his fortitude, and for his numerous writings in the cause of liberty, was born, in 1649, in Staffordshire; was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and became minister of Corringham, in Essex, and chaplain to Lord William Russel. For his Julian the Apostate, published in 1682, he was fined five hundred marks. In 1685 he was treated still more severely; being sentenced to pay five hundred marks, be thrice pilloried, and be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for having written an Address to the Army. He died in 1703. His works form a folio volume.



JOHNSON, Samuel, one of the greatest literary characters of the eighteenth century, was the son of a bookseller; was born, in 1709, at Litchfield; and completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford. After having been usher at Market Bosworth school, and having married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer, and vainly endeavoured to establish an academy at Edial, he settled in the metropolis, in 1737. In the following year he published his London, a satire, which established his poetical reputation, and was praised by Pope. For some years his subsistence was chiefly derived from supplying biographical and miscellaneous articles, including the debates in parliament, to the Gentleman's Magazine. His Life of Savage appeared in 1744. From 1747 to 1755 he was engaged on his English Dictionary. In the interval, however, he gave to the world The Vanity of Human Wishes; The Rambler; and the tragedy of Irene. These labours, however, were more productive of fame than of profit. He was still obliged to toil to provide for the passing day, and thus necessity called into existence the Idler, Rasselas, and various productions of less consequence. At length, in 1762, a pension of £.300 was granted to him by the crown; and, in 1765, a large increase was made to his comforts by his becoming intimate with the family of Mr. Thrale. In the course of the last twenty years of his life he produced his political pamphlets; an edition of Shakspeare; a Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland; and the Lives of the Poets. He died December 13, 1784.

JOHNSON, Sir William, a military officer, who served with distinction in North Carolina, was born in Ireland about the year 1714. Early in life he came to

America, and settled on the Mohawk and carried on an extensive traffic with the Indians. In 1755 he commanded the provincial troops of New York in the expedition against Crown Point, and for his services received from the House of Commons the gift of £.5000, and from the king the title of baronet. He died in 1774. He was shrewd, brave and successful.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, president of King's College, New York, was a native of Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale College. He studied divinity, became an Episcopalian, and in 1722 went to England to obtain ordination. In 1754 he was chosen president of the college just established at New York, and filled the office with much credit until 1763, when he resigned and returned to Stratford to resume his pastoral duties. He died in 1772, in the 76th year of his age. He was the author of some controversial works, and of a Hebrew and an English Grammar.

JOHNSON, or JOHNSTON, CHARLES, a novel writer, was born in Ireland, in the first half of the eighteenth century, and was called to the bar, but his deafness confined him to chamber practice. In 1782 he went to Calcutta, where he became joint proprietor of a newspaper, and died about 1800. His novels, the principal of which are, Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, and its continuation, The Reverie, are spirited, and full of pungent satire, and the characters are mostly copied, and often caricatured, from real life.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sire de, seneschal of Champagne, was born about 1223. He attended Louis IX., in 1249, on the Egyptian expedition, rendered great services to that monarch, and was ever after considered by him as one of his dearest friends. In the king's second crusade, however, he declined taking a part. Joinville died about 1307. His Life of Saint Louis is one of the most delightful of ancient chronicles.

JOMELLI, NICHOLAS, a celebrated composer, was born, in 1714, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples, and was a pupil of Leo and Durante. After having resided for some years in Germany, in the service of the duke of Wirtemberg, he returned to his native country, and died at Naples, in 1774. He composed more than forty operas; oratorios; and several excellent pieces of church music; besides smaller works.

JONES, INIGO, an eminent architect, the son of a clothworker, was born about 1572, at London. Christian IV. of Denmark, made him his chief architect, and brought him to England when he visited James I. Jones now transferred his services to his natural sovereign. He was made surveyor of the board of works; and was also much employed by the nobility and gentry. Being a catholic, and favourable to the subverted government, Jones suffered considerably during the civil war. He died in 1652. Of his abilities the finest specimens are, the Banqueting House, at Whitehall; St. Paul's Covent Garden; and Wilton House in Wiltshire. He sometimes sinned against good taste by blending the Grecian and the Gothic styles.

JONES, WILLIAM, a divine, who was a strenuous champion of the Hutchinsonian philosophy, was born, in 1726, at Lowick, in Northamptonshire; was educated at the Charter House, and at University College, Oxford; and died in 1800, perpetual curate of Nayland, and rector of Paston and Hollingbourne. His theological and philosophical works form twelve octavo volumes. Among them are, The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity; Physiological Disquisitions; and Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Scriptures.

JONES, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent poet, scholar, and lawyer, the son of an excellent mathematician, was born, in 1746, in London; was educated, and greatly distinguished himself, at Harrow, and at University College, Oxford; and, in 1765, became tutor to Lord Althorpe, now Earl Spencer, with whom he travelled on the continent. In 1770, he was admitted of the Inner Temple; in 1776 he was made a commissioner of bankrupt; in 1783 he was knighted, and appointed judge of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal. One of his early acts in India was the establishment, at Calcutta, of an institution on the plan of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the first president. Another was, to take vigorous measures for procuring a digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws. He died, at Calcutta, in 1794. His poems, translations, philological essays, and other works, form twelve volumes. In his command of languages he had few rivals; he being more or less acquainted with no fewer than twenty-eight. His poems are always elegant, often animated, and their versification is mellifluous. His learning was extensive; his legal knowledge was profound; and he was an enlightened and zealous champion of constitutional principles.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, a native of Scotland, was born, in 1747, at Selkirk, and settled in America when young. He distinguished himself by his bravery in the American service, during the contest with the mother country, particularly in a desperate action with the Serapis frigate, which he captured. He died in Paris in 1792, and was buried at the expense of the national convention. Jones was not

only a man of signal courage, but also of great talent, and keen sagacity, wrote poetry, and in France aspired to be a man of fashion. His memorials and correspondence are quite voluminous.

JONES, JOHN, an American physician, was born on Long Island in 1729. After receiving a school education, he commenced the study of medicine and visited Europe to improve his professional knowledge. Returning to America he settled in New York, and in 1775 published his Plain Remarks upon Wounds and Fractures. He was the intimate friend of Franklin, and attended him in his last illness; he was also for some time the family physician of president Washington. He died in 1791.

JONSON, BENJAMIN, a celebrated poet and dramatist, the posthumous son of a clergyman, was born, in 1574, in Westminster. His mother having entered again into the marriage state with a bricklayer, she took the youth from Westminster School, to follow his stepfather's trade; but he emancipated himself by entering the army, as a private soldier, and, during a campaign in Holland, was applauded by his officers for his courage. On his return he studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, but the scantiness of his means soon obliged him to quit the university. Removing to London, he embraced the twofold profession of author and actor. As an actor Jonson acquired no fame; as an author he was more fortunate. His first play, Every Man in his Humour, was brought out in 1598, and it was followed, in rapid succession, by numerous others, and by his poems. In 1617, he was appointed poet laureate. He died August 16, 1637. Of Jonson's poetry much is below mediocrity, but there are a few of his pieces which are polished into perfect gems. Besides his poems and dramas he wrote some prose works. The story of his regarding Shakspeare with an envious eye appears to be a calumny.

JORTIN, Dr. JOHN, an eminent theologian and scholar, was born, in 1698, in London; was educated at the Charter House, and Jesus College, Oxford; and held, successively, the livings of Swavesey, St. Dunstan's in the East, and Kensington. He was also a prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London. He died, at Kensington, in 1770, as much beloved for his private virtues as admired for his piety, learning, abilities, liberality of mind, and contempt of subserviency. Among his works are, Lusus Poetici; A Life of Erasmus; Remarks on Ecclesiastical History; Sermons; and Six Dissertations on different subjects. As the last work happened to impugn one of Warburton's theories, an illiberal attack was made upon it by Hurd, in a Seventh Dissertation on the Delicacy of Friendship.

JOSEPHINE, Empress of the French. The maiden name of this celebrated woman, who was born, in 1761, at Martinico, was Mary Francis Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie. She was early taken to Paris by her father, and united to viscount de Beauharnois. In 1794, her husband perished on the scaffold, and she herself was imprisoned, but was saved by Tallien. In 1796, she married General Bonaparte, and they lived together in perfect union, till 1809, when the desire of having an heir to his throne induced him to divorce her, and take an Austrian princess as his wife. She died at Malmaison, May 29, 1814. In her youth Josephine was beautiful, and to the last she continued to possess many charms, uncommon gracefulness, and winning manners. For these she was admired, but for her amenity and benevolence she was universally beloved.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, a Jewish historian, descended, by his mother's side, from the Maccabean race, was born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37, and was early instructed in Hebrew learning. He is supposed to have died about the year 95. He wrote the History of the Jewish War; Jewish Antiquities; and other works; which have been translated into English by L'Estrange and by Whiston.

JOVELLANOS, GASPAR MELCHIOR DE, was born, in 1749, at Gijon, in the Asturias, and was early distinguished for his learning. Charles III. made him a counsellor of state, but he was exiled in 1794, for proposing to tax the clergy. In 1799 he was recalled, to be minister of justice; but in eight months he was again banished. Being suspected of favouring the French, he was put to death, in 1812, by the populace. He wrote Lyric Poems; Pelayo, a tragedy; The Honourable Delinquent, a comedy; and several Memoirs on subjects connected with political economy. He also translated Paradise Lost

JOVIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, was born, about 330, at Sindunum, in Pannonia. When Julian

fell, in the expedition against the Persians, Jovian, who was then an officer, was raised to the throne by the troops. To save the remains of the Roman army, he was compelled to consent to a dishonourable peace with the Persians. His sway was short, for he died, in 364, in the eighth month of his reign; but whether by suffocation from the vapour of charcoal, by apoplexy, or by poison, remains undecided.

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, a dissenting minister, and an industrious author, was born in 1764, and died in 1816. In 1794, he was one of the persons accused of high treason, but was not brought to trial. He was the principal compiler of Gregory's and Nicholson's Encyclopædias; and published, among other works, Elements of Arithmetic; Scientific Dialogues; Dialogues on Chemistry; and Letters on Natural Philosophy.

JUAN Y SANTICILIA, Don GEORGE, an eminent Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born, in 1712, at Orihuela. A considerable part of his life was spent in successful exertions to improve and increase the Spanish naval force. He died in 1774. Among his works are, Observations on Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, made in Peru; and a Treatise on Mechanics applied to the construction of Vessels.

JUDAH HAKKADOSH, a famous rabbi, the founder of the school of Tiberias, was born at Sephora, in 120, and died in 194. He is the author of the Mischna, or first part of the Talmud, and is said to have been occupied upon it for thirty years.

JUDAH HIUG, or CHIUG, a learned rabbi, was a native of Fez, and exercised the profession of a physician at that place, about 1040. The date of his death is unknown.

JUEL, NICHOLAS, a celebrated Danish admiral, was born in 1629, and learned his profession under Tromp and Ruyter, in the Dutch service; after which he returned to Denmark, to serve his country. In 1659, he distinguished himself during the siege of Copenhagen; for which he was one of the first who received the order of Danebrog. In 1676 and 1677, he made himself master of Gothland, and defeated the Swedes in several desperate engagements. He died in 1697. Juel was no less modest than brave.

JULIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, surnamed the Apostate, a nephew of Constantine the Great, was born in 331, and was brought up a Christian, but apostatized to paganism. In 335, he was declared Cæsar, and was sent to govern Gaul, where he obtained several victories over the Germans. In 361, the troops in Gaul revolted from Constantius, and placed Julian on the throne. He was killed, in 363, in his expedition against the Persians. His works form two volumes folio.

JULIO ROMANO, a celebrated painter and architect, whose real name was PIPPI, was born, in 1492, at Rome, and studied under Raphael; but, after the decease of his great master, he adopted a style which approximated to that of Michael Angelo. He died in 1546.

JUNGE, or JUNGIUS, JOACHIM, a German philosopher, whom Leibnitz characterises as being inferior only to Descartes, and equal to Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler, was born, in 1587, at Lubeck; and died, in 1657, rector of St. John's School, at Hamburgh. He was a formidable antagonist of the Aristotelian philosophy. Among his works are, Geometria Empirica; Doxoscopiæ Physicæ Minores; and Isagoge Phytoscopia; from the last of which hints appear to have been borrowed by Ray and Linnæus.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN, a native of Holland, a physician, and one of the most fertile literary characters of his age, was born at Hoorn, in 1512; practised with great success in England and his native country; and died in 1575. His works, including translations from the ancient languages, and remarks on ancient authors, are very numerous.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, a philologist, was born, in 1589, at Heidelberg; settled in England in 1620; was thirty years librarian to the earl of Arundel; and died, in 1678, at Windsor. His principal works are, De Pictura Veterum; Glossarium Gothicus; and Etymologicum Anglicanum; the last of which was published by Lye. His extensive Glossary of the Five Northern Languages remains unprinted.

JUNOT, ANDOCHE, duke of Abrantes, a French general, was born, in 1771, at Bussy le Grand; entered the army in 1791, as a volunteer; attracted by his coolness and courage the attention of Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon; and was promoted by that general, and distinguished himself under him throughout the Italian and Egyptian campaigns. In 1807, he was placed at the head of the army which occupied Portugal; but, being defeated at Vimeira by Sir Arthur Wellesley, he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain and in Russia; and was governor of the Illyrian provinces; and died in 1813.

JURIEU, PETER, a French protestant divine and theologian, was born, in 1637, at Mer, near Blois; was partly educated in England; was professor of Hebrew at Sedan, and, subsequently, of divinity at Rotterdam; and died at the latter place, in 1713. Of his works, the principal are, The History of Calvinism and Popery; History of the Opinions and Religious

Ceremonies of the Jews; A Treatise on the Unity of the Church; and Sermons. Jurieu was a visionary, and dabbled, with wofully bad success, in prophecy.

JUSSIEU, BERNARD DE, an eminent botanist, was born, in 1699, at Lyons, and died in 1777, botanical demonstrator at the king's garden. In 1758 he was employed to arrange the plants in the royal garden of Trianon, and the arrangement which he adopted forms the basis of what is called The Natural System of Plants, which was first brought forward by his nephew Anthony Laurence, and has been perfected by Ventenat, Brown, Mirbel, Richard, and De Candolle.—His brother, ANTHONY, was also a celebrated botanist.

JUSTIN, M. JUNIANUS, a Latin historian, is believed to have flourished under Antoninus Pius, in the second century. His history is only an epitome of a larger work, written in the reign of Augustus, by Trogus Pompeius.

JUSTIN, surnamed the MARTYR, one of the fathers of the church, was born at Neapolis, anciently Sichem, in Palestine; and was a philosopher of the Platonic school. He is believed to have preached the gospel in Italy, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was beheaded at Rome, in 165. Of his works the principal are, Two Apologies for the Christians.

JUSTINIAN I., emperor of the East, was born, in 483, of an obscure family, at Tauresium, in Dardania, on the Illyrian and Thracian frontier; was associated in the government of the empire by his uncle Justin; and, on the death of that monarch, succeeded to the sole authority. Personally, Justinian was a bigot, and a man of a weak mind; yet, in some points of view, his reign was a glorious one. He died in 565.

JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS, the most vehement of satirists, is believed to have

been born about the commencement of the reign of Claudius. He studied under Fronto and Quintilian; and acquired reputation and fortune at the bar. His satire on the actor Paris, who was the favourite of Domitian, is said to have been the cause of Juvenal being sent, nominally as commander of a cohort, but really as an exile, to Pentapolis, on the Egyptian frontier. He is supposed by some to have died, about 128, at Rome; while others assert him to have died of grief in banishment. His satires have been spiritedly translated by Dryden, Gifford, Hodgson, and Badham.

JUXON, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, was born, in 1582, at Chichester; was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford; was warmly patronised by Laud, and, through his influence, rose to be Bishop of Hereford in 1633, and of London in the same year. He attended Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold; was elevated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, at the Restoration; and died in 1663.

K

KAAB, a celebrated Arabian poet, author of one of the seven poems which were suspended in the temple of Mecca, was originally a strenuous opponent of Mahomet, whose doctrines and person he satirised. He, however, recanted, by writing a poem in honour of the prophet. As a reward, the prophet gave him his green mantle, which one of the descendants of Kaab sold for ten thousand pieces of silver. He died in 662.

KÆMPFER, ENGLEBERT, a celebrated physician, naturalist, and traveller, was born, in 1651, at Lemgow, in Westphalia; studied at Dantzic, Thorn, Cracow, and Upsal; accompanied the Swedish embassy to Persia, whence he proceeded to Java, and thence to Japan; returned to his native country, and entered upon the medical practice; and died in 1716. Besides his History of Japan, he published Amœnitates Exoticæ; and other valuable works.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born, in 1719, at Leipsic, and died, in 1799, professor of mathematics at Gottingen; an office which he held with high reputation for more than forty years. He was a man of wit and satire, and a poet, as well as a votary of science. His works are more than two hundred in number. One of the most important of them is a History of Mathematics.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, was born, in 1755, at Munden, in Prussia, was

a pupil of Emanuel Bach; and, after having been in the service of Prince Henry of Prussia, he settled at Paris, where he died in 1806. He composed several operas, among which are the Widow of Malabar, Olympia, Don Juan, and Œnone; and wrote two musical treatises, on Accompaniments, Fugues, and Counterpoint; and part of a History of Music.

KALM, PETER, a Swedish natural philosopher and traveller, was born, in 1715, in Ostro Bothnia; travelled from 1748 to 1751 in North America, and, at a later period, in Russia; became professor of botany at the university of Abo; and died in 1779. Besides his American travels, which have been translated into English, he wrote more than eighty Dissertations on subjects connected with the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of Sweden.

KAMES, HENRY HOME, lord, a Scotch judge, and fertile writer, was born, in 1696, at Kames, in Berwickshire; and, after having been successful at the bar, was appointed, in 1752, a judge of session, on which occasion he took the title by which he is generally known. In 1763 he was raised to be one of the lords of justiciary. He died in 1782. Many of his works are on Scotch law. Of those which are wholly literary the principal are, Elements of Criticism; Sketches of the History of Man; Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion; and Essays upon several Subjects connected with British Antiquities.

KANT, IMMANUEL, a celebrated metaphysician, and founder of a new sect, was born, in 1724, at Kœnigsberg, in Prussia, and was the son of a saddler. He was educated at the Frederician College, on leaving which he became a private tutor. At a later period he gave lectures on mathematics. He commenced as an author in his twenty-third year; but it was not till 1781 that he began to publish the works which have excited so much admiration and controversy, especially in Germany. In that year he published his Critique of pure Reason, which contains his system of philosophy, commonly called the Critical Philosophy. A second part of it, published in 1783, bore the title of Prolegomena for future Metaphysics The principles contained in them he had, however, long been promulgating from the chair of logic and metaphysics at Kœnigsberg, to which he was appointed in 1770. In 1786 and 1788, he was chosen rector of the university. He died in 1804, having for some years been in a state of gradual decay.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHAELOVITSCH, a Russian historian and miscellaneous writer, historiographer of the Russian empire, was born, in 1765, in the government of Simbirsk; served for a while in the imperial guards; and, after his return from travelling, devoted himself to literature. He died, at Moscow, June 3, 1826. He is the author of a History of Russia, in eleven volumes; Letters of a Russian Traveller; Tales; and various other works.

KAUFFMAN, MARIA ANNA ANGELICA CATHERINE, an eminent artist, was born, in 1741, at Coire, in the Grisons; was instructed by her father; and was no mean portrait painter at eleven years of age. In 1766 she came to England, and resided here for seventeen years. In 1781 she married Zucchi, a Venetian painter. She died at Rome, in 1807. Angelica particularly excelled in poetical subjects; her drawing was good, and her colouring attractive. Too much sameness in the forms of her figures was her defect. She etched with great spirit; and she was also a perfect mistress of music, which she is said to have been at one time inclined to adopt as her profession.

KEATS, JOHN, a poet, was born, in Moorfields, in 1796; was apprenticed to a surgeon, but devoted himself to literature; and died, of consumption, at Rome, December 27, 1820. He published a volume of poems; Endymion, a poetic romance; and Lamia, Isabella, and other poems. There is much negligence and bad taste in his poetry; but there is also much that is of a redeeming quality; much that indicates a genius which required only time and study to ripen it into excellence.

KEILL, JOHN, an able mathematician and natural philosopher, was born, in 1671, at Edinburgh; and studied at Edinburgh, and Baliol College, Oxford, under David Gregory. At the latter university he acquired a great reputation by his lectures on Newton's Principia, and on natural philosophy. He became a fellow of the Royal Society, Savilian professor of astronomy, and decipherer to the queen, and took his degree as doctor in physic. He died in 1721.

KEITH, JAMES, an eminent general, son of the earl marshal of Scotland, was born in 1696; was expatriated in consequence of his having engaged in the rebellion of 1715. Entering the Russian service,

he distinguished himself greatly against the Turks and Swedes; rose to be field marshal; and contributed to the revolution which raised Elizabeth to the throne. He next offered his sword to Frederic of Prussia, who appointed him a field marshal and governor of Berlin, and reposed unbounded confidence in him. Keith bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Koln, Rosbach, and Leuthen, and the siege of Olmutz; and was killed at Hochkirchen, in 1758.—His elder brother, GEORGE, was also eminent as a warrior and statesman, and died, in 1778, in the Prussian service.

KEITH, Viscount, GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, son of Lord Elphinstone, was born in 1747; entered the naval service at an early period; distinguished himself, as captain, in the American war, at the attack of Mud Island and Charlestown, and by the capture of L'Aigle frigate; served at Toulon, in 1793; assisted in reducing the Cape of Hope, in 1795, and captured a squadron which was sent to its relief, for which he was created a baron; commanded subsequently the fleets in the Mediterranean, the Downs, and the Channel; was created an English Viscount in 1814; and died in 1823.

KELLERMAN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER, duke of Valmy, a French marshal, was born, in 1735, at Strasburgh; entered the army as a hussar when he was only seventeen; was made an officer for his conduct in the seven years' war; rose to the rank of major general in 1788; was appointed commander in chief of the army of the Moselle in 1792, and contributed greatly to save France from her invaders by his gallant repulse of the Prussians at Valmy; was, nevertheless, imprisoned during the reign of terror; held, subsequently, the command of the armies of the Alps and of Italy, and the posts of inspector general of cavalry, and president of the senate; was loaded with honours by Napoleon, yet voted for his deposition; and died in 1820.

KELLY, HUGH, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1739, near the Lake of Killarney; was brought up as a staymaker; was afterwards in an attorney's office; and finally restored to literature for a subsistance. His success as an author enabled him to study in the Temple, and he was called to the bar in 1774. He died in 1777. He wrote the comedies of False Delicacy; A Word to the Wise; The School for Wives; The Romance of an Hour; Clementina, a tragedy; Thespis, and other poems; Louisa Mildmay; and The Babbler.

KELLY, MICHAEL, a composer and singer, was born, in 1762, at Dublin; received lessons from Rauzzini; and was afterwards sent to Naples, where he studied under Finaroli and Aprili. He was well received as a singer in the Italian theatres; was for some time in the service of the emperor Joseph; and at length returned to London, where he made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury Lane theatre, in Lionel and Clarissa. As a composer he set between sixty and seventy pieces; among which are, The Castle Spectre, and Blue Beard. He died in 1826. He published his Reminiscences.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, one of the most perfect of modern tragedians, was born, in 1757, at Prescot, in Lancashire; and studied at the Roman catholic seminary of Sedgeley Park, and at the college of Douay. He was destined for one of the learned professions, but, on his return to England, he immediately became an actor. After having undergone a probation at various provincial theatres, he made his appearance, on the 30th of September, 1783, at Drury Lane, in the character of Hamlet. He soon rose to the highest histrionic eminence, and retained it to the last. For some years he was manager of the Drury Lane establishment. In 1802, he purchased a sixth part of Covent Garden theatre, at which house also he had the management. His fortune, however, was seriously injured by the conflagration of the house, and by the ensuing riots. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and he died, at Lausanne, February 26, 1823. In characters which require dignity of action and of person Kemble was unrivalled; he was also a man of learning, accomplishments, and taste. Early in his career he produced a volume of poems, with the title of Fugitive Pieces, which he suppressed the day after it was published. He also altered several plays, and wrote the musical entertainment of Lodoiska.

KEMPELEN, WOLFGANG, baron, a celebrated mechanician, was born, in 1734, at Presburg, in Hungary; and died in 1804. Among his inventions were an automaton chess player, the secret of which was never discovered; a speaking figure, which he himself described in a work called the Mechanism of Speech; and a printing

press for the use of the blind. He was also an author, and wrote Persens and Andromeda, a drama; The Unknown Benefactor, a comedy; and some poems. Kempelen held various important posts in the imperial court.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A, whose real name was Hammerlein, was born, in 1380, at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologn, and died, in 1471, sub-prior of the monastery of Mount Agnes, at Zwoll. Much of his time was spent in transcribing the Bible, and other works, which he performed in a very beautiful manner. The treatise on the Imitation of Christ was found in one of his manuscripts, and was therefore attributed to him; but there seems to be little doubt that it was written by Gerson

KEN, THOMAS, a prelate, was born, in 1637, at Berkhamstead; was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford; was made bishop of Bath and Wells by Charles II.; was one of the seven bishops who were tried for petitioning James II.; declined taking the oaths to William III., for which he was deprived of his see; was pensioned by Queen Anne; and died in 1711. His Sermons, Poems, and other works, were published in four volumes 8vo. Ken was a truly honest man, immovable in what he deemed to be right, but of a pacific temper, and generally beloved.

KENRICK, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Hertfordshire, born at Watford, and was brought up a rule maker, but quitted his trade, obtained a doctor's degree at Leyden, and became a multifarious and not contemptible author. He died in 1779. Kenrick had talent, but was acrimonius, vindictive, and somewhat charlatanic. He established The London Review; compiled a Dictionary of the English Language; and wrote various works, among which are the comedies of Falstaff's Wedding, The Widowed Wife, and the Duellist; Epistles, Philosophical and Moral; and several occasional poems.

KEPLER, JOHN, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1571, at Wiel, in Wirtemberg, and was a mathematical pupil of Mæstlins. The pulpit, after having acquired some reputation in it, he relinquished to fill the chair of mathematics, at Gratz, in Styria. In 1600 he was invited by Tycho Brahe to join him in Bohemia; and when Tycho died, the emperor retained Kepler, to complete the Rodolphine Tables. He died, in 1630, at Ratisbon. Kepler ranks among the first class of astronomers, and has justly been termed the precursor of Newton. It was he who discovered the ellipticity of the planets, and also the laws which regulate the movements of those bodies. Among his works are, Cosmographical Mystery; New Astronomy; Copernican Astronomy; and Harmony of the World.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, viscount, a British admiral, the second son of the earl of Albemarle, was born in 1725; sailed with Anson round the globe; and received the command of the Channel fleet in 1778. The action which he fought off Ushant, and which was rendered undecisive by the conduct of one of his officers, excited great national dissatisfaction. He was tried, and honourably acquitted, and his accuser was disgraced. Keppel was twice appointed first lord of the admiralty. He died in 1786. Burke calls him "one of the greatest and best men of his age."

KERGUELEN TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a French navigator, was born, in 1745, at Brest. In 1771 he was sent on an exploratory voyage to the South Sea, where he discovered the land which now bears his name. He sailed on a similar expedition in 1772. After his return, he was cashiered and imprisoned, on a charge of having abandoned a boat's crew on a desert shore; but he was at length liberated. He died in 1797. He wrote a Relation of a Voyage to the North Sea; a Relation of two Voyages to the South Seas; and a Relation of the Maritime Campaign of 1778.

KERR, ROBERT, a surgeon at Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of that city, is the author of A History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce; The Memoirs of William Smellie; and The Berwickshire Agricultural Report; edited a General Collection of Voyages and Travels, in eighteen volumes; and translated Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry; Lacepede's History of Quadrupeds and Serpents; Berthollet's Essay on Bleaching; Cuvier's Theory of the Earth; and Linnæus's Zoology. He died in 1814.

KETT, HENRY, a divine and scholar, was born, in 1761, at Norwich; was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; became perpetual curate of Hykeham, in Lincolnshire; and was drowned, in 1825, while bathing. He wrote Juvenile Poems; History the Interpreter of Prophecy; A Tour to the Lakes; Emily, a moral tale; and Logic made easy; edited The Flowers of Wit, and Headley's Beauties; and contributed to the Olla Podrida.

KILLIGREW, THOMAS, a wit and dramaist, was born at Hanworth, in 1611; was page to Charles I., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II.; and died in 1682. With the second Charles, whom he had attended in exile, he was so great a favourite for his facetiousness, that he has acquired the not very dignified appellation

of that monarch's jester. He wrote nine plays.—His brothers, WILLIAM and HENRY, were both dramatic writers.

KIMCHI, DAVID, a learned rabbi, was born, at Narbonne, about the end of the twelfth century; and died, in Provence, in 1240. His contemporaries regarded him with almost superstitious reverence. He is the author of a Hebrew Grammar; a Treatise on Hebrew Roots; Dictionarium Talmudicum; and Commentaries on the Psalms and several other books of the Scriptures.

KING, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1663, in London; was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons; obtained various preferments in Ireland, among which was the office of judge of the admiralty, but lost the benefits of them through indolence; was subsequently gazetteer in England; and died in 1712. His Original Works, in Prose and Verse, form three volumes, and are seasoned with much pleasantry and wit.

KING, RUFUS, an eminent American statesman, was born in Scarborough, in the state of Maine, in the year 1755. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1777, immediately entered as a student at law in the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and was admitted to the bar in 1780. In 1784 he was chosen to represent Newburyport in the state legislature, and in the same year was elected a delegate to the old congress. In 1787 he was appointed a delegate to the general convention assembled at Philadelphia, and in 1788 removed from Massachusetts to the city of New York. In 1796 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain, and remained there for seven years with equal honour to his country and himself. In 1813, he was chosen by the legislature of New York a senator of the United States, and being re-elected in 1820 he continued till the expiration of the term in 1825. Upon his retirement from the senate, he accepted from president Adams an invitation again to represent the United States at the Court of Great Britain. During the voyage to England his health was seriously impaired, and his illness induced him to return in about a twelve month to his native land. He died in April, 1827.

KING, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1685, at Stepney; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; became principal of St. Mary Hall, and public orator; and died in 1763. King edited South's posthumous Sermons; and wrote various Latin tracts, mostly on temporary subjects; but the work by which he will be remembered is, Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own times. He was a high tory, and corresponded with the expatriated Stuart family.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, a dissenting divine, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, the son of a silk mercer, was born, in 1725, at Nottingham; was educated by Dr. Doddridge; and, after having been minister at Boston and at Dorking, was appointed, in 1753, pastor to a congregation in Princes Street, Westminster. In 1763 he was chosen classical and philological tutor to the academy founded by Mr. Coward; and this office he held for more than a quarter of a century. He was subsequently connected with the Hackney institution. Dr. Kippis was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1795. Kippis contributed to the Monthly Review, and other periodicals; projected and wrote in the New Annual Register; and produced, besides various occasional pamphlets, Lives of Cook, Pringle, Doddridge, and Lardner; but his great work was the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, of which only five volumes were published.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, was born, in 1753, and went early to India, where he spent the greatest part of his life, held high and confidential situations, and rose to the rank of major general. He died in 1812. He gave to the press, Biography of Persian Poets, translated from Dowlut Shah; A Description of Nepaul; and a Selection of the Letters of Tippoo Saib. By his exertions an institution was established in Bengal, to provide for the orphan half-cast children of officers and soldiers.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, a celebrated geologist, mineralogist, and chemist, was born in the county of Galway, in Ireland, about the middle of the seventeenth century. St. Omers is stated by some, and Dublin by others, to have been the place where he was educated. He acquired a high scientific reputation, and became a fellow of the Royal Society, and of many other learned bodies, and president of the Royal Irish Academy. He died in 1812. Among his works are, Elements of Mineralogy; Geological Essays; Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters; Logic; and Metaphysical Essays.

KIRWAN, WALTER BLAKE, an Irish divine, born about 1754, at Galway; was educated at St. Omer's and Louvain; took orders as a catholic priest; and, in 1778, was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan ambassador. In 1787 he conformed to the established church, and, after having held the living of St. Nicholas, in Dublin, was promoted to the deanery of Killala. He died in 1805. As a pulpit orator, Kirwan had no rival among his contemporaries; and his powers were often exerted with

astonishing success in favour of charitable nstitutions. A volume of his Sermons was published after his decease.

KITCHENER, WILLIAM, a physician, but more celebrated as a gastronomist and author, was born, between 1770 and 1780, in Beaufort Buildings, and was the son of a coalmerchant, who left him a large fortune. His education he received at Eton. He died February 26, 8127. Kitchener was not a little eccentric, but was amiable and kind-hearted. Of his works The Cook's Oracle is the most popular. Among his other productions are, The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life; The Traveller's Oracle; The Theory of the Eyes; Observations on Vocal Music; and The Loyal and National Songs of England.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY, an eminent chemist and mineralogist, was born, in 1743, at Berlin; was chemical professor at that place, and member of many learned bodies; and died in 1817. He excelled in analysis. Among his discoveries are, uranium, zircon, and the mellitic acid. He wrote A Mineralogical System; Chemical Essays; and, in conjunction with Wolf, A Dictionary of Chemistry.

KLEBER, JOHN BAPTIST, one of the most celebrated of the French generals, was born, in 1754, at Strasburgh, and was intended for an architect, but preferred the military profession, and served seven years as a second lieutenant in an Austrian regiment; at the expiration of which period he returned to his country, and became inspector of public buildings at Befort. When the French revolutionary war broke out, he entered as a grenadier into a volunteer regiment of his native department, and rose rapidly to command. He signalized himself at the siege of Mentz, in Vendee, at Fleurus, and in the campaigns of 1795 and 1796 on the Rhine. In 1798 Bonaparte took him to Egypt as one of his generals of division. Kleber amply sustained his former fame, and was left at the head of the French army when Bonaparte sailed for France. He defeated the Ottoman forces at the battle of Heliopolis, recovered Cairo, and was taking measures to perpetuate French dominion on the banks of the Nile, when he was assassinated by a Turk, June 14, 1800.

KLEIST, CHRISTIAN EWALD VON, a German poet, was born, in 1715, at Zoeblin, in Pomerania; rose to the rank of major in the Prussian service; and was mortally wounded, in 1759, at the battle of Kunnersdorf, where he displayed almost romantic bravery. Among his works are, Spring, a poem; Odes; Songs; Idylls; Epistles; and Cissides, a metrical romance. His Spring is one of the most interesting poems of the descriptive class

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERIC THEOPHILUS, one of the most eminent poets of Germany, was born, in 1724, at Quedlinburg, and was educated at the college of that place, at Jena, and at Leipsic. The first three cantos of his Messiah were published, in 1748, in a Bremen periodical work; in 1751 the first five appeared, and, in 1755, the first ten; the concluding ten did not appear till 1769. In 1750 the king of Denmark invited him to Copenhagen, and gave him a pension. Klopstock continued to reside in the Danish capital till 1771, when he removed to Hamburgh, to fill the offices of Danish legate, and counsellor from the court of Baden. He died March 14, 1803. The Messiah is a work of great sublimity and beauty; but Klopstock has certainly failed to accomplish that which some of his countrymen sanguinely hoped from him; namely, to eclipse the Paradise Lost. His Odes glow with poetic fire, and his Tragedies, though not calculated for the stage, are worthy of their author.—His first wife, MARGARET, whom he married in 1754, and who died in 1758, was a woman of genius. Among her works are, Letters from the Dead to the Living; and The Death of Abel, a tragedy.

KNELLER, Sir GODFREY, a painter, born about 1648, at Lubeck, was intended for the military profession, but his inclination leading him to painting, he was allowed to study it under Bol and Rembrandt. After having visited Italy, he came, in 1674, to England, where he soon acquired popularity and a large fortune. He died in 1723.

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, a man of fortune, talent, and taste, was born in 1748; represented Ludlow in parliament during several sessions; and died in 1824. He left his Collection of bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, worth £.50,000, to the British Museum. Among his works are, An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus; Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet; Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste; The Landscape, a didactic poem; and The Progress of Civil Society, a poem; the last of which was ridiculed in the Anti-Jacobin.

KNOX, HENRY, an American general, was born in Boston in 1750, and, after receiving a common school education, commenced business as a bookseller in his native town. He took an early part in the affairs of the revolution, and was present as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker hill. For his services in procuring some pieces of ordnance from the Canadian frontiers, he was entrusted by Congress with the command of the artillery department, with the rank of brigadier general. He was present and displayed great skill and

courage at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, and Monmouth, and contributed greatly to the capture of Cornwallis. Immediately after this event he received from Congress the commission of major-general. In 1785 he succeeded general Lincoln in the office of secretary of war, and having filled this department for eleven years, he obtained a reluctant permission to retire into private life. In 1798, when our relations with France were assuming a cloudy aspect, he was called upon to take a command in the army, but the peaceful arrangement of affairs soon permitted him to return into his retirement. He died at Thomaston, Maine, in 1806. In private life he was amiable, in his public character persevering and of unsurpassed courage.

KNOX, JOHN, the great champion of the Scottish reformation. was born, in 1505, at Gifford, in East Lothian, and was educated at Haddington and St. Andrew's. He was converted from the Romish faith by Wishart, and became a zealous preacher of the new doctrines. Having been compelled to take shelter in the castle of St. Andrew's, he fell into the hands of the French in July, 1547, and was carried with the garrison to France, where he remained a captive on board of the galleys till 1549. Subsequent to his liberation he was for a short time chaplain to Edward VI., after which he visited Geneva and Frankfort, and, in 1555, returned to his native country. After having for twelve months laboured actively and successfully to strengthen the protestant cause in Scotland, he revisited Geneva, where he remained till 1559. During his residence in Geneva he published his First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women; a treatise which was levelled against Mary of England, but which gave serious offence to Elizabeth. From April, 1559, when he once more and finally set foot on Scottish earth, till his decease, which took place November 24, 1572, the reformed church was triumphant, and he was one of its most prominent, admired, and honoured leaders. Of his works the principal is A History of the Reformation in Scotland: the fourth edition of it includes all his other writings.

KNOX, Dr. VICESIMUS, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1752; was educated at Merchant Tailors School, and at St. John's College, Oxford; succeeded his father as head master of Tunbridge School; held that situation for thirty-three years; obtained the livings of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne, in Kent; and died December 6, 1821. Among his original works are, Essays, Moral and Literary; Liberal Education; Winter Evenings; Personal Nobility; Christian Philosophy; and The Spirit of Despotism. He was the compiler of the Elegant Extracts and Epistles.

KOCH, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a publicist and historian, was born, in 1737, at Bouxweiller, in Alsace; was educated at Strasburgh, under Schoepflin; succeeded him as professor of public law; and died, in 1813, rector of the university of Strasburgh. Among his numerous and learned works are, A View of the Revolutions of Europe; An Abridged History of Treaties of Peace; and Genealogical Tables of the Sovereign Families of Europe.

KOERNER, THEODORE, a German poet, was born, in 1788, at Dresden; was educated at Leipsic; became a dramatist, and secretary to the management of the court theatre at Vienna; entered as a volunteer into the Prussian army, in 1812; signalized himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; obtained a lieutenancy as his reward; and fell gloriously at the battle of Leipsic, in 1813. His works were published, after his death, with the title of The Lyre and the Sword.

KOSCIUSZKO, THADDEUS, a Polish general and patriot, was born, in 1746, in Lithuania, and was partly educated at the Warsaw military school, where he excelled in mathematics and drawing. He completed his studies in France. When the American colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, Kosciuszko entered into their service, and was made a colonel

of engineers and aid-de-camp to Washington. Returning to his own country, he lived in retirement till 1789, when the diet appointed him a major-general. In the brief struggle of 1792 he behaved with distinguished valour; but as soon as the fate of Poland was sealed, he retired into voluntary exile. He kept up, however, a correspondence with the friends of liberty in his native land; and when, in 1794, the Poles resolved to make one more effort to break their chains, they placed Kosciuszko at their head. He began his career by defeating the Russian general Denisoff at Raslavice. But the enemy poured in on all sides, and at length, after having for six months delayed the fall of Poland, he was wounded and taken prisoner, on the 4th of October, at the battle of Maceiowice. He was sent to St. Petersburgh, and incarcerated till the accession of the emperor Paul, who liberated him. The remaining part of his existence was spent in America, France, and Switzerland, but chiefly in France. He died, at Soleure, October 16, 1817.

KOTZEBUE, Augustus Frederic Ferdinand Von, a German writer, was born, in 1761, at Weimar, and was educated at Jena and Duisbourg. In his twentieth year he was invited to St. Petersburgh by the Prussian ambassador, and was patronised by Catherine, who raised him from post to post, till he became president of the civil government at Revel; a station which he held for ten years. From 1795 till 1800 he resided, variously occupied, in Germany. In the latter year he returned to Russia, but had no sooner set foot on its territory, than he was seized and banished to Siberia. The capricious tyrant Paul soon, however, recalled him, and took him into favour. In 1801 he again quitted the land of the knout and of autocracy. Some subsequent years were spent in travelling, and the remainder of his life in pouring forth his innumerable literary productions, and taking a part in politics. He is said to have written many of the Russian state papers and proclamations. The emperor Alexander subsequently employed him in various posts, and in 1817 appointed him his literary correspondent in Germany. This invidious office Kotzebue is said to have filled in a manner hostile to the freedom of his native country; and for this supposed crime he was assassinated, on the 23d of March, 1819, by a youthful fanatic named Sand. Kotzebue undoubtedly displayed genius in his writings; but they are vitiated by much frivolity, much bad taste, and, in many instances, a more than doubtful morality. His dramas amount to nearly three hundred. Among his other works are, A History of the German Empire; A History of Ancient Prussia; and various Narratives and Recollections of his travels.

KRAY, baron, an Austrian general, embraced the military service at an early period. He distinguished himself first against the Turks, and rose to the rank of major-general. In the campaigns in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, from 1793 to 1797, he was one of the most active of the Imperial commanders. In 1799 he opened the campaign in Italy, as commander-in-chief, by decisive successes against the French; and in 1800 he replaced the archduke Charles, as leader of the army of the Rhine. He died in 1801.

KRUDENER, baroness Valeria, a religious enthusiast, daughter of Count Wittenkoff, was born, in 1766, at Riga; married baron Krudener when she was only fourteen; and was for a considerable period one of the gayest of the gay in the Parisian circles. At length she became a fanatical devotee, announced herself as an envoy from Heaven, and wandered from state to state preaching, and surrounded by thousands of people. In many places she was driven out by the magistrates. She died, in the Crimea, in 1824. Alexander of Russia was among those who listened to her doctrines. She wrote Valeria, a novel, which is believed to depict some of her early adventures.

KUNCKEL, John, a chemist, was born, in 1632, at Huysum, in Sleswick; was employed by the electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh, and by the king of Sweden, the latter of whom ennobled him, and made him counsellor of mines; was a member of the Swedish Academy; and died, in 1703, at Stockholm. The extraction of phosphorus from urine is one of his discoveries. He wrote Chemical Observations; and The Art of Glass-making.

KUTUSOFF-SMOLENSKOI, Michael Lavrionovitch Golenitcheff, a Russian field-marshal, was born in 1745, and was sent to France to complete his education at Strasburgh. He entered the army at the age of sixteen. Between 1764 and 1790 he distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Turks, particularly at Ockzakoff and Ismailoff, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1805 he commanded the Russian army at Austerlitz, but protested against the measures which were adopted. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks, and in 1812 was placed at the head of the army destined to oppose Napoleon. He was, however, defeated at Borodino, in spite of his skill and the bravery of his troops. He died in 1813.

KYRLE, John, a man remarkable for his active benevolence, was born, in 1640 at Whitehouse, in Gloucestershire, and

died at Ross, in Herefordshire, in 1824. Pope, in his Moral Essays, has commemorated the good deeds of this estimable character. With his small fortune, however, Kyrle could not solely have accomplished all that is attributed to him; but his example prompted some, and his solicitations induced others, to associate with him in the work of charity and public utility.

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LABAT, John Baptist, a French missionary and traveller, was born, in 1663, at Paris; visited the West Indian isles and some parts of Europe in his clerical capacity; and died in 1738. He wrote A New Voyage to the American Islands; and A Journey in Spain and Italy; and assisted in compiling and editing various works of a similar kind.

LACEPEDE, Bernard Germain Stephen de la Ville, count de, a celebrated naturalist, son of count de la Ville, was born, in 1756, at Agen, and in his youth studied natural history and music with equal enthusiasm. Buffon, his friend, obtained for him the post of keeper of the cabinets in the king's garden, at Paris; a post which greatly facilitated his scientific studies. He was returned to the legislative assembly as one of the members for the capital, and was raised to the office of president. During the reign of terror he was unmolested, and in 1796 he became a member of the Institute. Under the sway of Napoleon honours were heaped upon him. He was successively made a member and president of the conservative senate, grand chancellor of the legion of honour, and senator of Paris, and decorated with the grand eagle of the legion. He died in 1825. Lacepede holds a high station among modern naturalists. He wrote a Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents—of Reptiles—of Fish—and of Cetaceous Animals; A General Physical and Civil History of Europe from the last years of the fifth century to the middle of the eighteenth; two Romances; and many other works.

LACRETELLE, Peter Louis, the elder, was born, in 1751, at Metz; distinguished himself greatly at the bar; sat in the legislative assemblies of 1791 and 1801; defended the principles of liberty against the ministers of Louis XVIII.; and died in 1824. Among his works are, Judicial Eloquence and Legislative Philosophy; Portraits and Pictures; Theatrical Romance; Studies on the Revolution; and My Evenings at Malesherbes

LACTANTIUS, Lucius Cælius, a father of the church, the purity of whose Latinity has gained for him the title of the Christian Cicero, was born in the third century, but whether in Africa, or at Fermo, in Italy, is undecided. He studied under Arnobius; became celebrated for his eloquence; and was appointed tutor to Crispus, the son of Constantine. He is supposed to have died at Treves, about 325. His principal works are, De Opificio Dei; and Divinarum Institutionum.

LAFONTAINE, John, an inimitable French fabulist, was born, in 1621, at Chateau Thierry, where his father was overseer of woods and forests. He is said to have been partly educated at Rheims, and to have been for eighteen months under the fathers of the Oratory. His poetical genius was first aroused by hearing an officer of the garrison read one of Malherbe's Odes; and his taste was improved by the study of the ancients, which was recommended to him by a relation named Pintrel. His father prevailed on him to marry, and gave up to him his post; but Lafontaine, who was the very personification of indolence and carelessness, was equally neglectful of his post and of his wife. He was soon, however, relieved from both by the duchess of Bouillon, who was then in exile at Chateau Thierry, and who took him with her to the French capital. In Paris Lafontaine spent the last thirty-five years of his life; residing successively with the duchesses of Bouillon and Orleans, Madame de la Sabliere, and Madame d'Hervart, and in habits of intimacy with all the celebrated characters of that age. It was in the house of Madame de la Sabliere that he composed the greatest part of his works He died in April, 1695. Lafontaine's Fables, Tales, and other poetical productions, form four volumes folio. As a wri-

ter of Fables he sets all competition at defiance.

LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis, one of the most consummate mathematicians of modern times, was born, in 1736, at Turin, and at the age of nineteen became teacher of mathematics at the royal artillery school of that city. He was the founder of the Academy of Sciences in the Sardinian capital. In 1766 he removed to Berlin, and thence, in 1787, to Paris. In the French metropolis he was received with merited respect; a pension was granted to him; he was at a later period made professor of the normal and polytechnic schools; and, lastly, Napoleon created him a count and a senator, and invested him with other honours and dignities. He died in 1813. Of his well known works the Mecanique Analytique is one of the most celebrated.

LA HARPE, John Francis de, a French dramatist, poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1739, at Paris, and is said to have been the son of a Swiss officer who died in poverty. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and was for some time supported by the Sisters of Charity of the parish to which he belonged. They also recommended him to M. Asselin, of Harcourt College, by whom he was gratuitously educated. He began his literary career, in 1763, by the tragedy of Warwick, which was successful. It was followed by Pharamond, Gustavus, and several others, some of which were failures. In 1776 he became a member of the French Academy. La Harpe was a warm partisan of the revolution; but in 1793 he was incarcerated by the Jacobins. While he was imprisoned he was converted to Christianity, and he was ever after an ardent enemy of republicanism, and a friend of the catholic faith. Among his numerous works are, The Lyceum, or a Course of Literature, by which he has gained the appellation of the French Quintilian; Eulogies; Private Correspondence with the Czar Paul I.; Poems; A Commentary on Racine; and Translations of Suetonius and Camoens.

LA HIRE, Philip de, an eminent French mathematician, was born, in 1660, at Paris, and was intended to be a painter, but was drawn from the arts by his love of the sciences. Louvois and Colbert employed him in various public works. At once an astronomer, mechanician, geometer, and hydrographer, he was, said Fontenelle, "a whole scientific academy in a single individual." He died in 1719, professor of mathematics and astronomy at the college of France. Among his numerous works are, Astronomical Tables; The Surveyor's Guide; and a Treatise on Mechanics.

LAIRESSE, Gerard, a painter and engraver, was born, in 1640, at Liege; and died at Amsterdam, in 1711. So rapid was his pencil, that in one day he painted Apollo and the Muses, of the natural size, and also the portrait of the person who had wagered against his achieving the task. For some years previous to his decease he was blind; in which situation he dictated to his sons The Principles of Design, and Lessons in Painting. His engravings exceed two hundred in number.

LAKE, Gerard, viscount, was born in 1744; entered the army at the age of fourteen; served in Germany during the seven years' war; in America, under Cornwallis; in the Netherlands, at the head of the first brigade of guards, in 1793 and 1794; and against the Irish insurgents in 1798. In 1800 he was appointed commander-in-chief in India. He defeated the Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, in 1803; and in 1805 and 1806 he subjugated Scindia and Holkar. Returning to England in 1807 he was created a viscount, and he died in 1808.

LALANDE, Joseph Jerome le Francais de, a celebrated French astronomer, was born, in 1732, at Bourg en Bresse; was intended for the law, but deserted the study of it for that of mathematics under Lemonnier; and made such a rapid progress in the science that, when only eighteen, he was chosen to make observations at Berlin, to determine the parallax of the moon. In 1762 he succeeded Delisle as astronomical professor at the college of France, which post he held, with distinguished success, during forty-six years. He died in 1807. Among his works are, A Treatise on Astronomy; Astronomical Bibliography; A History of Mathematics; and A Journey in Italy. Lalande edited thirty-two volumes of the Connoissance des Temps.

LAMB, Sir James Bland Burges, better known by his original name of Burges, was born, in 1752, at Gibraltar; studied at Westminster, University College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; held various offices under government, and was a member of parliament; and died, in 1825, knight marshal of the royal household. Besides various pamphlets, he wrote The Birth and Triumph of Love, a poem; Richard the First, a poem; part of the Exodiad; The Dragon Knight, a romance; and Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible; altered Massinger's City Madam; and established The Sun newspaper.

LAMB, Lady Caroline, the daughter of the earl of Besborough, was born in 1785, and, before she was twenty, was married to the Hon. W. Lamb. Her domestic felicity, however, was destroyed b-

a fatal attachment to the late Lord Byron; and, after his death, her intellects are said to have been affected. She died January 25, 1828. She was highly accomplished, and possessed no common talents. Lady Caroline wrote three novels—Glenarvon, Graham Hamilton, and Ada Reis.

LAMBERT, JOHN, an eminent general in the service of the Parliament, was originally designed for the law, which he was studying when the civil war broke out. He distinguished himself at Marston Moor, Naseby, and other places; aided Cromwell in obtaining the protectorate, but thwarted him in his project of being king; joined in restoring the parliament after Oliver's death; was arrested by Monk; and at the Restoration was sentenced to death, but was only banished to Guernsey, where he lived more than thirty years.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, a mathematician and astronomer, was born, in 1728, at Muhlhausen, in Alsace; and died, in 1777, one of the most eminent of the Berlin academicians. Lambert, who was the son of a poor tailor, was one of the most extensively learned men of his time, and was indebted to his own unaided exertions for his knowledge. Among his works, besides innumerable memoirs and dissertations, are, The System of the World; Photometry; Pyrometry; and A New Key to the Sciences.

LANCASTER, JAMES, a navigator of the sixteenth century. After having voyaged to America and to the East Indies, he, in 1594, made himself master of Pernambuco, in Brazil, and gained a rich booty. In 1600, he again visited the east, entered into a commercial treaty with the king of Achem, and opened an intercourse with the monarch of Bantam. He died in 1620. Baffin gave the name of Lancaster to the sound through which Captain Parry has since penetrated into the Polar Ocean.

LANDON, C. P., a French artist, who died in 1826, was keeper of the French Museum. He painted several pictures of merit; but he is more extensively known as the projector and editor of several works connected with his profession; among which are, The Annals of the Museum, and of the Modern School of the Fine Arts, thirty-three vols. 8vo.; Lives and Works of the most celebrated Painters, twenty-two vols. 4to.; and Historical Gallery of the most celebrated Characters, thirteen vols. 12mo.

LANFRANC, a pious and learned preate, was born, in 1005, at Pavia; became prior of Bec, in Normandy, in 1044; and was made abbot of St. Stephen, at Caen, in 1062. When William the Conqueror ascended the English throne, he raised Lanfranc to the archbishopric of Canterbury, who held the see till his decease in 1089. Lanfranc rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded the hospitals of St. John and Harbledown. He wrote, in good Latin, various theological works. His conduct, political and clerical, was highly honourable to him.

LANGDON, JOHN, a distinguished American patriot, was born at Portsmouth, N. H. in 1739. He engaged in commerce, and took an early and efficient interest in the cause of the colonies. He was successively a delegate to the general congress, navy agent, speaker of the assembly of his native state, president of his native state, a delegate to the convention that framed the federal constitution, and a member of the Senate of the United States. In 1805 he was chosen governor of his state and again in 1810. He died in 1819.

LANGLAND, or LONGLAND, ROBERT, a poet of the fourteenth century, was a secular priest, and a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and is believed to have been a disciple of Wickliff. To his pen are attributed the curious poems which bear the titles of the Vision of Piers Ploughman, and Piers Ploughman's Creed. The date of his decease is unknown.

LANGLES, LOUIS MATTHEW, one of the most eminent of modern oriental scholars, was born, in 1763, at Peronne, in Picardy. He studied Arabic and Persian under Caussin de Perceval, Ruffin, and Silvestre de Lacy; and made himself master of several other eastern languages. He died January 24, 1824, after having long been professor of Persian and Malay at the special school, and keeper of the oriental MSS. in the royal library. Among his works are, A Mantchu and French Dictionary; Translations of Indian Tales and Fables, and of Timur's Institutes; many lives in the Universal Biography; and numerous articles in the Encyclopedic Review, and in other periodicals.

LANJUINAIS, Count JOHN DENIS, a French statesman and literary character, was born, in 1753, at Rennes, in Britanny; became an advocate and professor of law at his native place; and had a seat in all the various legislative bodies from the commencement of the revolution down to the period of his decease, January 13, 1827. Of all the representatives of the French people, Lanjuinais was one of the most enlightened, intrepid, and honourable. He wrote several works, nearly all of which relate to politics or law.

LANNES, JOHN, Duke of Montebello, a French marshal, was born, in 1769, at Lectoure, in Guienne, of a poor family; was originally a dyer; and entered the army, as a volunteer, in 1792. He signalized himself on he Spanish frontier, in 1794;

in Italy, in 1796 and 1797; and in Egypt, in 1799; rose to the rank of general of division; was one of the officers who accompanied Bonaparte to France; and was placed by him at the head of the consular guard. He bore a conspicuous part at the battles of Marengo, Montebello, and Austerlitz, and in the campaigns of 1806 and 1807; reduced Saragossa in 1809; and was mortally wounded, May 22, in the same year, at the battle of Essling.

LANSDOWN, GEORGE GRANVILLE, Viscount, was born in 1667; was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; sat in the Commons, as member for Fowey; was appointed secretary of war in 1710; was raised to the peerage in 1711; was arrested and sent to the Tower in 1715, on suspicion of being disaffected to the house of Hanover, and remained twelve months a captive; and died in 1735. His poetical and prose works form two quarto volumes.

LANSDOWN, WILLIAM PETTY, marquis of, was born in 1737; and succeeded to the title of earl of Shelburne in 1761. After having twice held a post under government, in 1763 and 1766, he was displaced in 1768, and remained in opposition till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, he succeeded him as premier, but was soon ousted by the coalesced influence of Fox and North. In 1784 he was created a marquis. He died in 1805. The marquis of Lansdown is one of the many persons to whom the Letters of Junius have been ascribed.

LANTIER, E. F. DE, a poet and miscellaneous writer, who, from his age, was denominated the Nestor of literary France, was born, in 1736, at Marseilles; and died there in 1826. His chief works are, The Travels of Antenor in Greece (which has been called the Anacharsis of the boudoirs); A Journey in Spain; Tales; Comedies; Poems; and Geoffrey Rudel, or the Troubadour, in eight cantos.

LANZI, LOUIS, a learned Italian Jesuit, was born in 1732, at Monte di Olmo, and died, in 1810, at Florence, of the gallery of which city he was sub-director. He was considered as one of the most able of Italian philologists and archæologists. Two of his best works are, An Essay on the Tuscan Language; and a History of Painting in Italy.

LAPLACE, Marquis PETER SIMON, a celebrated French astronomer and geometrician, was born, in 1749, at Beaumont en Auge. After having been professor of mathematics at his native place, he went to Paris, where he succeeded Bezout, as examiner of the royal artillery corps. His scientific reputation was soon widely extended by his valuable productions. After the establishment of the consulship, he was for a short time minister of the home department. In 1799 he was placed in the senate, and in 1803 became vice-president of that body. Napoleon made him a count; Louis XVIII. raised him to the rank of marquis. He died March 6, 1827. His two greatest works, which alone would suffice to immortalize his name, are, An Exposition of the System of the World, two vols. 8vo.; and a Treatise on Celestia Mechanism, five vols. 4to.

LARDNER, NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting divine, was born, in 1684, at Hawkhurst, in Kent; studied at Utrecht and Leyden; became a minister in his twenty-fifth year; and, after having been chaplain and tutor in the family of Lady Treby, acquired equal reputation as a preacher and a writer. He died, at his native place, in 1768. The collected edition of his works forms eleven vols. 8vo. Of these the chief is, The Credibility of the Gospel History, a production which is deserving of the highest praise.

LATIMER, HUGH, a prelate, one of the victims of the sanguinary Mary, was the son of a yeoman, and was born, about 1470, at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In early life he was a zealous papist, but, being converted, he became an equally zealous champion of the Reformation. After having encountered many perils, he was made bishop of Worcester, in 1535, by Henry VIII. The bishopric, however, he resigned, on the passing of the act of the six articles; and was punished by being imprisoned during the remainder of Henry's reign. The accession of Edward VI. set Latimer at liberty, and he resumed his preaching, but refused to resume the mitre. On Mary ascending the throne, he was again incarcerated; and, in 1555, was brought to the stake, where he suffered with unshaken courage. Ridley was his fellow martyr.

LAUD, WILLIAM, a prelate, the son of a clothier, was born, in 1573, at Reading, in Berkshire; was educated at the free school of his native place, and at St. John's College, Oxford; was ordained in 1601; became president of his College in 1611; and, after having held various livings, was at length patronised by James I. who had long looked upon him with coldness. His first preferment from the sovereign was the deanery of Gloucester, which he obtained in 1616. In 1620 he was nominated to the see of St. David's, whence he was successively translated, in 1626, 1628, and 1633, to Bath and Wells, London, and Canterbury. From the moment of his attaining power he acted the part of a furious persecutor of those who differed from him on re-

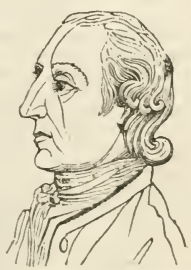
ligious points, and an enemy to public liberty. His ingratitude, too, was equal to his violence. The meeting of the long Parliament was the signal of his downfal. He was impeached, and confined during three years in the Tower. On his being brought to trial he defended himself with great courage and acuteness. A bill of attainder was at length passed against him by the Commons, and he was executed January 10, 1644-5. Laud was intolerant, tyrannical, and superstitious; but it would be unjust to conceal that he was a patron of learning. The most interesting of his works is his Diary.

LAUDOHN, Gideon Ernest, a distinguished general, was born, in 1716, at Totzen, in Livonia. After having served, and been neglected, in the Russian army, he obtained a commission from Maria Theresa, rose to the highest rank, and contributed greatly to the glory of the Austrian arms. In the seven years' war, he was the most formidable antagonist of Frederic, as that monarch found to his cost at Hochkirchen, Kunnersdorf, Landshut, Glatz, and Schweidnitz. In 1789 he took Belgrade from the Turks; and he died in the following year.

LAURENCE, Sir Thomas, a celebrated artist, was born, in 1769, at Bristol. Before he was five years old, he was remarkable for drawing likenesses and reciting poetry. Of education he received very little, but he acquired a large portion of knowledge by reading. He was not more than ten years old when his talents became the sole resource of his father and the rest of the family. For eight years he continued to draw portraits at Oxford and Bath; but in 1787 he took up his residence in the metropolis, and soon became a popular painter. In 1791 he was admitted an associate, and, soon after, an academician, of the Royal Academy. Every year now added to his fame and fortune. In 1814 the Prince Regent employed him to take portraits of the sovereigns and warriors who visited England; in 1815 he was knighted; in 1818 he was sent to Aix la Chapelle, to paint the members of the congress; in 1819 he visited Italy; and, in the following year, he was elected president of the Academy. He died January 7, 1830.

LAURENS, Henry, an American patriot and statesman, was born at Charleston, S. C. in 1724. After receiving a good school education, he engaged in commerce, and soon amassed an ample fortune. At the breaking out of the revolution he was in London, but he immediately returned to his native country, and in 1776 was elected a delegate to the general congress. He was soon chosen president of this body, and remained so till the close of the year 1778. In 1779 he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Holland, but on his way thither was captured by the British, and committed to the Tower, where he was in confinement fourteen months. He was one of the commissioners for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, and in 1782 he signed with Jay and Franklin the preliminaries of the treaty. His health, however, was much impaired, and he soon returned home and passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1792.

LAURENS, John, lieutenant-colonel, son of the preceding, was liberally educated in England, and having returned to his native country joined the American army in 1777. He displayed prodigies of valour at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Savannah and Charleston, and was killed at the very close of the war by carelessly exposing himself in a trifling skirmish. In 1780 he was sent as a special minister to France, to negotiate a loan, and after being subjected to a vexatious delay, he determined to present a memorial to the king in person at the levee. This purpose he carried into effect, the memorial was graciously received, and the object of negociation satisfactorily arranged.



LAVATER, John Caspar, a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, was born in 1741; became pastor to the Orphan's Church, in his birthplace, and afterwards to that of St. Peter; and received a wound from a French soldier in 1799, of which he died

in 1801. He is the author of Swiss Lays; Spiritual Canticles; The Journal of a Secret Observer; and other productions; but the work which has made him universally known is his Fragments on Physiognomy. These Fragments have been translated into several languages; but their popularity has been long on the wane. Lavater was an enthusiastic and credulous, but a worthy and benevolent man.

LAVOISIER, Anthony Laurence, a celebrated chemist, was born, in 1743, at Paris; was educated at Mazarin College; and, after he quitted it, devoted himself wholly to the sciences, particularly botany, astronomy, and chemistry. Before he was twenty he obtained the prize which was offered by the Academy for a better mode of lighting the streets. In his twenty-fifth year he was admitted a member of the Academy. He now began, and for many years assiduously continued, that course of chemical investigation, which effected a complete change in the science of chemistry, and immortalized his name. His system was developed to the world in an Elementary Treatise on Chemistry; and A Method of Chemical Nomenclature. Having been one of the farmers general, he became one of the victims of the jacobins, and was guillotined on the 8th of May, 1794.

LAW, John, a projector, the son of a goldsmith, was born, in 1681, at Edinburgh; quitted his country in consequence of having killed his antagonist in a duel; proposed his financial projects to various governments, and at length succeeded in having them adopted by the French regent, who made him comptroller general of the finances; established a bank, and the Mississippi company, which eventually spread ruin through France; was obliged to save himself by flight; and died, in 1729, at Venice.

LAW, William, a nonjuring divine, was born, in 1686, at King's Cliffe, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and died in 1761. Law was a man of piety, acuteness, and talent; but a firm believer in the absurdities of Behmen. Of his works the most popular are, The Serious Call to a devout and holy Life; and a Practical Treatise on Christian Perfection.

LAW, Edmund, a learned prelate, was born, in 1703, near Cartmel, in Lancashire; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and after having held some lesser preferments, among which were the living of Greystock, the archdeaconry of Carlisle, and the mastership of Peterhouse, Cambridge, he was raised, in 1769, to the bishopric of Carlisle. He died in 1787. He wrote Considerations on the Theory of Religion· Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c.; and various tracts; and published an edition of Locke's works Bishop Law was the father of the late Lord Ellenborough.

LAWRENCE, James, an officer of the American Navy, was born in New Jersey, in 1781, and became a midshipman in 1798. In 1803 he was sent to the Mediterranean, as first lieutenant to the schooner Enterprise, and while there distinguished himself by his activity and valour. He remained on this station for three years, and then returned to the United States, having been transferred to the frigate John Adams. In February, 1813, he was in command of the Hornet, and took the fine British brig Peacock, after an action of fifteen minutes. On his return to the United States he was transferred to the frigate Chesapeake, and in June of the same year, while engaged in battle with the frigate Shannon, he received a mortal wound. His last exclamation, as they were carrying him below, was—Don't give up the ship. He lingered in great pain for four days, when he died. His remains were buried at Halifax.

LEAKE, Sir John, a naval officer, was born, in 1656, at Rotherhithe; fought at the battle of La Hogue; was knighted in 1723; assisted in defending Gibraltar, and reducing Barcelona; took Carthagena and Minorca; was appointed to command the Mediterranean fleet in 1707, in which situation he, among other important services, contributed to the conquest of Sardinia and Minorca; was superseded on the accession of George I.; and died in 1720.

LEARCHUS, of Rhegium, who is believed to have lived before the fortieth Olympiad, was one of the most ancient sculptors of Greece. He made the bronze statue of Jupiter at Sparta, which is considered to have been the oldest work of that kind. It was, however, not cast entire, but in separate parts.

LEBRUN, Charles, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1619, at Paris; studied under Vouet and Poussin; and, after his return from Rome, was liberally patronised by Fouquet. He was next introduced to Louis XIV. who appointed him his principal painter, ennobled him, and consulted him on all subjects connected with the arts. Lebrun availed himself of his influence to obtain from the monarch the founding of a school at Rome, for students of painting. He died in 1690. He wrote a Treatise on the Passions; and another on Physiognomy.

LEBRUN, Pontius Denis Ecouchard, a French poet, whose lyrical compositions obtained for him the appellation of the French Pindar, was born, in 1729, at Paris, in which city he died in 1807. He was brought up by the prince of Conti,

to whom he became secretary. It was even suspected that they were very nearly related. Before he was twenty-six he had established his fame as a lyric poet. Of the revolution he was a violent panegyrist; in his latter days he was a pensioner of Napoleon. Lebrun was not an amiable man; he delighted in scattering about his satires and epigrams, without paying much regard to truth or decency.

LEBRUN, CHARLES FRANCIS, duke of Placentia, was born, in 1739, near Coutances, in Normandy; studied the law; was secretary to the chancellor Maupeon, and shared the odium which that minister incurred; sat in the states general and the council of five hundred; was chosen by Bonaparte as third consul; and was successively governor of Liguria and administrator general of Holland. He died in 1824. Lebrun translated the Iliad and Odyssey, and Tasso's Jerusalem.

LECLERC, JOHN, an eminent critic, was born, in 1657, at Geneva; and died, in 1736, in a state of childishness, at Amsterdam, where he was a clergyman, and professor of philosophy, belles lettres, and Hebrew. Leclerc was impatient of contradiction, acrimonious and satirical in debate, irascible, and fond of singularity. He has been called the self constituted inquisitor of the republic of literature. Among his works are, Ars Critica; Harmonia Evangelica; and the three Bibliotheques, or Libraries in twenty-five, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine volumes.

LEDYARD, JOHN, an adventurous traveller, was born at Groton, in Connecticut, and was educated at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. After having lived for some time among the Indians, he came to England, and sailed with Cook, on his second voyage, as a marine. On his return, he resolved to penetrate on foot across Northern Asia, and proceed to the opposite coast of America. He was, however, seized at Yakutz, and sent out of the Russian dominions. He was next employed by the African association to explore the interior of Africa; but he died at Cairo, in 1788.

LEE, ARTHUR, an eminent American patriot, was born, in Virginia, in 1740, and received his education in England, taking his degree of M. D. at the university of Edinburgh. He then returned to his native state, and for some years practised physic at Williamsburg, but political affairs were then assuming so interesting an aspect, that he again went to England and entered on the study of law in the Temple. In 1770 he visited London, and became a member of the famous society of the supporters of the bill of rights. His political publications at this period, under the signature of Junius Americanus, were numerous, and procured for him the acquaintance of the leaders of the popular party. In 1776 he was appointed minister to France, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, and assisted in negociating the treaty with that nation. In 1779, in consequence of the false accusations of Mr. Deane, complaints of his political conduct were freely circulated at home, and in the following year he resigned his appointments and returned. In 1781 he was elected to the assembly of Virginia, and by this body returned to Congress, where he continued to represent the state till 1785. In 1784 he was employed to arrange a treaty with the six Indian nations. He was next called to the board of treasury, where he continued till 1789, when he went into retirement. He died in 1792.

LEE, CHARLES, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was born in North Wales, and became an officer at the age of 11 years. He served at an early age in America, and afterwards distinguished himself under general Burgoyne, in Portugal. He subsequently entered the Polish service, wandered all over Europe, killed an Italian officer in a duel, and in 1773 sailed for New York. Espousing the cause of the colonies, he received a commission from Congress in 1775, with the rank of major general. In 1776 he was invested with the command at New York, and afterwards with the chief command in the southern department. In December, 1776, he was made prisoner by the English, as he lay carelessly guarded at a considerable distance from the main body of the army in New Jersey. He was kept prisoner till the surrender of Burgoyne, in 1777, and treated in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy. In 1778, he was arraigned before a court martial, in consequence of his misconduct at the battle of Monmouth, and was suspended from any commission in the army of the United States for one year. He retired to a hovel in Virginia, living in entire seclusion, surrounded by his books and his dogs. In 1782, he went to reside at Philadelphia, where he died in obscurity in October of the same year. He was a man of much energy and courage, with considerable literary attainments, but morose and avaricious. He published essays on military, literary and political subjects, which with his extensive correspondence were collected in a volume in 1792. The authorship of the Letters of Junius has been ascribed to him.

LEE, HENRY, a distinguished officer in the American revolutionary army, was born in Virginia in 1756, and was graduated at the college in Princeton. In 1776 he was a captain of one of the six compa-

nies of cavalry, raised by Virginia, and afterwards incorporated into one regiment, and in 1777 added to the main body of the provincials. At the battle of Germantown, Lee was selected with his company to attend Washington as his body-guard. In 1780, being raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was sent with his legion to the army of the south, under general Greene, and continued with it till the end of the war. He distinguished himself at the battle of Eutaw springs, and in the ensuing October was sent on a special commission to the commander in chief, then employed in the siege of Yorktown; in 1786 he was appointed a delegate to Congress, from the state of Virginia, and remained in that body till the adoption of the present constitution. He was a member of the state convention which ratified that instrument, and in 1792 he was raised to the chair of governor of Virginia. In 1799 he was again a member of Congress, and while there selected to pronounce a funeral oration on the death of Washington. The latter years of his life were embarrassed by want, and it was while confined for debt in the limits of Spottsylvania county, that he prepared for publication his excellent Memoirs of the Southern Campaign. He was severely wounded during the riot in Baltimore, in 1814, and his health rapidly declined. He died on Cumberland island, Georgia, in 1818.

LEE, Francis Lightfoot, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Virginia in 1734. He inherited a large fortune, and in 1765, became a member of the house of burgesses of his native state, and continued in that body till 1775, when he was chosen a member of the continental congress. He remained in this assembly till 1779, when he entered the legislature of his native state. He died in 1797.

LEE, Richard Henry, an eminent American patriot, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Virginia in 1732, and received his education in England. He returned to his native country when in his nineteenth year, and devoted himself to the general study of history, politics, law, and polite literature, without engaging in any particular profession. In his twenty-fifth year, he was chosen a delegate to the house of burgesses, where he soon distinguished himself by his powers in debate. In 1764, he was appointed to draught an address to the king, and a memorial to the house of lords, which are among the best state papers of the period. His efforts in resisting the various encroachments of the British government were indefatigable, and in 1774 he attended the first general congress at Philadelphia, as a delegate from Virginia. He was a member of most of the important committees of this body, and laboured with unceasing vigilance and energy. The memorial of Congress to the people of British America, and the second address of Congress to the people of Great Britain, were both from his pen. In June, 1776, he introduced the measure that declared the colonies free and independent states, and supported it by a speech of the most brilliant eloquence. He continued to hold a seat in congress till June, 1777, when he solicited leave of absence, on account of the delicate state of his health. In August of the next year, he was again elected to congress, and continued in that body till 1780, when he declined a reelection till 1784. In that year he was chosen president of congress, but retired at the close of it, and in 1786 was again chosen a member of the Virginia assembly. He was a member of the convention which adopted the present constitution of the United States, and one of the first senators under it. In 1792 he again retired from public life, and died in 1794.

LEE, Nathaniel, a dramatist, was born at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; tried his fortune as an actor and a writer for the stage; became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for two years; and died, in poverty, in 1692, of injuries received during a drunken frolic. He wrote eleven tragedies, of which The Rival Queens, and Theodosius, are the best; and he assisted Dryden in writing Œdipus and The Duke of Guise. Lee possessed genius, but was deficient in judgment; and his style is often bombastic.

LEE, Sophia, the daughter of an able actor, was born in London, in 1750. Her first literary attempt, which, however, was not published till many years after it was written, was The Life of a Lover. In 1780 her comedy of the Chapter of Accidents was so successful that the profits of it enabled her to establish, at Bath, an academy for young ladies, which was conducted by herself and her sisters. Her novel of The Recess established her fame. In 1803 she retired from her toils of tuition; and she died March 13, 1824. She wrote, besides the above works, Almeyda, a tragedy; The Assignation, a comedy; A Hermit's Tale, a poem; and two of the stories in her sister's Canterbury Tales.

LEFEBVRE, Joseph Francis, duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, was born, in 1755, at Rufack, in Alsace; and died in 1820. He entered early into the army. In 1794 he attained the rank of general. From that year till 1799, he distinguished himself greatly in all the campaigns in Flanders and on the Rhine. When Bona-

parte subverted the directorial government, Lefebvre seconded him efficaciously, and his services were rewarded with multiplied honours. Between 1805 and 1815, he bore a conspicuous part at Jena, Eylau, Wagram, and many other battles; and his conquest of Dantzic won for him the ducal title. Lefebvre was modest, disinterested, and of unaffected manners.

LEGOUVE, Gabriel Mary John Baptist, a French dramatist and poet, was born, in 1764, at Paris; was admitted a member of the Institute in 1798; held, as substitute for Delille, the professorship of Latin poetry at the college of France; and died insane in 1813. Legouvé was an exceedingly elegant writer, but was deficient in imagination and poetical fire. He wrote six tragedies, and several poems. Among the latter are, The Recollections; Melancholy; and The Merit of Women.

LEIBNITZ, Godfrey William, baron, a man of almost universal genius, was born, in 1646, at Leipsic; and studied at the universities of that place and of Jena. He was first in the service of the elector of Mentz, as counsellor of revision in the chancery; and, after the death of that prince, was patronised by the house of Hanover. He also received pensions and flattering distinctions from Peter the Great, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Germany; and was a member of various learned bodies. France he visited once, and England twice, and was received with the respect which was due to his merits. He died at Hanover in 1716. The major part of the numerous works of Leibnitz has been collected in six quarto volumes by Dutens. Some of the rest were published by Raspe, with the title of Philosophic Works. "Leibnitz, who was thus occupied with the most abstruse metaphysical inquiries (says a modern writer), was also in his day the rival of Newton himself in physical science; possessed unequalled erudition, classical and scholastic; was distinguished by his knowledge of Roman jurisprudence and German antiquities; and was a profound and masterly controversial theologian." Gibbon also has drawn his character at full length, and in glowing colours.

LEICESTER, Robert DUDLEY, earl of, born in 1532, was the son of the duke of Northumberland, who was executed in the reign of Mary. He was taken into the favour of Elizabeth soon after her accession, and continued to enjoy it to the last. Honours and grants of immense estates were lavished on him by the virgin queen. In 1561, she created him baron of Denbigh and earl of Leicester; in 1585, she procured his appointment as governor of the Netherlands; and in 1588, at the moment of impending invasion, she gave him the command of the English army. He died in September, 1588. Of three wives, Dudley is believed to have murdered the first; the second, to whom he was privately wedded, he basely disowned.

LEIGHTON, Robert, a Scotch prelate, was born, in 1613, in London; was educated at Edinburgh; quitted the presbyterian church for the episcopal; was successively principal of Edinburgh university, bishop of Dumblane, and archbishop of Glasgow; and died in 1684. His works, which are still deservedly in repute, form six octavo volumes. Leighton was a man of great eloquence, mildness, disinterestedness, and piety.

LELAND, John, an antiquary, was born, in London, about the end of Henry the Seventh's reign; was educated at St Paul's School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls, Oxford; became chaplain and librarian to Henry the Eighth; and obtained church preferment; spent six years in travelling to examine English antiquities; and died insane in 1552. His Itinerary, and some of his other works, were published by Hearne and Hall.

LELAND, Thomas, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1772, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College, where, in 1763, he became professor of oratory. In 1768 the lord lieutenant appointed him his chaplain, and subsequently gave him the vicarage of Bray, and a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. Dr. Leland died in 1785. He wrote Sermons; The History of Ireland; The Life of Philip of Macedon; and a Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence (which was anonymously attacked by Hurd); and translated the Orations of Demosthenes and Æschines.

LELY, Sir Peter, an eminent painter, whose real name was Vander Faes, was born, in 1618, at Soest, in Westphalia, and was a pupil of Grebber of Haerlem. In 1641 he came to England, and from that period he gradually rose in reputation, for his portraits, till his decease, in 1680. Charles II. knighted him, and appointed him his principal painter. Lely was so much employed in taking likenesses that he produced few historical pictures. His style is elegant, and his colouring beautiful, but there is little variety in his expression.

LEMIERRE, Anthony Morin, a French poet and dramatist, was born, in 1733, or, according to some, in 1721, at Paris. He was successively a writer of MS. sermons, under master of rhetoric at Harcourt College, and secretary to Dupin, one of the farmers general, who had the liberality to give him a pension, to enable him to give himself up to literature. In

1781 he became a member of the French Academy. He died in 1793. He produced several poems, and nine tragedies; of the latter, William Tell, Hypermnestra, and the Widow of Malabar, are still acted.

LEMONNIER, Peter Charles, an eminent astronomer, was born, in 1715, at Paris; began his astronomical observations on Saturn before he was sixteen; was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1736, and was sent, in the same year, with Maupertuis and Clairault, to measure a degree of the meridian under the polar circle; was for many years professor at the college of France; and died in 1799. Lalande was one of his pupils. Among his works are, Celestial History; a Theory of Comets; Nautical Astronomy; and The Laws of Magnetism.

LEMPRIÈRE, John, a native of Jersey, was educated at Winchester, and at Pembroke College, Oxford; was head master of Abingdon grammar school, and afterwards of the school at Exeter; and, on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in Devonshire, which he held till his decease, in 1824. He compiled the Bibliotheca Classica; and Universal Biography; and printed the first volume of a translation of Herodotus.

LENCLOS, Anne, or familiarly Ninon de, a celebrated female voluptuary, was born, in 1616, at Paris, and died in 1706. She was beautiful; and so highly accomplished, and of such elegant manners, that her society was courted by all the distinguished characters of that age; but she held chastity in utter contempt, and for constancy she had as little respect. Her charms she is generally said to have retained in extreme old age; but this is denied by Voltaire.

LENGLET DUFRESNOY, Nicholas, a French literary character, was born, in 1674, at Beauvais, and was brought up as an ecclesiastic, but became Latin and French secretary to the elector of Cologne; and, subsequently to the peace of Utrecht, he settled at Paris as an author. He was, on some occasions, employed as a spy by the ministry; and, on others, was imprisoned by them for his writings. He was five times a captive in the Bastile, once at Vincennes, and once at Strasburgh. He was burnt to death in 1755. His works are numerous, but all of them are full of errors. The best known of them are, The Method of studying History; and Chronological Tablets of Universal History.

LENNOX, Charlotte, a literary female of considerable talents, who was the friend of Johnson and Richardson, was born, in 1720, at New York, of which her father, Colonel Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor. She was sent to England to be educated; married, and was left a widow with one child; and resorted to her pen for subsistence. Her latter days were clouded by poverty and sickness. She died in 1804. Among her works are, the novels of The Female Quixote, Henrietta, Sophia, and Euphemia; Shakspeare Illustrated; two plays; and various translations.

LENOTRE, Andrew, an architect and designer of gardens, was born, in 1613, at Paris, and studied painting under Vouet. For Louis XIV. he laid out the gardens of Versailles, the Tuilleries, Clagny, Chantilly, St. Cloud, Meudon, Sceaux, St. Germain, and Fontainebleau; and that haughty monarch treated him rather as a familiar friend than as a subject and servant. He died in 1700.

LEO X., Pope, John de MEDICI, the son of the illustrious Lorenzo, was born, in 1475, at Florence, and was nominated a cardinal in his thirteenth year. In 1505 he was made governor of Perugia; was intrusted with the command of the papal army in 1511; and was made prisoner, in the following year, at the battle of Ravenna. He attained the papal crown in 1513, on the death of Julius II. He died in 1521. Leo was one of the most munificent patrons of learning and of the arts; but he was prodigal, and on some occasions grossly violated the principles of justice. To his shameless sale of indulgences the world is indebted for the reformation of the church.

LEONIDAS I., king of Sparta, famous for his heroic patriotism, succeeded his half brother Cleomenes, B. C. 491. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Leonidas, at the head of four thousand men, defended the pass of Thermopylæ. Threats and promises were tried in vain, to induce the valiant Spartan to retire from his post. In an attack, which lasted two days, the Persians were not more successful; they were defeated with the slaughter of twenty thousand men. Xerxes was on the point of abandoning his enterprise, when Ephialtes, a traitorous Greek, made known to him a path by which the Persians were enabled to penetrate to the Grecian rear. Leonidas was now surrounded, and, after a severe contest, he perished with his brave companions.

LESAGE, Alain René, eminent as a novelist and a dramatist, was born, in 1668, at Sarzeau, in Britanny; and studied at the Jesuits' College at Vannes. After having, it is believed, for some years held a situation under the farmers general in his native province, he went to Paris in 1692, tried the bar for a short time, and then adopted the profession of an author. His scanty means were enlarged by the

generosity of the abbé de Lyonne, his friend, who allowed him a pension of six hundred livres, and made him many valuable presents. De Lyonne did him another essential service, by directing his attention to Spanish literature, and teaching him the language. For some years he continued to be little known as a writer; but, in 1707, he rose at once into popularity by his comedy of Crispin the Rival of his Master, and his romance of Le Diable Boiteux. The comedy of Turcaret, in 1709, added to his fame, and that fame was, in the course of a few years, rendered imperishable by his admirable Gil Blas, which placed him in the first rank of novelists. Lesage was endowed with great literary fertility. Among his novels are, The Adventures of Gusman d'Alfarache; The Adventures of the Chevalier Beauchesne; The History of Estevanille Gonzales; and The Bachelor of Salamanca. Of dramatic pieces he composed twenty-four, and had a share in the composition of seventy-six others. Several miscellaneous works and translations also dropped from his pen. He died, in retirement, at Boulogne, November 17, 1747.

LESAGE, George Lewis, a philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Geneva; and died there in 1803. He was educated for the medical profession, but never practised it. Lesage is principally known by his inquiries into the phenomena of gravitation. Most of his works remain unpublished. Among those which have been printed are, Fragments on Final Causes; and a Treatise on Mechanical Physics.

LESLEY, John, a Scotch prelate, was born in 1527, and was educated at Aberdeen and Paris. The unfortunate Mary of Scotland gave him the bishopric of Ross, and he accompanied her from France to her native country. After her dethronement, he served her with an honourable fidelity and zeal, defending her warmly in the conferences at York and Westminster. Elizabeth imprisoned him, and afterwards sent him out of the kingdom. On the continent, he renewed his fruitless exertions on behalf of his captive sovereign. In 1593 he was made bisnop of Constance. He died in 1596. Among his works are, A Defence of Queen Mary; and A Description of Scotland.

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim, a celebrated German writer, was born, in 1729, at Kamenz, in Pomerania; and was educated at Meissen and Leipsic. A part of his youth was spent in a desultory manner; but the rest of his life was given to literary toil, and to performing the duties of various employments. His first attempts were dramatic, and, though imperfect, they were well received. They were followed by his Fables, and several other productions, which widely extended his reputation. In 1770 the hereditary prince of Brunswick appointed him librarian at Wolfenbuttel, and when the sovereignty devolved upon that prince, Lessing was still more efficiently patronised by him. He died in 1781. Lessing is regarded as one of those authors who contributed to refine German literature. Among his dramas are, Miss Sarah Samson; Emilia Galotti; Philotas; Nathan the Wise; Minna de Barnhelm; the Jews; the Misogynist; and The Free Thinker. Of his other works the principal are, Laocoon; The Hamburgh Dramaturgy; and The Fragments of an Unknown.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir Roger, a political writer, was born, in 1616, in Norfolk; espoused the cause of Charles I. and was four years imprisoned by the Parliament for attempting to surprise Lynn; was made licenser of the press, and a justice of the peace, after the Restoration; established the Public Intelligencer, and subsequently the Intelligencer, two furious tory papers; and died in 1703. He published many abusive political tracts, and translated Josephus; Æsop's Fables; Seneca's Morals; and other works.

LESUEUR, Eustace, an eminent painter, who is called the French Raphael, was born, in 1617, at Paris, and was a pupil of Vouet, but derived his excellence from the study of the antique. In many important points he was far superior to his rival Lebrun. Lesueur was of a modest and retired disposition. He died in 1655. Landon has engraved a hundred and ten of his works, among which are, St. Paul healing the Sick; St. Paul preaching at Ephesus; the Life of St. Bruno, in twenty-two paintings; and the Martyrdom of St. Laurence.

LETI, Gregory, an Italian historian, was born, in 1630, at Milan; studied at Cosenza and Rome; abjured the catholic religion at Geneva; visited England in 1680, and was pensioned by Charles II., but soon displeased the court by the freedom of his pen, in the Britannic Theatre, and was ordered to quit the kingdom; and died, in 1701, at Amsterdam, historiographer of that city. Among his works are, Lives of Sixtus V.; Charles V.; Philip II.; Queen Elizabeth; and Oliver Cromwell. Leti is so incorrect a writer as to have acquired the appellation of the Italian Varillas.

LEUWENHOECK, or LEEUWENHOECK, Anthony Van, an eminent Dutch experimental philosopher, was born, in 1632, at Delft. Having brought to great perfection the art of making lenses, he engaged in microscopical observations principally anatomical, which he continued throughout his life with equal perseverance

and success. His discoveries were communicated to the world through the medium of the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1723.

LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS, a traveller, was born at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and died, in 1824, at Sezanne, in France. Besides his two narratives of his Travels into the interior of Southern Africa, he published a Natural History of African Birds—of a part of the new and rare Birds of America and the West Indies—of Parrots—and of Birds of Paradise. The travels of Levaillant are amusing, and afford considerable information; but the veracity of some parts of them has been doubted.

LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE, a grammarian, was born at Alby, in Languedoc; emigrated at the commencement of the revolution; and died, in 1813, in London. His chief works are, A Philosophical and Literary French Grammar; an Abridgment of it; a French and English Dictionary; a Dictionary of Synonymes; and A Portable Library of French Writers. In his youth he gained some applause as a poet.

LEWIS, FRANCIS, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in 1715, in South Wales, and after receiving a good school education, engaged in commerce. In 1736 he came to America, and after a short residence at Philadelphia, he removed to New York city. In 1775 he was elected to the continental congress, and was an efficient and useful member of that body. He was taken prisoner by the British during the war, and suffered much both in person and in property. He died in 1803.

LEWIS, MERIWETHER, a celebrated explorer, was born in Virginia, in 1774, and, after receiving a good school education, engaged in agriculture. When General Washington called out a body of militia in consequence of the discontent produced by the excise taxes, young Lewis entered as a volunteer, and from that situation was removed to the regular service. In 1803 he was sent by President Jefferson on an exploring expedition to the northwestern part of our continent; and of this expedition, which was completed in about three years, and in which he was accompanied by Mr. Clarke, an highly interesting account was afterwards published. Lewis was subsequently appointed governor of the Louisiana territory. He put an end to his own life in 1809. He was a man of energy, perseverance, and of a sound understanding.

LEWIS, WILLIAM, a physician, who practised at Kingston, in Surrey, where he died in 1781, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of Stockholm Royal Academy, and read a course of chemical lectures to George III. when he was prince of Wales. He wrote An Experimental History of the Materia Medica; The Philosophical Commerce of the Arts; and A Course of Practical Chemistry; and abridged Frederic Hoffman's medical works.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1773, in London; was a son of the under secretary at war; and was educated at Westminster. His first production was The Monk, a novel, which was equally admired for the talent it displayed, and censured for its licentiousness. He had a seat in the House of Commons, but never came forward as an orator. He died in 1818, at sea, on his return from his West Indian estate. He is the author of fifteen dramas, of which the most popular is The Castle Spectre; Poems; Feudal Tyrants, a romance; Romantic Tales; and some lesser productions in prose and verse.

LEYDEN, LUCAS DAMMESZ, called LUCAS of, a celebrated painter and engraver, was born in that city, in 1494; was a pupil of his father, and of Cornelius Engebrechtsen; practised every kind of painting at the age of nine years; was at the head of the Flemish artists when he was eighteen; and died in 1533. He excelled even more as an engraver than as a painter. He executed a hundred and seventy-two plates, among which were, The Magi worshipping; an Ecce Homo; and The Return of the Prodigal Son. The proof prints from his graver are in high estimation.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a poet, orientalist, and physician, was born, in 1775, at Denholm, in Roxburghshire, and was the son of a shepherd. After having picked up a little learning at his native place, he studied at Edinburgh. The church was his destination, but he relinquished it for surgery, obtained a doctor's degree, and was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment. In India, his profound knowledge of the native dialects occasioned his being made professor of them in the Bengal College; from which situation, however, he was soon removed, to be judge of the twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta. In 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto to Batavia, where he fell a victim to the climate, on the 27th of August. Leyden had a wonderful power of acquiring languages. As a linguist he exceeded even Sir William Jones. His poems, including the Scenes of Infancy, have been collected in two volumes. He wrote A History of Discoveries in Africa; and edited The Complaynt of Scotland, and Scottish Descriptive poems.

L'HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE, one of the most illustrious of French statesmen, was

born, in 1505, at Aigueperse, in Auvergne; studied the law at Toulouse and Padua; practised at the French bar; was sent as ambassador to the council of Trent; and, after his return, was made superintendent of finances. His upright and able conduct in that post caused him to be raised to the dignity of chancellor. All his efforts, as chancellor, were directed to make the laws revered, restore prosperity to France, and avert a civil war by extending toleration to the protestants. He was baffled, however, by the baseness and violence of the court; and, in 1568, he retired from public affairs. He died in 1573.

L'HOPITAL, William Francis Anthony, marquis of St. Mesme, one of the most eminent of the French mathematicians, was born, in 1661, at Paris. So precocious was his scientific knowledge, that when he was only fifteen he solved a problem relative to the cycloid, which had been proposed by Pascal. At a later period he gave solutions of several of the most difficult geometrical problems. He died in 1704. L'Hopital is the author of two valuable works: The Analysis of Infinitesimals; and an Analytical Treatise on Conic Sections.

LICHTENBERG, George Christopher, a German philosopher and writer, was born, in 1742, at Ober Ramstaedt, near Darmstadt, and was educated at Darmstadt and Gottingen; at which latter place he became professor of mathematics, and, subsequently, of experimental philosophy. He died in 1799. His scientific and miscellaneous works have been published in nine volumes. Among the contents of the second class are, An Explanation of Hogarth's Prints; some severe Satires on Lavater's System of Physiognomy; and an Autobiographical Journal. Lichtenberg, says Stapfer, "is sportive, and never grotesque; novel, without effort; gay, without the slightest levity; various and profound, without ceasing to be solid and clear."

LICINIUS, Flavius Valerius Licinianus, a Roman emperor, was born, about 263, in a Dacian village. His military talents, especially in the war against Narses, the Persian monarch, induced Galerius in 307 to make him an associate in the government, and place Pannonia and Rhætia under his authority. After the death of Galerius, Licinius also obtained the province of Illyricum. He joined Constantine against Maxentius, and married his sister Constantia; but in the course of a few years the two emperors became enemies, and Licinius was dethroned, and ultimately put to death, in 324, by Constantine.

LIGNE, Charles Joseph, prince de, was born, in 1735, at Brussels; entered the Austrian army at the age of seventeen; and acquired reputation in the seven years' war, and the short war of 1778. Being sent on a mission into Russia, his wit and talent, and his personal accomplishments, rendered him a favourite of Catherine, who made him a field marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea. He assisted Potemkin in the reduction of Ockzakoff, and Laudohn in that of Belgrade. Subsequently he was not employed in the Austrian army. He died in 1814. His works, military and miscellaneous, form nearly forty volumes. The pretended Autobiography of Prince Eugene was written by the prince de Ligne.

LILBURNE, John, a republican of an unconquerable spirit, was born, in 1618, in the county of Durham. In 1638 the infamous star-chamber sentenced him to be pilloried, and to receive five hundred lashes. Even while this punishment was being severely executed, he braved his persecutors. The Long Parliament voted him reparation; and he fought against Charles at Edgehill, Marston Moor, and other places; and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Disapproving, however, of the conduct of Cromwell, Lilburne opposed him with great boldness, and was in consequence imprisoned, fined by the parliament, and twice tried by a jury, before which he made so able a defence that he was acquitted. Not long previous to his decease, which took place in 1657, he adopted the tenets of the quakers.

LILLO, George, a dramatist, was born, in 1693, in London; was a jeweller by trade, and a dissenter in religion; and died in 1739. Fielding, who was his friend, speaks of him as being a truly estimable character. He wrote eight plays, of which the principal are, the tragedies of George Barnwell; The Fatal Curiosity; Elmerick; and Arden of Feversham.

LILLY, or LYLIE, John, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, about 1533, in the weald of Kent; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; was long an unsuccessful suitor for court favour; and died, in poverty, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign. He wrote nine plays, which are not without merit. He is most remarkable, however, for two works, intitled Euphues and his England, and Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit, written with a view to reform the English language; "the strange and barbarous jargon" of which, as Ellis justly calls it, was actually popular among the courtiers. Sir Walter Scott has put this Babylonish dialect into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton in The Monastery.

LILLY, William, an astrologer, was born, in 1602, at Diseworth, in Leicestershire; and, after having been servant to

a mantua-maker, and book-keeper to a tradesman, he became a professor of astrology. Lilly, who had a tolerable spice of the knave in his composition, soon acquired both fame and money in his new vocation. During the civil wars he was consulted by both parties as to events; but it was the cause of the parliament that he finally espoused. He died in 1681. Among his works are, Observations on the Life and Death of Charles I.; and his own Life.

LILY, or LILYE, WILLIAM, a grammarian, was born, about 1468, at Odiham, in Hampshire; took his bachelor's degree at Magdalen College, Oxford; visited Jerusalem, and studied the Greek language at Rhodes for five years; and died, in 1523, head master of St. Paul's School. He wrote some Latin poems, and the Latin Grammar which bears his name.

LINACRE, THOMAS, a physician and philologist, was born, about 1460, at Canterbury; and was educated at All Souls College, Oxford. After having visited Italy, he read lectures on Greek and physic at Oxford. Henry VII. appointed him his physician, and tutor to Prince Arthur. From Henry VIII. he obtained, in 1518, letters patent for the establishment of the royal college of physicians, of which body he was the first president. In the decline of life he entered into orders. He died in 1524. Besides translating Proclus on the Sphere, and some of Galen's treatises, he drew up The Rudiments of Latin Grammar, and wrote De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis.

LINCOLN, BENJAMIN, a major general in the American army, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1733, and until the age of forty years was engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. At the commencement of the revolution he was elected a member of the provincial Congress, in 1776 received the commission of major-general, and employed himself vigorously to improve the discipline of the militia. He was second in command in the army which compelled the surrender of Burgoyne. On the day after the battle of Stillwater, he received a dangerous wound in his leg, and was confined for several months by its effects. In the following year, he was appointed to the command of the southern department, and while in this post he attempted the defence of Charleston, but was compelled to capitulate in May, 1780. He was exchanged in November, and in the spring following joined the army on the North river. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded a central division, and shared largely in the dangers and honours of the day. In 1781 he was appointed secretary of the war department, and afterwards on several occasions commissioner to treat with the Indians. On the establishment of peace, he returned to his native state, and in 1787 was appointed to command the troops, employed in the suppression of the insurgents in Massachusetts. In 1788 he was chosen lieutenant governor, and in the following year he was a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He died in 1810. He was the author of several published letters and essays; a member of the American Academy of the Arts and Sciences; and president of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

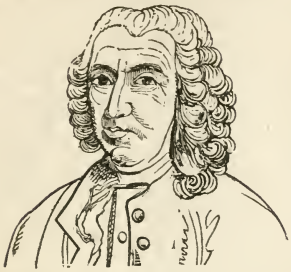
LINDSAY, or LYNDSAY, Sir DAVID, a Scotch poet, was born, in 1490, at Garmylton, in Haddingtonshire; was educated at St. Andrew's; and was, successively, page of honour to James V., and, in 1530, Lyon king at arms; and is supposed by some to have died about 1557, but it seems more probable that he lived till 1567.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, a unitarian divine, was born, in 1723, at Middlewich, in Cheshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He resigned the living of Catterick in 1773, in consequence of his having embraced the principles of unitarianism. From 1774 till 1793 he was minister of a congregation in Essex Street, in the Strand. He died in 1803. He wrote, among other works, An Apology for himself; A Sequel to the Apology; Considerations on the Divine Government; An Historical View of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship; and Sermons.

LINGUET, SIMON NICHOLAS HENRY, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1736, at Rheims; was brought up as a barrister, but was expelled from the bar; took a violent part in the politics of the day, and was confined for two years in the Bastile; was favourably received at Vienna by Joseph II.; but was at length sent out of the Austrian states; and closed his career by the guillotine, at Paris, in 1794. Besides his Political Annals, and various other works, he wrote Histories of the Age of Alexander—of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire—and of the Jesuits; Memoirs of the Bastile; and a Theory of Civil Laws.

LINN, JOHN BLAIR, an American divine and poet, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1777, and after graduating at Columbia College, entered on the study of law, in the office of Alexander Hamilton, in New-York. Finding but little agreeable to him in this pursuit, he determined to embrace the ministry, and after completing a course of theological study, he was settled as a preacher in Philadelphia in 1799. He died of consumption in 1805. He is the author of Valerian, a poem of inconsiderable merit, published since his decease; and of the Powers of Genius, a poem possessing much beauty, and which has gone

through several editions both in England and the United States.



LINNÉ, or LINNÆUS, CHARLES VON, the most celebrated of modern naturalists, was born, in 1707, at Rashult, in Sweden. Even from his infancy he manifested his fondness for the study of plants, and he almost lived in his father's garden. Linné studied at the universities of Lund and of Upsal, but laboured under great disadvantages from his exceedingly indigent state. The patronage of Celsius, the theological professor, who was also a naturalist, at length bettered his condition. It was at this period that he first formed the idea of that botanical system which has immortalized him. Between 1731 and 1738, he explored Lapland, where he obtained the materials for his Flora Lapponica; resided for three years in Holland, as superintendent of Clifford's celebrated garden; took his medical degree at Harderwyck; and visited England and France. After his return to Sweden, in 1738, he settled as a physician at Stockholm. The subsequent career of Linné was uniformly prosperous. His fame spread through every part of the civilized world, scientific bodies eagerly enrolled him among their members, he was ennobled by his sovereign, and acquired sufficient wealth to purchase an estate, on which he resided for the last fifteen years of his life. He died January 11, 1778. Among his works are, Systemæ Naturæ; Fundamenta Botanica; Hortus Cliffortianus; Flora Suecica; Fauna Suecica; and Species Plantarum.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, an eminent scholar and critic, was born, in 1547, at Isch, in Brabant, and studied at Aeth, Cologne, and Louvain. After having resided for some time in Italy, he was appointed professor of eloquence at Jena. He soon, however, relinquished his post; and, in 1577, he removed to Leyden, where he remained for thirteen years. At the expiration of that period he settled at Louvain, where he died in 1606. Though he changed his religion no less than four times, Lipsius was the advocate of intolerance! Among his works, which form six folios, are, A Commentary on Tacitus; Variæ Lectiones; De Militia Romana; and Treatises on Amphitheatres and Libraries.

LISTER, MARTIN, a physician, was born, about 1658, at Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, but took his degree at Oxford; became a fellow of the college, and of the Royal Society, and physician in ordinary to Queen Anne; and died in 1718. He wrote several medical works; A Journey to Paris (which was burlesqued by Dr. King); A History of English Animals; and other works on natural history; and contributed many papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

LITTLETON, THOMAS, an eminent lawyer, was born, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at Frankley, in Worcestershire; studied at the Temple; was appointed king's sergeant and judge of assize in 1455; became one of the justices of the common pleas in 1466; and died in 1481. His celebrated treatise on Tenures, which may be considered as a law classic, has passed through numerous editions; and has been commented upon by Coke, Sir M. Hale, and other distinguished legal characters.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, earl of, the eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was born in 1727, and was educated at the Charter House, and at University College, Oxford. In 1761 he became a member of parliament, and under secretary of state; in 1766, a lord of the admiralty; in 1772, vice-treasurer of Ireland; in 1778, secretary at war; in 1784, president of the board of trade; in 1786, he was created Baron Hawkesbury; in 1796, earl of Liverpool; and he died in 1808. The earl of Liverpool was often accused of being one of the secret and irresponsible, and therefore unconstitutional, advisers of George III. He wrote a Treatise on the Coins of the Realm; and some other works; and made a Collection of Treaties.

LIVERPOOL, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, earl of, the son of the foregoing, was born in 1770, and was educated at the same seminaries as his father. In 1791 he took his seat as member for Rye. A speech against abolishing the slave trade was one of his earliest efforts in parliament. In 1793 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the India Board; in 1801, he was introduced into the cabinet, as secretary of state for the foreign department; he was placed in the home department, on the return of Mr. Pitt to power; he returned to that office after the dismission of the whig administration; and was removed to the war department under Mr. Perceval. By the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, Lord Liverpool was raised

to the premiership, and he held that elevated station till February, 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic stroke rendered him incapable of taking any further part in public affairs. He died December 4, 1828.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born at Albany, N. Y. in 1716, was graduated at Yale College, and became a merchant in New-York. In 1774 he was returned to the general Congress, and remained in that body till 1777. He died in 1778.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R. a celebrated American statesman and lawyer, was born in New-York, and was educated at King's College. He engaged in the profession of the law, and was elected to the first general Congress of the colonies, where he was one of the committee appointed to prepare the declaration of independence. In 1780 he was appointed secretary of foreign affairs, and at the adoption of the constitution of New-York, chancellor of that state. This last office he held till 1801, when he was sent minister plenipotentiary to France. It was in Paris that he formed a personal friendship with Robert Fulton, whom he materially assisted. In 1805 he returned to the United States, and devoted the remainder of his life to the promotion of agriculture and the arts. He died in 1813.

LIVIUS, or LIVY, Titus, a celebrated Roman historian, was born either in the city or the territory of Patavium, now Padua. In the reign of Augustus he went to Rome, and was held in great esteem by the emperor, and many illustrious characters. He returned to Padua after the death of Augustus, and died A. D. 17, at the age of seventy-six. His History is one of the valuable relics of antiquity. It originally consisted of a hundred and thirty-two books; of which, unfortunately, only thirty-five have been preserved.

LLORENTE, John Anthony, a Spanish ecclesiastic, was born, in 1756, at Rincon del Soto, and obtained various preferments, among which was that of secretary general to the Inquisition. Having accepted a considerable post under Joseph Bonaparte, and written in his favour, he was compelled to quit Spain on the return of Ferdinand. He died in 1823. He is the author of a History of the Inquisition; Memoirs relative to the History of the Spanish Revolution; Political Portraits of the Popes; and other works.

LLOYD, David, a biographer, was born, in 1625, in Merionethshire; was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and died, in 1691, a prebend of St. Asaph, and vicar of Northop, in Flintshire. His chief works are, Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favourites of England; Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty; A Life of General Monk; and A History of Plots and Conspiracies

LLOYD, Henry, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, was born in Wales, in 1729. He served with great reputation in the French, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. He died, in the Netherlands, in 1783. Lloyd wrote A Political and Military Rhapsody on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain and Ireland; A History of the War in Germany; and a work on the composition of various ancient and modern armies.

LLOYD, Robert, a poet, was born, in 1733, and was the son of the second master of Westminster School. After having been educated by his father, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became an usher at Westminster School. Disliking the restraint, and becoming acquainted with Wilkes, Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, and other wits, he resigned the ushership, and became an author by profession. His genius, however, could not shield him from poverty, and he died a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1764.

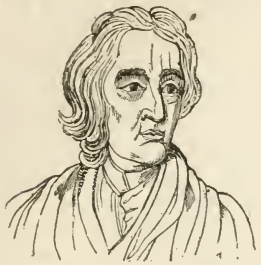
LLOYD, James, was born in Boston in 1769, and, after graduating at Harvard College, entered into commercial pursuits, and spent some time in Europe. In 1808 he was elected by the legislature of Massachusetts a senator in congress, and for five years conducted himself with great prudence and firmness during a period of great political excitement. In 1822 he was again appointed to the national senate, and was distinguished for his application to business. In 1826 he published at Boston a pamphlet on the Report of the Committee of Commerce of the Senate of the U. S on the British Colonial Intercourse. He died at New York in 1831.

LOBEIRA, Vasco, the author of the far famed romance of Amadis de Gaul, was a Portuguese, born at Porto, in the fifteenth century. Joam I. knighted him on the field of battle at Aljubarotta. He died, at Elvas, in 1403. Southey has translated Lobeira's work, and has satisfactorily proved him, and not a native of France, to be the real author of it.

LOBO, Jerome, a Portuguese missionary, was born, in 1593, at Lisbon, and went to India in 1621. He spent three years in Abyssinia, of which country he afterwards published an interesting account, with the title of a History of Ethiopia. An abridgment of a French version of this work was Dr. Johnson's first literary effort. He died in 1678.

LOCKE, John, one of the greatest of British philosophers and metaphysicians, was born, in 1632, at Wrington, in Som-

ersetshire; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford;



went to the continent, in 1664, as secretary to the envoy sent to Berlin; resumed his medical studies after his return; and graduated as a bachelor of physic, in 1674, though he never entered upon general practice. Locke was introduced, in 1666, to Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, who esteemed him highly, confided to him the superintendence of his son's education, and the forming of a constitution for the colony of Carolina, and, when he himself became chancellor, appointed him secretary of presentations, and, at a later period, secretary to the board of trade. When Shaftesbury withdrew to Holland, Locke accompanied him, and he remained on the continent for some years. So obnoxious was he to James's government, that the British envoy demanded that he should be delivered up. It was while he resided in Holland that he completed his Essay on the Human Understanding, and wrote his first Letter on Toleration. Having returned to England at the Revolution, he published his Essay in 1690. It was virulently but vainly assailed, and rapidly spread his fame in all quarters. That fame he enhanced by his additional Letters on Toleration; his two Treatises on Government, which annihilated Filmer and the whole tribe of nonresistance teachers; his Thoughts on Education; and other pieces. His merit was rewarded by his being made a commissioner of appeals, and, subsequently, of trade and plantations. He died in 1704. His collected works form four quarto volumes. Great as are his merits in other respects, it is principally as the champion of civil and religious liberty that Locke is entitled to the reverence and gratitude of mankind.

LOGAN, John, a divine and poet, was born, in 1748, at Fala, in Scotland; was educated at Edinburgh; and, after having been minister at South Leith, he removed to London, in 1786, and became a writer in the English Review. He died in 1788. Logan wrote a volume of poems; the tragedy of Runnamede; Sermons; a Dissertation on the Manners and Spirit of Asia; and A Review of the Charges against Mr. Hastings. For the last, which appeared anonymously, Stockdale, the publisher, was prosecuted; but was successfully defended by Erskine.

LOGAN, James, was born in Ireland in 1674, and was put apprentice to a linen draper; but was able by self-instruction to obtain a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Italian and Spanish, and of the mathematics. In 1699 he accompanied William Penn to Philadelphia, as his secretary, and subsequently filled the offices of provincial secretary, commissioner of property, and governor of the province. He was the author of several learned works, and his Experimenta Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione, is a treatise of much reputation. He died at Stenton, near Philadelphia, in 1751.

LOMBARD, Peter, was born, in the twelfth century, at a village near Novara, in Lombardy; was educated at Bologna and Rheims; and died, in 1164, bishop of Paris.

LOMONOSOFF, Michael Vassilievitch, a Russian writer, was born, in 1711, at Dennisofka, on the White Sea, and was the son of a dealer in fish at Kholmogori. After having studied at Moscow and St. Petersburgh, he was sent into Germany, at the expense of the government, and acquired a knowledge of chemistry, metallurgy, and mineralogy. After his return, he was made director of the university, and, in 1764, a counsellor of state. He died in 1765. Lomonosoff was the creator of Russian lyric poetry. He wrote Poems; two tragedies; A History of Russia; and some productions of less importance.

LONDONDERRY, Robert STEWART, marquis of, long known as Lord Castlereagh, was born, in Ireland, in 1769, and completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. In his twenty-first year he was returned to the Irish parliament as member for the county of Down. He commenced his political ca-

reer as a parliamentary reformer, but no long period elapsed before he joined the ranks of the opposite party. In 1797 he was appointed chief secretary to the viceroy of Ireland, and he took a very active part in accomplishing the Union. In 1805 he was appointed minister of war; and this office he resumed in 1807, after the dismissal of the whigs; but his disagreement with Mr. Canning, which produced a duel between them, led to his resignation in 1809. In 1811 he was placed at the head of the foreign department, and he continued in it till his decease. In 1814, he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the allied powers, and, towards the close of the same year, to the congress of Vienna. He succeeded to the title of Londonderry on the decease of his father, in 1821, but he did not long enjoy it, for in a fit of insanity, brought on by excessive mental and personal exertion, he put an end to his existence on the 12th of August, 1822.

LONG, Edward, was born, in 1734, at St. Blaize, in Cornwall; was brought up to the law, and became judge of the vice-admiralty court in Jamaica; and died in 1813. He wrote a History of Jamaica, in three quarto volumes; The Prater, a collection of Essays; The Antigallican, a novel; Letters on the Colonies; and several smaller miscellaneous pieces.

LONGINUS, Dionysius Cassius, an eminent Greek critic and philosopher, who was "blessed with a poet's fire," was born in the third century; but whether at Athens or in Syria is undecided. He was a disciple of Ammonias Saccas, and a friend of Plotinus. After having travelled, he settled at Athens, taught philosophy there, and published his noble Treatise on the Sublime. His knowledge was so extensive that he was called the living library. Zenobia invited him to her court, intrusted to him the education of her sons, and made him her principal minister after the death of Odenatus. Aurelian basely put him to death, after the surrender of Palmyra, in revenge for Longinus having dictated the dignified letter which was addressed by Zenobia to the Roman monarch.

LONGOMONTANUS, Christian, an astronomer, was born, in 1562, at Langsberg, in Jutland, and was left an orphan in his eighth year. In 1577 he went to Wyborg, where he remained eleven years. By dint of attending lectures in the day, and working for his subsistence during a part of the night, he acquired a perfect knowledge of the mathematics. For nearly ten years he assisted Tycho Brahe in his labours. He died, in 1647, professor of mathematics of Copenhagen; an office which he had held for forty years. His principal work is his Astronomica Danica.

LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO, Felix, a celebrated Spanish poet and dramatist, was born, in 1562, at Madrid, and began to compose plays when he was only fourteen His first successful poem, the Arcadia, was composed while he was in the service of the duke of Alba. From Madrid, however, he was obliged to fly, in consequence of a duel, and he resided for some years at Valencia. After having served in the Armada, during which period he wrote his Hermosura de Angelica, he returned to Madrid, and became the most popular of the Spanish writers. He entered into the order of St. Francis, but still continued to pour forth his unpremeditated verse, and to write for the stage. Almost idolatrous honours were paid to his genius, and he acquired wealth, yet he incessantly complained of the malice of fortune and of his enemies. He died in 1635. His fertility was wonderful. Besides innumerable poems, he is said to have composed eighteen hundred theatrical pieces in verse. Only a fourth of his productions has been printed; but that portion occupies forty-six quarto volumes.

LORRIS, William de, a French poet, was born at Lorris on the Loire, near Montargis, and is believed to have died young, about 1240. He wrote the Romance of the Rose, which is known to English readers by the version of Chaucer.

LOUTHERBOURG, Philip James, a painter, was born, in 1740, at Strasburgh, and was a pupil of Tischbein, Casa Nova, and Carlo Vanloo. He came to England in 1771, and was first employed by Garrick as a scene painter. In 1782 he produced a pictorial exhibition, called the Eidophusikon, or representation of nature. He subsequently acquired great reputation, especially in landscape, and became one of the council of the Royal Academy. He died in 1812.

LOUVOIS, Francis Michael LE TELLIER, marquis of, a French statesman, was born, in 1641, at Paris, and in 1666 became war minister to Louis XIV.; the reversion of which office had been granted to him several years before. He died in 1691. Louvois was a great minister, but not a good man. He was indefatigable in performing the duties of his office, and his plans were characterized by genius; but he was imperious and envious, and his cruelties to the protestants, and the atrocious devastation of the Palatinate twice executed under his positive orders, have branded his name with infamy.

LOVELACE, Richard, a son of Sir William Lovelace, was born, in 1618, at Woolwich, in Kent; was educated at the Charter House, and at Gloucester Hall, Oxford; expended his whole property for Charles I.; was imprisoned by the Parlia-

ment; and died in indigence in 1658. He is the author of poems, with the title of Lucasta, many of which are exceedingly elegant; The Soldier, a tragedy; and The Scholar, a comedy.

LOWELL, JOHN, an eminent American lawyer, was born at Newbury in 1744, and was educated at Harvard College. He studied law, and rising to reputation, in 1761, he removed to Boston, and soon distinguished himself by his political knowledge and eloquence. In 1781 he was elected a member of Congress, and on the establishment of the federal government was appointed a judge of the circuit court of the United States. In these situations he was much respected for his legal knowledge and dignity. He died in 1802.

LOWRY, WILSON, a celebrated engraver, was born, in 1762, at Whitehaven, and died June 23, 1824, a member of the Royal Society. He was employed on many scientific works, particularly Rees's Cyclopædia, and the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. He invented two machines for drawing lines, introduced the use of diamond points in etching, and was the first who succeeded in "biting in" well upon steel. With anatomy, geology, and other sciences he was well acquainted.

LOWTH, ROBERT, the eminent son of a divine of talent, was born, in 1710, at Buriton, in Hampshire; was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford; and was elected professor of poetry at Oxford, in 1743. He accompanied Mr. Legge on an embassy to Berlin, and was subsequently travelling tutor to the sons of the duke of Devonshire. In 1753 he published his Lectures on Hebrew poetry; in 1758 the Life of William of Wykeham; and, in 1765, he chastised the arrogance of Warburton, in an admirable and unanswerable Letter. After having enjoyed several valuable preferments, he was raised to the see of St. David's, in 1766; was translated to Oxford, in the same year; and, in 1777, was removed to London. The archbishopric of Canterbury he declined. In 1778 he gave to the world his translation of Isaiah. He died in 1787. Besides his great works, he wrote some sermons and poems.

LOYOLA. See IGNATIUS.

LUCAN, MARCUS ANNÆUS, a celebrated Latin poet, was born, A. D. 37, at Corduba, in Spain, and was a nephew of Seneca. He was early taken to Rome, and studied there under the best masters. Before he was of the legal age, he was made questor; and he was also admitted into the college of Augurs. He was put to death by Nero, A. D. 65, for having taken a part in the conspiracy of Piso. He wrote several poems, but the Pharsalia alone is extant.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek writer, a native of Samosata, the capital of Comagene, is believed to have been born between the years 118 and 124. He abandoned the profession of a sculptor to become a pleader, and then quitted the bar to profess philosophy and rhetoric. After having travelled in Ionia, Greece, Gaul, and Italy, he settled at Athens. Marcus Aurelius appointed him procurator of Egypt. Lucian is supposed to have lived to the age of ninety. In humour and the power of ridicule, he stands unrivalled among the ancients, and his style is excellent. His works have been translated into English, by Carr, Franklin, and Tooke.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS, the oldest Roman satirist of whom we have any remains, was born, B. C. 148, at Suessa; served in the Numantine war; was a friend of Scipio and Lælius; and died, at Naples, B. C. 191. Of the thirty books of his works time has spared only a few fragments.

LUCRETIUS CARUS, TITUS, one of the greatest of the Latin poets, was born, B. C. 95, at Rome; studied at Athens, under Zeno; and is said to have put an end to his own existence, at the age of forty-four. He was the friend of Atticus, Catullus, and Cicero. The story that he was rendered insane by an amatory philtre being administered to him, and that he wrote his magnificent work, On the Nature of Things, in his lucid intervals, is probably a fable. In energy and sublimity Lucretius is hardly equalled even by Virgil himself. Creech, Good, and Busby have translated his poem into English.

LUCULLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman, celebrated at once for his military talents and his magnificence, was born B. C 115. As a warrior, he distinguished himself first in the social war. He next defeated Amilcar, in two naval battles. But these successes were eclipsed by those which, when consul, he obtained over Mithridates and Tigranes. The satisfaction of consummating his triumph in Asia was snatched from him by the appointment of Pompey to the command; and Lucullus

spent the remainder of his life in luxurious retirement. He died B. C. 49.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, an eminent republican leader, the son of Sir Henry Ludlow, was born, in 1620, at Maiden Bradley, in Wilts; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and the Temple; entered the parliamentary service; fought at Edgehill, Newbury, and other places; sat in judgment upon Charles I.; opposed Cromwell's plans, and was sent by him to Ireland, as general of horse; assisted in restoring the long parliament; and, after the restoration, withdrew to Switzerland, where he died, in 1693, at Vevay. He wrote his own Memoirs. Ludlow was a sincere, disinterested republican, of unimpeachable moral character.

LULLI, or LULLY, JOHN BAPTIST, a musical composer, was born, in 1633, at Florence, and was sent to Paris in his twelfth or thirteenth year, to be page to a lady. She, however, was so dissatisfied with his appearance, that she made him an under scullion. His musical talent was at length discovered, and was cultivated, and he rose to be superintendent of the king's music, and joint director of the opera. He died in 1687. Lulli composed nineteen operas, and was much admired by his contemporaries, but his fame is now nearly extinct.

LULLY, RAYMOND, a philosopher of the thirteenth century, was born, about 1235, at Palma, in the island of Majorca. His philosophy, which was known under the name of the Lullyan doctrine, was popular in that age. Lully twice visited Tunis, with the view of converting the Mahometans. The first time he received no injury; but in his second expedition he was so roughly treated that he died, in 1285, as he was returning home. He wrote Ars Generalis; Arbor Scientiæ; Ars Brevis; and many other now forgotten works; which fill ten folio volumes.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the parent of the protestant reformation, was born, in 1484, at Eisleben, in Saxony; and was the son of a miner. He studied at Eisenach and Erfurt, and was intended for the law, but the circumstance of a friend being killed at his side by lightning induced him to become a monk. He entered the Augustine order, and, in 1507, was ordained a priest. In the early part of his career he was one of the most intolerant champions of the papal authority. The abuses which he witnessed while he was on a mission at Rome, and the perusal of the works of Huss, are said to have been the causes which produced a change in his opinions on this subject; and, in his capacity of professor of divinity at Wittenberg, he began to disseminate his newly adopted principles. His opposition, however, might have died away, had it not, in 1527, been roused into violent action by an insult offered to his order. The sale of the papal indulgences, which had hitherto been intrusted to the Augustine friars, was now given to the Dominicans; a circumstance which induced Luther to publish a denial of the papal right to grant those indulgences. This gave rise to a vehement controversy, the result of which was the excommunication of Luther by the pope, while Luther on his part assailed other Romish tenets, and at length quitted the monastic habit, and married a nun. His reforming principles spread rapidly through Germany; he was protected by the elector of Saxony and other princes; and long before his decease, which took place in 1546, he had the satisfaction to see that his doctrines had taken such deep root that no earthly power could eradicate them. His works form seven folio volumes.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI-BOUTEVILLE, duke of, a celebrated French general, was born in 1628, and died in 1695. He distinguished himself on numerous occasions, particularly at the battles of Senef, Saint Denis, Fleurus, Steinkirk, and Neerwinde.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, was born at Colchis, in Eubœa, and was patronised by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt He was one of the seven poets who received the appellation of the Pleiads. He wrote forty-six tragedies, a satirical drama, and other works.

LYCURGUS, the Spartan legislator, the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, was of the royal race of the Heraclides, and is supposed to have been born about B. C. 898. His brother's widow being left pregnant, Lycurgus refused to assume the sovereignty, and the issue proving to be a boy, he faithfully fulfilled the office of guardian to it. After having travelled, and minutely investigated the institutions of other lands, he returned to his own country, and established those laws by which Sparta was so long governed. Having bound the people by a solemn oath to observe them till he came back, he de-

parted from Sparta, and saw it no more. The manner and time of his death are variously stated.

LYMAN, PHINEHAS, major general, was born at Durham in 1716, and after receiving his education at Yale College, commenced the study of the law, and became eminent in its practice. In 1755 he was appointed commander in chief of the Connecticut forces, and held this post with much distinction till the conclusion of the Canadian war. In 1762 he commanded the American forces in the expedition to Havana, and afterwards went to England as agent to obtain from government a tract of land on the Mississippi and Yazoo, where he proposed to establish a colony. Failing in this enterprise, he was ashamed to return to his native country, and passed eleven years in England almost in a state of imbecility. He was then induced to return, and embarked with his family for the Mississippi, and died in West Florida in 1778. At one period of his life he enjoyed a very high and extensive reputation.

LYNCH, THOMAS, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in South Carolina in 1749, was educated in England, and commenced the study of law at the Temple. In 1772 he returned to his native state, and when but twenty-seven years of age took his seat in the continental congress of 1776. The decline of his health soon rendered a change of climate necessary, and he embarked about the close of the year 1779 for St. Eustatia. The ship in which he sailed was never afterwards heard from.

LYONS, ISRAEL, a mathematician and botanist, was born, in 1739, and was the son of a Polish Jew of the same name, at Cambridge, who taught Hebrew, and published a Grammar of that language, and Observations on various Parts of Scripture History. He was Sir Joseph Bankes's instructor in botany, and accompanied Captain Phipps, as astronomer, in his polar voyage. He died in 1775. Miss Edgeworth has paid a tribute to his talents in her novel of Harrington. He wrote a Treatise on Fluxions; a work on the plants in the neighbourhood of Cambridge; and was one of the calculators of The Nautical Almanack.

LYSANDER, a famous Lacedemonian general, who put an end to the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed the ascendency of Athens, by defeating the Athenians, B. C. 405, in the decisive naval action of Ægospotamos. He intrigued to obtain the sovereign authority at Sparta; but he failed in the attempt, and narrowly escaped being brought to trial. He was slain in the war against the Thebans, B. C. 375. The political morality of Lysander was of that accommodating kind which never stands in the way of a gainful act of injustice.

LYSIAS, a Greek orator, was born at Athens, or, as some say, at Syracuse, about B. C. 459, and acquired fame as a teacher of rhetoric. He died at the age of eighty-one. Out of between three and four hundred of his orations only thirty-four are extant. Quintillian characterizes the eloquence of Lysias as resembling rather a pure and clear stream than a majestic river.

LYTTELTON, GEORGE, lord, a poet and historian, was born, in 1709, at Hagley, in Worcestershire; was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; took a vigorous part in the parliamentary opposition to Sir Robert Walpole; and, after the fall of that minister, was appointed one of the lords of the treasury. He was subsequently chancellor of the exchequer, but resigned in 1757, and was raised to the peerage, after which he withdrew from public affairs. He died in 1773. Lord Lyttelton is the author of Poems; Dialogues of the Dead; A Dissertation on St. Paul's Conversion; and a History of Henry II.

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MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE, abbé, a French historical and political writer, the brother of Condillac, was born, in 1709, at Grenoble; and, being patronised by his relation, Cardinal Tencin, might, if he pleased, have risen to eminence in the state. Nothing, however, could prevail on him to sacrifice his independence, and he lived contented on a small income. A pension was given to him, but he applied it wholly to the relief of indigent persons. He died in 1785. His works form fifteen volumes Among them are, Discourses on History; The Conversations of Phocion; The Public Law of Europe; and Observations on the History of France.

MACAULAY, and, by a second marriage, GRAHAM, CATHERINE, a daughter of Mr. Sawbridge, was born, in 1733, at Ollantigh, in Kent; and died in 1791. Her principal work is a History of England, in eight volumes. It has considerable merit both in matter and style; but the narrative is tinged by her republican principles. Of her other productions, among which are various political pam-

phlets, the most prominent are, Remarks on Hobbes; a Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth; and Letters on Education.

MACDIARMID, John, a writer of promising talents, was born, in 1779, at Weem, in Perthshire; studied at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's; settled in London, and became editor of the St. James's Chronicle; and died in 1807. He wrote an Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain; an Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination; and lastly, and best, The Lives of British Statesmen.

MACHIAVEL, Nicholas, a celebrated Italian writer, was born, in 1469, at Florence, of a patrician family. At the age of twenty-nine he was appointed chancellor of the second chancery, and, shortly after, secretary of the Florentine republic. This latter office he held nearly fifteen years, during which period he was also employed on twenty-three diplomatic missions, some of them highly important. On the return of the Medici to Florence, he was deprived of his post; and, being suspected of having participated in the conspiracy of Capponi and Boscoli against Cardinal de Medicis, he was imprisoned and put to the torture. Subsequently, however, Leo the Tenth availed himself of his talents. Machiavel died poor in 1527. His chief works are, The History of Florence; Discourses on Living; A Treatise on the Art Military; and the Prince. The last of these works has stamped opprobrium upon his name; yet there is reason to doubt whether it is not rather a covert satire upon tyranny, than a manuel for a tyrant.

M'KEAN, Thomas, an eminent American judge, and a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1734, and, after a course of academic and professional studies, was admitted to the bar at the age of 21 years. His political career commenced in 1762, when he was returned a member of the assembly from the county of Newcastle. He was a member of the congress which assembled in New York, in 1765, to obtain relief of the British government for the grievances under which the colonies were suffering. In this body he behaved with much decision and energy. In 1774 he was appointed to the general congress, a delegate from the lower counties in Delaware, and was the only man who, without intermission, was a member during the whole period. Of this body he was president in 1781. In 1777 he was appointed chief-justice of Pennsylvania, and discharged the duties of this office with impartiality and dignity for 22 years. In 1799 he was elected a governor of the state of Pennsylvania, and his administration continued for nine years. In 1808 he retired from public life, and died, much respected and honoured, in 1817.

MACKENZIE, Henry, an elegant miscellaneous writer, who has been called the Addison of the North, was born, in 1745 or 1746, in Scotland; received a liberal education; and, in 1766, became an attorney in the Scottish Court of Exchequer. He was, subsequently, made comptroller general of taxes for Scotland. Mackenzie's first production was The Man of Feeling, which was published in 1771, and soon acquired unbounded popularity. It was succeeded by The Man of the World, and Julia de Roubigné. In dramatic writing he was less happy. His tragedies of The Prince of Tunis, and The Shipwreck, and his comedies of The Force of Fashion, and The White Hypocrite, though containing many beauties, were only brought upon the stage to die. To the Mirror, the Lounger, and the Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society, he contributrd several valuable papers. He died, at Edinburgh, January 14, 1831. The style of Mackenzie is polished and melodious, and his power of exciting the feelings, by scenes of pathos, is of the very highest order.

MACKLIN, Charles, an eminent actor and dramatist, whose real name was M'Laughlin, was born, in 1690, in Ireland; joined a company of strolling players in his twenty-first year; made his first appearance in London in 1716; acquired reputation, particularly in the character of Shylock; and died in 1797. He wrote eight dramatic pieces, of which the comedies of The Man of the World, and Love A-la-Mode, retain possession of the stage, and attest the talent of the author.

MACKNIGHT, James, a Scotch divine, was born, in 1721, at Irvine, in Argyleshire; studied at Glasgow and Leyden; and, after having held the livings of Maybole and Jedburgh, was, for thirty years, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He died in 1800. He published A Harmony of the Four Gospels; The Truth of the Gospel History (for which he received the degree of D. D.); and a Translation, with Commentaries and Notes, of all the Apostolical Epistles.

MACLAURIN, Colin, an eminent mathematician, was born, in 1698, at Kilmodan, near Inverary, in Scotland, and studied at Glasgow. After having been professor of mathematics at Marischal College, and travelling tutor to the son of Lord Polworth, he was chosen, in 1725, to fill the mathematical chair in the university of Edinburgh. He died, in 1746, of dropsy, brought on by intense application, and by his exertions against the rebels in the preceding year. He wrote a Treatise on Fluxions (which was called forth

by Berkeley's Analyst); A Treatise on Algebra; An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Discoveries; Geometrica Organica; and various papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, a Scotch writer, was born, in 1738, at Kingussie, in Invernesshire, and studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1760 he published Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland. Public curiosity was excited by them; a subscription was entered into to enable him to collect more; and the result was, that he gave to the world Fingal, Temora, and the other poems which are attributed to Ossian. Much ink has been spilt on the question of their authenticity; nor is the point yet decided. In 1764 he accompanied Governor Johnstone to Florida, as secretary. After his return he translated the Iliad into Ossianic prose; wrote an Introduction to the History of Great Britain, and A History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover; and employed his pen in vindication of the measures of the government against the Americans. His zeal was rewarded by the appointment of agent to the nabob of Arcot, and by a seat in parliament. He died in 1796.

MACQUER, PETER JOSEPH, a chemist and physician, was born, in 1718, at Paris; was professor of pharmacy there; and died in 1784. He wrote A Dictionary of Chemistry; The Elements of Theoretical Chemistry; The Elements of Practical Chemistry; and various dissertations. Macquer made some important discoveries, and has been asserted to be the first who witnessed the combustibility of the diamond.

MADAN, MARTIN, a divine, was born in 1726, and was educated for the bar, but took orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock Chapel. In 1781 he drew upon himself a host of assailants by publishing his Thelyphthora, in which he maintained the lawfulness, and even necessity, of polygamy in certain cases. He died in 1790. Besides Thelyphthora, he wrote A Treatise on the Christian Faith; and some sermons and short works: and published an edition of Juvenal and Persius, with a literal translation.

MADOX, THOMAS, an antiquary, was historiographer to the king, and died in January, 1727. Of his life no farther particulars are known. He is the author of A History of the Exchequer; A Collection of Charters; and An Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England; works valuable for their research. His extensive collection of MSS. was presented to the British Museum by his widow.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, the minister and favourite of Augustus, was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. He fought for that monarch at Philippi, Actium, and other battles; and suppressed at Rome the conspiracy of the younger Lepidus. To Horace and Virgil he was a warm friend, and to men of genius in general was so liberal that his name has become the synonyme of a generous patron. He died B. C. 9.

MAFFEI, FRANCIS SCIPIO, marquis, an eminent Italian writer, was born, in 1675, at Verona; was educated at the college of nobles at Parma; served as a volunteer in the Bavarian service, in 1704, and distinguished himself at the battle of Donawert; spent the remainder of his life in the cultivation of literature; and died, at his native place, in 1755. Among his works are, the tragedy of Merope; Latin Poems; A Treatise against Duelling; A History of Diplomacy; Verona Illustrated; and The Veronese Museum.

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN, FERDINAND, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, the place and time of whose birth are unknown. He fought under Albuquerque in India, and distinguished himself at the siege of Malacca; but, his services not being rewarded by his own country, he offered his talents to Charles V. In 1519 the Spanish monarch intrusted him with a fleet destined to attempt a westward passage to the Moluccas. In this voyage Magellan was so fortunate as to discover the straits which now bear his name. He passed through them into the Pacific, and reached the Philippines; but was unfortunately slain, in 1521, in a skirmish with the natives of one of those islands.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTHONY, a man of extraordinary memory and learning, was born, in 1633, at Florence, of poor parents; became librarian to the grand duke; and died in 1714. So strong was his memory, that having only for a single time perused a manuscript of considerable length, he could repeat it without the slightest omission.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, the founder of the religion which bears his

name, was born, in 569, at Mecca, and was left an orphan at two years of age. It was not till he was in his fortieth year, and had acquired a considerable property, partly by his marriage with Khadijah, a rich widow, and partly as a merchant, that he began to assume the character of a delegate of Heaven. For several years, however, his proselytes were few in number. In the twelfth year of his assumed mission, his life being in danger at Mecca, he was compelled to fly to Medina, the inhabitants of which place had embraced his doctrines. It is from this event, called the Hegira, or flight, that the Mussulmans compute their time. From this period the career of Mahomet was a series of triumphs, and, before his decease, the whole of Arabia had submitted to his authority. He died in 632. His Koran, the bible of the Mahometans, was originally produced by him in separate chapters, according as circumstances required.

MAHOMET II., the seventh Turkish sultan, was born at Adrianople, in 1430; took Constantinople by storm, and put an end to the eastern empire, in 1453; made numerous other conquests in Europe and Asia; and died in 1481, when he was meditating the invasion of Persia.

MAIMBOURG, Louis, an historian, was born, in 1610, at Nanci; entered the society of the jesuits, but was expelled from it for defending the liberties of the Gallican church; was consoled by a pension from Louis XIV.; and died in 1686. He wrote Histories of Arianism—the Iconoclasts—the Crusades—the Greek Schism—the Great Schism of the West—the Decline of the Empire—Calvinism—Lutheranism—and the League. Where his catholic prejudices do not warp his judgment, Maimbourg is a meritorious writer.

MAIMONIDES, or BEN MAIMON, Moses, one of the most celebrated of the Jewish rabbis, who is called the eagle of the doctors, and the lamp of Israel, was born, in 1131, at Cordova; was profoundly versed in languages, and in all the learning of the age; became chief physician to the sultan of Egypt; and died in 1204. Among his works are, A Commentary on the Mischna; An Abridgment of the Talmud; and The Book of Precepts.

MAINTENON, Frances d' AUBIGNE, marchioness of, who rose to share the throne of France, was born, in 1635, in a prison at Niort, in which her father was confined for some political cause. Being left an orphan, and in poverty, she married the celebrated Scarron. After the decease of her husband, she for some time enjoyed a pension, but she lost it on the death of the queen dowager, and was about to sink again into indigence, when she was saved from it by Madame de Montespan, the king's mistress, intrusting her with the care of her children. At first, she was disliked by Louis XIV., but she gradually gained his affection, and he concluded by privately marrying her. She died, in 1719, at the establishment of St. Cyr, of which she was the foundress. By meddling in state affairs, and by encouraging the bigotry of Louis XIV., Madame de Maintenon inflicted much serious injury upon France.

MAITTAIRE, Michael, a bibliographer and classical editor, was born, in 1668, in London, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church College, Oxford; of the former of which he became for some time second master. He died in 1747. His editions of Greek and Latin classics are numerous, and valuable for their accuracy; but his chief work is, Annals of Typography, in five quarto volumes.

MALCOLM, James Peller, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America; settled in England to study painting, but became an engraver; and died in 1815. He wrote Londinium Redivivum; Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London; First Impressions; and other works.

MALEBRANCHE, Nicholas, a French philosopher, was born, in 1638, at Paris; became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; and died in 1715. He was no less beloved for his manners than admired for his talents. To metaphysics his attention was first directed by perusing Descartes' Treatise on Man, and he immediately became a devoted partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. His celebrated treatise, The Search after Truth, was the result of ten years' meditation upon that philosophy. Besides that work he published several others, among which are, A Treatise on Nature and Grace; Christian Conversations; and Dialogues on Metaphysics and Religion.

MALESHERBES, Christian William LAMOIGNON de, a French statesman, of a family distinguished in the magistracy, was born, in 1721, at Paris; succeeded his father as president of the court of aids; was appointed superintendent of the press; was twice minister of state, in 1775 and 1786, to Louis XVI.; volunteered to perform the dangerous office of counsel for that monarch on his trial; and fell, with nearly all his family, a victim to the jacobins, in 1794. Malesherbes was a man of high honour and of an enlightened mind. Among his works are, Observations on Buffon's Natural History; and some pamphlets on agriculture and land.

MALHERBE, Francis de, an emi-

nent French poet, was born, about 1555, at Caen; bore arms in the troops of the League; was pensioned by Henry IV.; and died in 1628. Malherbe was one of the first who gave polish and regularity to French poetry. He was a man of infinite wit, but of a quarrelsome and misanthropical disposition. While he was talking once against mankind, he referred to the murder of Abel, "Was not this a pretty beginning?" said he. "There were but three or four of them in the world, and one of them kills his brother!"

MALLET, David, whose real name was Malloch, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, about 1700, at Crief, in Perthshire; was travelling tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose; settled in London, where he acquired literary reputation; was made under secretary to the prince of Wales; gained a dishonourable pension from government for contributing to write down the unfortunate Byng; and died in 1765. Bolingbroke, in whose scepticism Mallet participated, left him his works as a legacy. Besides his poems, which have considerable merit, he wrote the tragedies of Mustapha, Eurydice, and Elvira; a Life of Bacon; and some minor productions.

MALLET, Paul Henry, an historian and antiquary, was born, in 1750, at Geneva; was successively professor of belles lettres at Copenhagen and at his native place, and resident from Hesse Cassel at Geneva and Berne; and died in 1807. Mallet was a man of learning and talent. Among his works are, Histories of Hesse—Denmark—the Swiss—the Hanseatic League—and the House of Brunswick; and an Introduction to the History of Denmark, which Dr. Percy translated, with the title of Northern Antiquities.

MALMESBURY, William of, an English historian, was a native of Somersetshire; flourished in the twelfth century; was educated at Oxford; became a monk and librarian of Malmesbury Abbey; and died in 1143. Besides his History of England, from the landing of the Saxons to 1126, he wrote a History of his own Times; a Church History; The Antiquities of Glastonbury; and a Life of St. Aldhelm.

MALONE, Edmund, a dramatic commentator and miscellaneous writer, the son of an Irish judge, was born, in 1741, at Dublin; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and the Inner Temple; spent his life in literary pursuits; and died in 1812. Among his works are, an edition of Shakspeare; A Life of Dryden, and edition of his Prose Works; A Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, prefixed to his writings; and an Inquiry into the Papers attributed to Shakspeare.

MALPIGHI, Marcellus, an Italian naturalist and anatomist, was born, in 1628, at Crevalcuore, near Bologna; was appointed physician to Pope Innocent XII. after having been professor of medicine at Bologna, Pisa, and Messina; and died in 1694. His physiological, botanical, and anatomical works form two volumes folio.

MALTE-BRUN, Conrad, a poet, political and philosophical writer, and geographer, was born, in 1775, at Thye, in Jutland, and was obliged to quit his native country in 1796, in consequence of the persecution he sustained for having written in favour of the liberty of the press, and the enfranchisement of the peasants. After having resided for some time at Stockholm, he settled at Paris, and, from 1806 till his decease, December 16, 1826, edited the foreign political department of the Journal of Debates. He also, in conjunction with M. Eyries, edited the Annals of Voyages. Among his works are, his excellent System of Geography; A Picture of Poland; Poems; and Miscellanies.

MALUS, Stephen Louis, a mathematician and experimental philosopher, was born, in 1775, at Paris; served as an officer of engineers, on the Rhine, in 1797, and in Egypt; entered on a course of experiments on the phenomena of optics; and immortalized his name by the discovery of the polarisation of light. At the time of his decease, in 1812, he was director of the polytechnic school, and superintendent of fortifications.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder of the Peruvian empire, and the first of its Incas, is said to have lived about four hundred years before the invasion of the country by the Spaniards; to have first appeared, with his sister and wife Mama Oella, in an island of the lake Titicaca; to have declared that he and his partner were children of the sun, sent to civilize the natives; to have founded Cusco; and to have reigned long and prosperously over a grateful people.

MANDEVILLE, Sir John, a celebrated abuser of the traveller's privilege of exaggerating, was born at St. Albans; left his native country in 1332, to proceed on his peregrinations; and was absent upon them for thirty-four years, during which period he pretends that he visited all the countries of the east, and served in the armies of the sultan of Egypt and the khan of Cathay. He died at Liege, in 1372. His Travels contain such enormous fables that they have rendered his name a synonyme for a liar.

MANDEVILLE, Bernard, a physician and writer, was born, about 1670, at Dort, in Holland; settled in England at

the beginning of the eighteenth century; and died in 1733. He is the author of several productions, among which are, An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour; Free Thoughts on Religion; and The Virgin Unmasked; but his principal work is The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits. This last was attacked by Berkeley, to whom Mandeville replied, and was presented, as flagrantly immoral, by the grand jury of Middlesex.

MANES, MÁNI, or MANICHÆUS, the founder of the Manichæan sect, a native of Persia, was born about 239, and is said to have been the first slave, and afterwards the adopted son, of a rich widow, who left him her possessions. He began to promulgate his doctrines in 267. After having been patronised by some of the Persian monarchs, and persecuted by others, he was put to death, in 274, by Behram I. He rejected the Old Testament; and taught that there are two creative principles, Ormudz, the author of good, and Ahriman, the author of evil; that Christ had come to save mankind; and that he himself was the paraclete announced in the New Testament.

MANSART, JULIUS HARDOUIN, an eminent architect, a nephew of Francis Mansart, who was also a man of great architectural talent, was born, in 1645, at Paris; and was employed by Louis XIV. for whom he built the palaces of Versailles, Marly, and the Great Trianon; the Hospital of the Invalids; and many other magnificent public edifices. He died in 1708.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, earl of, fourth son of Lord Stormont, was born, in 1705, at Perth; studied at Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn; became solicitor general in 1742, attorney general in 1754, and chief justice of the king's bench, in 1756; shortly after which he was created Lord Mansfield. In 1757 he held, for a few months, the office of chancellor of the exchequer, during which period he accomplished a coalition of parties. In 1770 his judicial conduct was severely arraigned in both houses of parliament, and by a host of writers, foremost of whom in talent and in vehemence was the terrific Junius. The rank of earl was conferred on him in 1776. In the disgraceful no-popery riots of 1780, his town mansion and all his valuable books and manuscripts were burnt by the mob. He resigned his office of chief justice in 1788, and died March 20, 1793. Lord Mansfield was a man of fine taste, fluent eloquence, strong argumentative powers, and great legal knowledge; a partisan of high principles of government, but an enemy of religious persecution.

MANUZIO, or MANUTIUS, ALDUS, a celebrated printer and author, was born, in 1447, at Bassiano, in the papal states; established a printing office at Venice in 1488; and died in 1515. He printed numerous valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled a Greek and Latin Dictionary, and a Latin Grammar; and wrote a Treatise on the Horatian Metres. He was rivalled in learning and typographical fame by his son PAUL, and his grandson ALDUS; the former of whom was born in 1512, and died in 1574; the latter was born in 1547, and died in 1597.

MARAT, JOHN PAUL, the most infamous and sanguinary of demagogues, was born, in 1744, at Boudry, in the principality of Neuchâtel, and was physician to the body guards of the count d'Artois when the French revolution commenced. He immediately became the most violent of the violent revolutionists, and established a journal called The Friend of the People, in which he never ceased to preach pillage, proscription, and murder, on the largest scale. In the Convention he maintained the same doctrines; and he triumphed over his antagonists, the Girondists, who had succeeded in sending him to trial. He was assassinated, in 1793, by Charlotte Corday. Marat was a man of considerable scientific knowledge, and published various works on fire, light, electricity and other subjects.

MARATTI, CARLO, an eminent painter, was born, in 1625, at Camerino, in the papal territory; was a pupil of Andrew Sacchi; was painter to several popes, and was knighted; sustained the reputation of the Roman school while that of others was declining; and died in 1713. Maratti also displayed talent as an architect and engraver.—His daughter, MARIA, who married J. B. Zappi, was an artist and a poetess.

MARCEAU, FRANCIS SEVERIN DESGRAVIERS, an eminent French general, was born, in 1769, at Chartres; distinguished himself in Vendee, at Fleurus, and on the Rhine, in 1795 and 1796; and was killed at Hochsteinbach, in the latter

year To great military talents Marceau united great virtues. So much was he respected, that when he was buried in the intrenched camp of Coblentz, the Austrian and French armies joined in honouring the ceremony by volleys of artillery. Lord Byron has paid a lasting tribute to his worth in the third canto of Childe Harold.

MARCHETTI, ALEXANDER, a poet and mathematician, was born, in 1633, at Pontormo, in Tuscany; studied at Pisa under Borelli, whom he succeeded as professor of mathematics; and died in 1714. He translated Lucretius, Anacreon, and part of the Eneid; and wrote a volume of Poems, and various mathematical works, of which latter the principal is a Treatise de Resistentia Solidorum. His Lucretius is in blank verse, and is executed in a masterly manner.

MARIANA, JOHN, a celebrated Spanish historian, was born, in 1537, at Talavera; was educated at Alcala; entered into the order of the jesuits, and was successively professor of theology in their colleges at Rome and at Paris; and died at Toledo in 1624. His principal work is the History of Spain, which entitles him to an honourable place among historical writers. His treatise De Rege, in which he maintains the justice of killing a tyrant, excited great clamour, and was burned by order of the parliament of Paris.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, was born, in 1659, at Naples, and was intended for the law, but devoted himself to literature, in consequence of which he was turned out of doors by his father. He found protectors, however, in Italy, and afterwards in France, where Mary of Medicis gave him a pension. He returned to his own country in 1622, and died in 1625. His principal poem is The Adonis, in twenty cantos.

MARINO, St. a native of Dalmatia, was one of the workmen employed in rebuilding the bridge of Rimini. The bishop of Brescia, who had noticed him for his piety, ordained him a deacon, and he retired to a hermitage on Mount Titano, where he died towards the end of the fourth century. The miracles said to be wrought at his tomb brought a crowd of pilgrims to the spot; houses were built to receive them; and thus rose into existence the miniature republic of San Marino.

MARION, FRANCIS, a distinguished officer in the American army, was born in South Carolina in 1732, and first served in 1761 as a lieutenant against the Cherokees. Soon after the commencement of the revolution, he received a major's commission, and in 1780 he obtained that of brigadier general. He continually surprised and captured parties of the British and the royalists by the secrecy and rapidity of his movements. On the evacuation of Charleston he retired to his plantation, where he died in 1795. He was bold, generous, and severe in his discipline.

MARIOTTE, EDMUND, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, was born at Dijon; was prior of St. Martin, and a member of the Academy of Science; and died in 1684. Mariotte was one of the first of the French philosophers who applied to experimental researches. Among his works are, An Essay on Physics; and Treatises on the Collision of Bodies; the Pressure and Motion of Fluids; and the Motion of Pendulums.

MARIUS, CAIUS, a famous Roman general and demagogue, was born about B. C. 153, at Cerratinum, of an obscure family. It was at the siege of Numantia that he laid the groundwork of his reputation. After having been tribune of the people, and prætor, he was chosen consul. He subdued Jugurtha, and defeated with tremendous slaughter the Cimbri, Teutones, and Ambrones, who had poured their myriads into Italy. His rivalry with Sylla produced a sanguinary domestic contest, in which the best blood of the republic was spilt, and he was more than once on the verge of ruin. He died at Rome B. C. 86, in his seventh consulship.

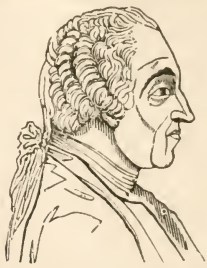
MARIVAUX, PETER CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, a French dramatist and novelist, was born, in 1688, at Paris. His father was director of the mint at Riom, and gave him an excellent education, but left him no fortune. The talents and social merits of Marivaux, however, gained him many ardent friends. He died in 1763. "Marivaux," says one of his biographers, "was good, charitable, indulgent in his philosophy, full of respect for religion, but exceedingly hostile to fanaticism and hypocrisy." His principal novels are, Marianne, and The Paysan Parvenu. Of his comedies, which form five volumes, some are still acted. Of his miscellaneous works The French Spectator is one of the best.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, duke of, was born, in 1650, at Ashe, in Devonshire, and, at the age of twelve

vears, was taken from school to be a page of the duke of York, who gave him a pair of colours in 1666. It was at the siege of Tangier that he was first engaged in active service. In 1672 he distinguished himself in the Netherlands, under the duke of Monmouth. For several years he was the favourite of the duke of York, who obtained for him the barony of Eyemouth; and, on ascending the throne, sent him ambassador to France, and created him Lord Churchill. The attachment of his lordship to the protestant cause induced him, however, to join the prince of Orange. For this he received from William the earldom of Marlborough, and the command of the English army in the Netherlands. In 1690 he commanded in Ireland, and reduced Cork, Kinsale, and other places. But in 1692 he was dismissed from all his offices, and committed to the Tower, on suspicion, not wholly groundless, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch; nor, though he was soon liberated, was he again employed till after the death of Queen Mary. His splendid course of glory began with the accession of Queen Anne, when he was created captain general of the forces, and was sent as plenipotentiary to the Hague. The campaign of 1702 earned for him the title of Duke. From that period till 1711 he ran a career of victory which has placed his name among those of the most illustrious generals. He rescued the Low Countries and Germany, broke through the iron frontier of France, humiliated her haughty monarch, and placed her on the verge of ruin. His principal victories were those of Blenheim, in 1704; Ramillies, in 1706; Oudenarde, in 1708; and Malplaquet, in 1709. Party intrigues at home at length deprived him of the command, and even compelled him to retire to the continent. On the accession of George I. however, Marlborough resumed his employments; but age and toil had impaired his faculties, and he subsequently took very little part in public affairs. He died June 16, 1722. His imperious duchess, whom Pope has satirised under the name of Atossa, survived him more than twenty years.

MARLOE, or MARLOW, CHRISTOPHER, a dramatist and poet, was born about 1562; was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge; became an author and actor; and was killed by a servant, about 1593. He wrote six tragedies; some poems; and translated The Rape of Helen by Colluthus, and parts of Ovid and Lucan. His powers as a tragic writer were of a high order, and some parts of his poems display great excellence.

MARMONTEL, JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated French writer, was born, in 1723, at Bort, in the Limousin, and was educated in the Jesuits' College at Mauriac. Being persuaded by Voltaire to try his fortune at Paris, he settled there in 1745,



and by his tragedies of Dionysius, and Aristomenes, and other successful works, he soon gained reputation, fortune, and court favour. Madame de Pompadour obtained for him the appointment of secretary to the royal buildings, and, subsequently, the management of the French Mercury. At a later period he became historiographer of France, and secretary of the Royal Academy. For some years he led a licentious life; but at length he married, and graced his talents by the domestic virtues. He survived the horrors of the revolution, and was elected to the Council of Ancients; but his election was annulled, and he again withdrew into retirement. He died December 31, 1799. Of his works the principal are, Moral Tales; his own Memoirs; the Incas; Belisarius; and Elements of Literature. "Though not superior in any kind of composition," says one of his countrymen, "he was an agreeable, pure, and elegant writer." Perhaps this faint praise hardly does justice to the merit of Marmontel.

MAROT, CLEMENT, an eminent French poet, was born, in 1495, at Cahors; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia; was persecuted for his attachment to the protestant religion; and died in 1544, at Turin. As a poet he far outshone not only all his predecessors and contemporaries, but all who succeeded him till the time of Malherbe.

MARSTON, JOHN, a dramatist, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; was at one time the friend of Ben Jonson; and died subsequently to 1633. He wrote three books of Satires, called The Scourge of Villany; and eight plays, which contain many fine scenes and passages.

MARTENS, WILLIAM FREDERIC, an eminent German diplomatic writer, was professor of public law at Gottingen, and was employed at the congress of Vienna to draw up the reports of the conferences. He died, in 1821, at Frankfort, where he

was acting as deputy from Hanover to the diet. Among his works are, A Treatise on the Law of Nations; and A Collection of Treaties of Peace.

MARTIALIS, or MARTIAL, MARCUS VALERIUS, a celebrated Latin epigrammatist, was born at Bilbilis, in Spain, about A. D. 40; studied the law in the Roman capital; was patronised by Domitian, after whose death he returned to his native country; and is believed to have died about A. D. 100.

MARTYN, JOHN, a botanist and learned writer, was born, in 1699, at London; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and nearly thirty years professor of botany at Cambridge; and died in 1768. He wrote various botanical works; The Grub Street Journal; and A Dissertation on the Æneid; assisted in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions; published Virgil's Georgics, with a version and notes; and translated Tournefort's History of Plants.

MARTYR, PETER, a celebrated reformer and theologian, whose real name was Vermigli, was born, in 1500, at Florence. He was originally an Augustin monk, and became an eminent preacher, and prior of St. Fridian's at Lucca. Having, however, embraced the protestant doctrines, he found it necessary to quit his native country. After having been for some time professor of divinity at Strasbourgh, he was invited to England, and appointed professor of theology at Oxford. He left England on the accession of Mary, and died in 1561, theological professor at Znrich. He wrote several works, among which are Commentaries upon Parts of the Scriptures.

MARVELL, ANDREW, eminent as a writer and a patriot, was born, in 1620, at Kingston upon Hull; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, after having been secretary to the English legation at Constantinople, and assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary, he was chosen, in 1660, member of parliament for his native place, which he continued to represent till the end of his life. He is said to have been the last member who received pay from his constituents. In parliament, and with his pen, he was active in the cause of liberty, and no consideration could turn him aside from the path of duty. He refused a present of a thousand pounds from Charles II., though at that very moment he was obliged to borrow a guinea from a friend. Marvell died in 1678. His works, in prose and verse, form three quarto volumes.

MASCAGNI, PAUL, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born, in 1752, in Tuscany; and died, in 1815, professor of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, at Florence. He was the first who demonstrated the real structure of the corpus spongiosum of the urethra. Among his works are, A Treatise on the Lymphatic Vessels; and Anatomy for the Use of Students in Sculpture and Painting.

MASCARON, JULIUS, a distinguished French prelate and pulpit orator, was born in 1634; entered among the priests of the Oratory; and soon became so popular a preacher that multitudes thronged from all quarters to hear him. In 1666 he was called to the court, to preach before Louis XIV.; and in 1671, he was raised to the see of Tulle, whence, in 1679, he was translated to that of Agen. He died in 1703. Of his Funeral Orations the most admired are those on Henrietta of England, the Duke of Beaufort, and Marshal Turenne.

MASERES, FRANCIS, a lawyer and mathematician, was born in 1731; studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and the Temple; was appointed attorney general of Quebec; was made cursitor baron of the exchequer on his return from Canada; and died in May, 1824. He published a collection of the Scriptores Logarithmici, in six quarto volumes; A Treatise on Life Annuities; The Canadian Freeholder; Elements of Plane Trigonometry; Tracts on Algebraic Equations; and other works.

MASON, JOHN, a dissenting theologian, was born, in 1706, at Dunmow; was pastor of a congregation at Dorking, and subsequently at Cheshunt; and died in 1763 He wrote several able works, one of which, A Treatise on Self-Knowledge, has been very often reprinted.

MASON, JOHN MITCHELL, a divine and pulpit orator, was born in the city of New-York in 1770, and after graduating at Columbia College, prepared himself for the sacred ministry. His theological studies were completed in Europe. In 1792 he returned to New-York and was established in the ministry at that place till 1811, when he accepted the appointment of provost in Columbia College. This situation his ill health obliged him to resign, and he visited Europe to repair his constitution. On his return in 1817 he again resumed his labours in preaching, and in 1821 undertook the charge of Dickinson College in Pennsylvania. In 1824 he returned to New-York, and died in 1829. He was the author of Letters on Frequent Communion; A Plea for Sacramental Communion on Catholic Principles; and a number of essays, reviews, orations, and sermons published at different times.

MASON, WILLIAM, a divine and poet, was born, in 1725, at Trinity Hall, in Yorkshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. It was while he was at the university that he began his poetica career, by the poem of Isis, an attack

upon Oxford, to which Thomas Warton replied by the Triumph of Isis. His next work was the tragedy of Elfrida, on the Greek model. It was succeeded, at long intervals, by his Odes, and the drama of Caractacus. His first church preferments were the living of Aston, in Yorkshire, and a royal chaplainship; the last of these he lost by his zeal in behalf of liberty. In 1762 he was made precentor and canon of York. He died in 1797. Besides his poems, Mason published the works of Gray and Whitehead, with Lives, and an Essay on Church Music. It seems to be certain that he was also the author of the witty satires given to the world under the signature of Malcolm Macgregor.

MASSENA, Andrew, prince of Essling, and duke of Rivoli, one of the most celebrated of Napoleon's marshals, was born, in 1758, at Nice; entered the army in 1775; and retired from it after having served for fourteen years. The revolution, however, again roused his military ardour. His rise was rapid, for he attained the rank of general of division in 1794. In the Italian campaigns from 1794 to 1798 he on every occasion so distinguished himself that he was called the darling child of victory, and in 1799 he saved France from invasion by routing the Austrians and Russians in Switzerland. His memorable defence of Genoa in 1800 gave time to Bonaparte to cross the Alps, and crush the Austrian army at Marengo. In the campaigns of 1805, 1807, and 1809, in Italy, Poland, and Germany, he was among the most conspicuously successful of the French leaders. His conduct in the last of these campaigns was rewarded with the title of prince of Essling. In 1810 he was appointed to command the army which invaded Portugal, but he was foiled by the genius of Wellington, and was compelled to abandon the Portuguese territory. After this period Massena did not again appear in the field; and he died April 4, 1817.

MASSILLON, John Baptist, one of the most eloquent of French pulpit orators, was born, in 1663, at Hieres; entered at the age of eighteen into the congregation of the Oratory; and became so celebrated as a preacher that he was summoned to court to display his powers. His success there was complete. Louis XIV. however complimented him in the strongest terms, but neglected to promote him. It was left to the regent, duke of Orleans, to reward his merit; and, in 1717, he gave him the bishopric of Clermont. Massillon held this see till his decease in 1742, and his many virtues rendered him universally beloved. His Sermons and theological works form fifteen volumes.

MASSINGER, Philip, one of our elder dramatic writers, was born, in 1584, at Salisbury; was educated at Alban Hall, Oxford; became a writer for the stage; suffered frequently from poverty; and died in 1639. Of thirty-two plays which he wrote, fourteen are unfortunately lost. As a dramatist, Massinger claims an honourable place among those who are second only to Shakspeare. His works were excellently edited by the late William Gifford.

MATHER, Increase, a learned American divine, was born at Dorchester in 1639, was educated to the ministry, and was settled in the North Church, Boston, in 1664. He continued there for sixty-two years, discharging the duties of his sacred office with zeal and ability. In 1685 he was appointed to the presidency of Harvard College, which he resigned in 1701. He died in 1723. He was an indefatigable student, and published a variety of works on religion, politics, history, and philosophy.

MATHER, Cotton, a celebrated divine, son of the preceeding, was born, in February 1663, and was educated for the profession of theology. In 1684 he was ordained minister of the North Church in Boston, as colleague with his father. He died in 1728. His learning was marvellous, but his taste was eccentric, and he was very pedantic and credulous. His publications are 382 in number; the most celebrated of which is Magnalia Christi Americani.

MATSYS, Quintin, an eminent painter, was born, in 1460, at Antwerp, and died in 1529. He was originally a blacksmith, and his love for the daughter of an artist is said to have been his inducement to study painting. Some of his heads in a Descent from the Cross, at Antwerp, are declared by Sir Joshua Reynolds to be equal to any of Raphael's. His Two Misers, in the Windsor Gallery, is also much admired.

MATTHIOLI, or MATTIOLI, Peter Andrew, a botanist and physician, was born, in 1500, at Sienna; studied at Padua; and, after having practised at Rome, Gratz, and other places, was appointed physician to Maximilian II. He died in 1577. The work by which he is best known is his Commentaries on Dioscorides, which contains nearly all the botanico-medical knowledge of the age in which he lived.

MATURIN, Charles Robert, a divine, dramatist, and poet, was born, in 1782, in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Though he was popular for his eloquence as a preacher, his only church preferment was the curacy of St. Peter's, in the Irish metropolis. His pen was fertile, but the remuneration which he received could not save him from

frequent embarrassments. His first three novels—The Fatal Revenge, The Wild Irish Boy, and The Milesian Chief—were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. He died in 1825. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote Sermons; The Universe, a poem; the novels of Melmoth, and Woman; and the tragedies of Bertram, Manuel, and Fredolpho. The genius of Maturin was great, but it was not always under the control of a pure taste.

MAUPERTUIS, Peter Louis Moreau de, an eminent French geometrician and astronomer, was born, in 1698, at St. Malo; studied at the college of La Marche, at Paris; and, after having served for four years in the army, he devoted himself to science and literature. Maupertuis has the merit of having been one of the first in France to prefer Newton to Descartes. He was one of the persons who were sent, in 1736, to measure a degree of the meridian at the polar circle. In 1745, invited by Frederic the Great, he settled at Berlin, and was made president of the Royal Academy there. The latter part of his life was imbittered by his quarrel with Voltaire, who showered down sarcasm and satire upon him. He died in 1759. His works form four volumes.

MAURY, John Siffrein, a French cardinal and statesman, was born, in 1746, at Vaureas, in the comtat Venaissin, and acquired great reputation by his eloquence as a preacher. He was one of the deputies of the clergy to the states general, and was conspicuous for his opposition to revolutionary measures. In 1791 he quitted France, and the pope made him a cardinal. Napoleon, in 1810, gave him the archbishopric of Paris. Maury died in 1817. He wrote on Essay on Eloquence; and other works. He was a man of wit and presence of mind as well as of great oratorical powers. On one occasion, when a furious mob was following him with cries of "Hang him on a lamp post!" he turned round, and coolly said, "Do you think you should see clearer if I were there?" The ready joke saved his life.

MAXIMIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Herculius, a Roman emperor, the son of a poor labourer in the environs of Sirmium, was chosen as his associate in the government by Diocletian, in 286; abdicated with that monarch in 305; resumed the purple; and was put to death, in 310, by order of Constantine. He was one of the most violent persecutors of the Christians.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, a Roman emperor, the son of a Thracian peasant, was born in 173; gained great reputation in the Roman armies; and was raised to the throne on the murder of Alexander Severus. After a short and cruel reign, he was assassinated by his troops, near Aquileia, in 238. He was of giant strength and stature; and is said to have eaten and drank forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine daily.

MAXIMUS, Marcus Clodius Pupienus, a Roman emperor, was of humble birth, but rose by his merits to the most eminent posts in the state, and was at length, in conjunction with Balbinus, raised to the imperial dignity by the senate, on the death of the Gordians. He was murdered by the soldiery, after a reign of fifteen months, during which he had made good laws, and laboured to reform abuses

MAY, Thomas, an historian and poet, was born, in 1594, at Mayfield, in Sussex; studied at Sidney Sussex College, and Gray's Inn; was in some favour at court, but espoused the cause of the people; was appointed secretary and historiographer to the parliament; and died in 1650. He wrote A History of the Parliament of England; several dramas and poems; and translated and continued Lucan's Pharsalia.

MAYER, Tobias, an eminent astronomer, was born, in 1723, at Marbach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; became professor of mathematics at the university of Gottingen; and died, exhausted by intense labour, in 1763. He made several important astronomical discoveries, and invented various instruments. For his Tables of the Moon's Motion, his widow received three thousand pounds from the Board of Longitude. Among his works are, A Treatise on Curves; and A Mathematical Atlas.

MAYHEW, Jonathan, a divine, and missionary among the Indians, was born in Martha's Vineyard, in 1720, and educated at Harvard College. In 1747 he was ordained pastor of the West Church, in Boston, and continued in this station the remainder of his life. He possessed a mind of great acuteness and energy, and in his principles was a determined republican. His sermons and controversial tracts obtained for him a high reputation, and many of them were republished several times in England. He died in 1766.

MAYOW, John, a physician and philosopher, was born, in 1645, in Cornwall; studied at Wadham College, and at All Soul's College, Oxford; and died in 1679. To Mayow belong some chemical discoveries which have been attributed to later writers: oxygen is among the number. They are to be found in his Five Medico-Philosophical Treatises, printed in 1674.

MAZARIN, Cardinal Julius, a celebrated statesman, was born, in 1602, at Piscina, in the Neapolitan territory, and at the age of seventeen went to Spain, where he studied jurisprudence for three

years at the universities of Alcala and Salamanca. After his return to Italy, he was employed by the papal ministers on various diplomatic missions, in one of which Cardinal de Richelieu conceived so high an opinion of the negotiator's talents, that he procured him to be sent as nuncio extraordinary to Paris, and on his death-bed he recommended him warmly to the king. Mazarin succeeded him as minister; and though, during the civil wars of the minority, he was twice compelled to fly, and a price was set upon his head, he returned in triumph, and held the reins of power till his decease, in 1661. As a politician he displayed great talents; as a man he possessed few virtues. His most praiseworthy act, and that was done on his death-bed, was the endowing of the college which bears his name, and is also called the College of the Four Nations.

MAZEPPA, John, hetman or prince of the Cossacks, was born, about the middle of the seventeenth century, in the palatinate of Podolia, and in his youth was page to John Casimir, king of Poland. Being detected in an intrigue with a married lady, the husband ordered him to be tied naked to the back of a wild horse, which was then let loose. The animal had been bred in the Ukraine, and thither it carried him. Nearly expiring with fatigue, Mazeppa was found by some peasants, who took care of him till his recovery. He remained in the Ukraine, and finally rose to be hetman. But, though a prince, he was a vassal of Russia; and the hope of becoming independent, induced him to form an alliance with Charles XII. After the fatal battle of Pultowa, which was fought by his advice, he sought refuge at Bender, and he died there in 1709.

MAZZUOLI, Francis, a celebrated painter, known by the name of Parmegiano, was born, in 1503, at Parma, and was instructed in painting by his uncles, but owed his eminence to his studying the works of Raphael. His reputation was soon widely spread, and he might have acquired a princely fortune had he not wasted his time, and exhausted his resources, in the delusive labours of alchemy. His disappointment threw him into a deep melancholy, and undermined his health, and he died in 1540. Mazzuoli is generally supposed to be the inventor of etching.

MEAD, Richard, an eminent physician, was born, in 1673, at Stepney; studied at Utrecht and Leyden; took his degree at Padua; and began to practise in 1696. In a few years he acquired the highest degree of professional reputation, and, as a necessary consequence, a splendid fortune. He became vice-president of the Royal Society, censor of the college of physicians, and physician to George II. The presidency of the college his numerous avocations compelled him to decline accepting. The riches which he gained by his skill he used nobly, in forming a magnificent library and museum, and in assisting men of talent. He died in 1754. His works form a quarto volume.

MECHAIN, Peter Francis Andrew, a French astronomer and geometrician, was born, in 1744, at Laon. Lalande procured for him an appointment in the national depository of marine charts. Mechain particularly applied himself to discover comets, and to calculate their elements, and he observed eleven in the course of eighteen years. He was also employed, with Delambre, in measuring a degree of the meridian between Perpignan and Barcelona; and he edited the Connoisance des Temps from 1786 to 1794. He died in 1805.

MEDICI, Lorenzo di, surnamed the Magnificent, was born in 1448; was educated with the utmost care; and, in 1469, succeeded his father, Peter, in the government of Florence. In 1478 he was near becoming the victim of a conspiracy formed by the Pazzi, between whom and his family there existed an hereditary and deadly enmity. His brother Julio was killed, but Lorenzo saved himself by his courage and presence of mind. With equal good fortune he succeeded in breaking up a confederacy which was formed against him by his inveterate enemy, Pope Sixtus IV. His latter years were spent in tranquillity, and in the munificent encouragement of learning and the arts. He died in 1492. Many editions of his poems have been published.

MEHUL, Stephen Henry, an eminent French composer, was born, in 1763, at Givet; was an admirable organist when only ten years old; settled at Paris in 1779, and was so fortunate as to obtain the friendship and advice of Gluck; became inspector at the Conservatory of Music, professor of Composition at the Royal School, a member of the Institute, and Academy of Fine Arts, and a knight of the legion of honour; and died in 1817

Of his operas the principal are, Euphrosyne and Coradin; Stratonice; and Joseph.

MEISSNER, Augustus Theophilus, a German romance writer and dramatist, was born, in 1757, at Bautzen, in Lusatia; studied at Leipsic and Wittemberg; and was, successively, keeper of the archives at Dresden, professor of belles lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. He died in 1807. His principal works are, Sketches; Alcibiades; Bianco Capello; The History of the Frink Family; and Fragments towards the Life of Chapel-Master Naumann.

MELA, Pomponius, a Latin geographer, was born in Spain, in the first century, and is supposed by some to have been related to Seneca and Lucan. He is the author of a work, in three books, on the Geography of the World as far as it was then known.

MELANCTHON, Philip, a celebrated protestant reformer, was born, in 1497, at Bretten, in the Palatinate. His real name was Schwartzerde, or Black Earth, of which Melancthon is a translation. He studied at Wittemberg and Tubingen; and, in 1518, was appointed Greek professor at Wittemberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. He died at Wittemberg in 1560. His works form four folio volumes.

MELENDEZ VALDEZ, John Anthony, an eminent Spanish poet, was born, in 1754, at Ribera; and, after having filled various important offices in the law department, was obliged to quit his country in consequence of his having accepted a place under Joseph Bonaparte. He died in 1807. His poems, which form three volumes, possess merit of a superior order, especially his epistles.

MELMOTH, William, a barrister, was born in 1666, and died in 1743. He wrote a popular and excellent work, The Great Importance of a Religious Life; and, in conjunction with Peere Williams, published Vernon's Reports.

MELMOTH, William, son of the foregoing, was born in 1710; was brought up to the law, and became a commissioner of bankrupts; and died in 1799. He wrote Memoirs of his father; and Fitzosborne's Letters; translated the Letters of Pliny and of Cicero; and Cicero's Treatises de Amicitia et de Senectute.

MELVILLE, Henry DUNDAS, viscount, the son of Lord Arnistone, a Scotch judge, was born in 1740; was educated at the university of Edinburgh; was called to the bar; and, in 1773, 1775, and 1777, became solicitor general, lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. His political existence commenced in 1782, when he was made a privy councellor and treasurer of the navy. The triumph of the coalition displaced him; but he returned to office with Mr. Pitt, and was ever after a firm and useful coadjutor of that minister. When the board of control was established, he was appointed its president. In 1791 he was made secretary for the home department, and, in 1794, secretary of war. The latter post he held till he retired with Mr. Pitt, when he was created a viscount. When Mr. Pitt again became premier, Dundas was made first lord of the admiralty. But in 1805 he was impeached by the Commons, and though he was acquitted of the alleged malversations, and only proved to have been negligent of his duty with respect to his agents, he ceased to take a part in public affairs. He died May the 27th, 1811.

MENANDER, a Greek comic poet, was born B. C. 342, at Athens; studied philosophy under Theophrastus; composed one hundred and eight comedies; and was drowned, B. C. 290, in the harbour of the Piræus. Of the numerous works of this principal author of the new school of comedy nothing remains but a few fragments. Terence is believed to have copied the whole of his pieces from Menander, except the Phormio and Hecyra.

MENDELSSOHN, Moses, a learned Jewish writer, was born, in 1729, at Dessau, in the principality of Anhalt. Though in his youth he was extremely indigent, yet, by incessant study, he acquired an extensive knowledge of philosophy and languages, and became a celebrated author. He died at Berlin in 1786. Among his productions are, Phædon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, which gained him the title of the Jewish Socrates; Philosophical Works; Morning Hours; and a Letter to Lavater.

MENGS, Anthony Raphael, an eminent painter, who has been called the Raphael of Germany, was born, in 1729, at Aussig, in Bohemia; studied at Rome; and died there in 1779, after having spent a considerable part of his life at the Saxon and Spanish courts, as painter to the sovereigns of Saxony and Spain. His works are held in high estimation.

MENINSKI, Francis Mesgnien, a learned orientalist, was born, in 1623, in Lorraine; studied at Rome; accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople, in 1652, and acquired the Turkish language; and died in 1698, principal interpreter to the emperor of Germany. His chief work is A Persian, Arabic, and Turkish Dictionary, in four folio vols.

MENZINI, Benedict, an eminent Italian poet, was born, in 1646, at Florence. He was patronised, at Rome, by Christina of Sweden, after whose death he was in indigent circumstances till he found

another protector in Cardinal Albani, who raised him above the fear of want. He died in 1704.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a geographer, was born, in 1512, at Rupelmonde, in the Netherlands; and died in 1594. So assiduous a student was he that he scarcely allowed himself time to eat or sleep. He was cosmographer to the duke of Juliers, and was much esteemed by Charles V. Mercator published many maps, and some works on chronology, geography, and divinity. The mode of projection in marine charts, to which his name is attached, is said to belong to Edward Wright, an Englishman.

MERIAN, MARIA SYBILLA, a painter and naturalist, was born, in 1647, at Frankfort; studied painting under Mignon; married Graff, a painter and architect; went to Surinam, in 1698, to draw the reptiles and insects of that country; and died in 1717. Her pictures in needlework almost equalled the labours of her pencil. Her principal work is A History of the Insects of Surinam, in folio, with sixty plates. Her daughters, JANE HELENA and DOROTHEA MARIA HENRIETTA, inherited her pictorial talent, and the latter was an excellent Hebrew scholar.

MERRICK, JAMES, a poet and divine, was born, in 1720, at Reading; was educated at the school of that place, and at Trinity College, Oxford; and died in 1769. Bishop Lowth speaks of him as being one of the best of men and most eminent of scholars. Among his works are, Poems on Sacred Subjects; Annotations on the Psalms, and on the Gospel of St. John; a translation of Tryphiodorus; and a metrical version of the Psalms.

MESMER, FREDERIC ANTHONY, a German physician, the founder of animal magnetism, which is also called Mesmerism, was born, in 1734, at Merseburg, in Swabia, and first made his doctrines known to the world, in 1766, by a thesis on Planetary influence, in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. He died in 1815. Of late years his theory has again excited great attention on the continent.

MESSIER, CHARLES, a French astronomer, was born, in 1730, at Badonviller, in Lorraine; was for a considerable period an assistant to Delisle; became astronomer to the navy, and a member of many learned bodies; and died in 1817. Messier particularly directed his attention to the discovering of comets, and his discoveries were numerous. Louis XV. called him the ferret of comets.

METASTASIO, PETER BONAVENTURE, a celebrated Italian poet, whose real name was TRAPASSI, was born, in 1698, at Rome. When he was only ten years of age, his talent of extemporizing in verse attracted the notice of Gravina, who took him under his patronage, and fostered his poetical powers, while, at the same time, he initiated him in the profession of the law. The youthful Metastasio also entered into the minor order of priesthood. His tragedy of Giustino was produced when he was only fourteen. In 1718 his patron died, and left him the whole of his property. Metastasio ultimately devoted himself to dramatic composition. In 1730 he was invited to the court of Vienna, where he became imperial laureat; a post which he continued to hold for more than half a century. He died in 1782. Metastasio wrote sixty-three lyrical tragedies and operas, besides innumerable poems.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, a learned orientalist and biblical critic, was born, in 1717, at Halle, in Saxony, at the university of which place he was educated. After having visited England, and been preacher at the German Chapel, St. James's Palace, he became librarian and professor of theology and eastern literature at Gottingen. He died in 1791. Of the numerous works of Michaelis the Introductions to the New and to the Old Testament, and the Interpretation of the Laws of Moses, are the principal.

MICHAUX, ANDREW, a French traveller and botanist, was born, in 1746, at Satory, near Versailles; spent many years in journeying through the United States; and died, in 1802, at Madagascar. He published a History of North American Oaks; and a North American Flora.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a poet, was born, in 1734, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire. After having failed as a brewer in his native country, he went to London, with the view of turning to account his literary talents; and, in 1765, he became corrector of the Clarendon Press, at Oxford. In 1778 he accompanied his friend Commodore Johnstone on a mission to Lisbon, as secretary. He died in 1788. The poems of Mickle, the principal of which is Sir Martyn, originally called The Concubine, are elegant and animated. His version of the Lusiad does honour to his genius, but it is unfaithful to Camoens; not, however, by suppressing beauties, but by adding them. Mickle edited the collection of poems called Pearch's; and wrote many of the finest pieces in Evans's Old Ballads.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, a learned divine and elegant writer, was born, in 1683, at York, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In the contest between the

memoers of that college and Dr. Bentley he took a prominent part. In 1724 he visited Italy. He was, subsequently, Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, and librarian, at Cambridge. His only church preferment was the living of Hascomb, in Surrey, for his free spirit of inquiry was not calculated to conciliate clerical patronage. He had, however, a sufficient fortune to render him indifferent to the emoluments of his profession. He died in 1750. His chief works are, A Life of Cicero, which ranks among the classical productions of our literature; and a Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Church, which excited against him a host of vehement opponents. His Miscellaneous Pieces form five octavo volumes.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in South Carolina in 1743, and received his education in Europe. Soon after his return home, he began to take an active part in the revolutionary movements, and in 1776 was chosen one of the delegates from his native state to the American Congress. At the close of the year 1777 he resigned his seat, leaving behind a character for the purest patriotism and unwavering resolution. In the year 1779 many of the southern plantations were ravaged, and that of Mr. Middleton did not escape. On the surrender of Charleston he was taken prisoner and kept in confinement for nearly a year. In 1781 he was appointed a representative to Congress, and again in 1782. In the latter year he went into retirement, and died, in 1787.

MILLER, Philip, an eminent gardener and botanist, was born, in 1691, in Scotland, and is said to have succeeded his father, in 1722, as gardener to the Apothecaries' Company. It is, however, doubtful whether his father ever held the situation. Miller was a correspondent of Linnæus, and a member of the Royal Society. Foreigners denominated him the Prince of Gardening. He died in 1771. Besides his great production, The Gardener's Dictionary, he wrote The Gardener's Calendar; The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary; and some other works.

MILLER, James William, an American poet, and miscellaneous writer, passed his early life in a variety of different pursuits, without being able to fix himself permanently in any occupation. He pursued for a while the study of law, and subsequently engaged in literary pursuits in Boston, where he met with disappointments and was worn by disquietude. He left his native country for the West Indies in 1828, where he obtained a grant of land from the Spanish government, and died in the following year at the age of twenty-seven. A volume of his Poems and Sketches was collected and published at Boston in 1830.

MILLER, Edward, an eminent physician, was born in Delaware, in 1760, and in 1796 removed to New-York for the practice of his profession. He became known by an able treatise on the Origin of the Yellow Fever, and in conjunction with Dr. Mitchill and Dr. Smith established the Medical Repository. In 1807 he was elected professor of the practice of physic in the university of New-York, and in 1809 clinical lecturer in the New-York hospital. He died in 1812. His medical treatises have been collected and published in one volume.

MILLEVOYE, Charles Hubert, a French poet, was born, in 1782, at Abbeville; studied at Mazarin College, Paris; displayed poetical talents at the age of thirteen; and died in 1816. His works form four octavo volumes. Millevoye excels in elegiac composition. Many of his pieces are characterized by great feeling, elegance, and animation.

MILLIN, Aubin Louis, an eminent archæologist and naturalist, was born, in 1759, at Paris, and entered the ecclesiastical profession, but soon abandoned it for literature; and, being a man of fortune, he was not compelled to endure the misery of writing for bread. In 1794 he succeeded Barthelemi as keeper of the cabinet of medals. Part of his time was spent in travelling in Italy and the south of France, and he published accounts of his tours. Millin was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society at Paris. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, Elements of Natural History; National Antiquities; Ancient inedited Monuments; Dictionary of the Fine Arts; Etruscan Vases and Paintings; and Introduction to Archæology. Millin also conducted the Encyclopedic Magazine from 1792 to 1816.

MILLOT, Claude Francis Xavier, a French historian, was born, in 1726, at Ornans, in Franche Comté; studied at the Jesuits' College, and entered into the order, but quitted it in consequence of being illiberally treated; was successively professor of history at Parma, and tutor to the duke of Enghein; and died in 1785 Among his works are, Elements of the History of England—of France—and of Ancient and Modern History; and a Literary History of the Troubadours.

MILLS, Charles, an historian, was born, in 1788, at Croom's Hill, Greenwich, and was educated at a private school. On the foundation which he had thus laid, he, by solitary and persevering study, raised the fabric of extensive knowledge. He served his time as clerk to a solicitor, and

became thoroughly versed in the law; but he at length relinquished his legal pursuits for others which were more congenial. In 1817 he published his History of Muhammedenism. It was succeeded by the History of the Crusades; the Travels of Theodore Ducas; and the History of Chivalry: and he was fast rising into fame, when his career was cut short by a tedious and painful disorder, which terminated his existence on the 9th of October, 1826.

MILNER, JOHN, an eminent catholic theologian and antiquary, whose real name was Miller, was born, in 1752, in London; was educated at the schools of Sedgely Park and Edgbaston, and at Douay; and, after having been a priest at Winchester, was appointed, in 1803, vicar apostolic in the midland district, with the title of bishop of Catalba. In 1814 he visited Rome. He remained there for twelve months, and had frequent audiences with Pope Pius VII. He died April 19, 1826. Of all the advocates of the catholic church, no one has displayed more learning and acuteness than Milner. Proofs of this will be seen in his Letters to a Prebendary; The End of Religious Controversy; and his other controversial treatises. As an antiquary he fully established his character by the History of Winchester; Dissertation on the modern Style of altering Cathedrals; and Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and contributed many learned papers to the Archæologia.

MILTIADES, an illustrious Athenian general, nephew of the king of Thrace, flourished in the fifth century B. C. Among his first exploits were the reduction of the Chersonesus, and of Lemnos, and the Cyclades. When the Persians invaded Greece, Miltiades was at the head of the army which gained, B. C. 490, the glorious victory of Marathon. But, shortly after, having failed in an attempt upon Paros, his grateful countrymen accused him of treason; a heavy fine was imposed upon him; and the hero died in prison, B. C. 489, of the wounds which he had received in fighting for Grecian independence.

MILTON, JOHN, the Homer of Britain, was born, Dec. 9, 1608, in Bread Street, in London, and was educated at St. Paul's School, and Christ's College, Cambridge. After he quitted the university he passed five years of studious retirement at his father's house at Horton, in Buckinghamshire; during which period he produced Comus, Lycidas, and some of his other poems. In 1638 he went to France, whence he proceeded to Italy. On his return, after an absence of fifteen months, he opened an academy at Aldersgate Street, and began also to take a part in the controversies of the time. He married in 1643, but so scanty was his nuptial felicity,

his wife leaving him to return to her parents in the course of a month, that he was stimulated to write his treatise on Divorce, and to take measures for procuring another helpmate. On her becoming penitent, however, he not only received her again, but gave her royalist father and brothers an asylum in his house. He entered twice more into the marriage state. The zeal with which, in his Tenure of Kings and Magistrates, he vindicated the execution of Charles I. induced the Council of State to appoint him Latin secretary, and he thus became, in a manner, the literary champion of the popular cause. In behalf of that cause he published his Iconoclastes, in answer to the Icon Basiliké, and his two Defences of the People of England against the libels of Salmasius and Du Moulin. In the execution of this "noble task," as he calls it, he lost his sight; his previous weakness of the eyes terminating in gutta serena. At the Restoration he remained concealed for a while, but the interest of his friends, particularly of Marvell and Davenant, soon enabled him to reappear in safety. The rest of his life was spent in retirement, employed partly in the composition of that noble work which he had long meditated, and by which he at once immortalized his name, and shed a lustre over his country. The Paradise Lost appeared in 1667. The Mæcenas of a bookseller paid him five pounds for the first edition of thirteen hundred copies, and liberally agreed to pay ten more, upon the sale of two subsequent editions of equal magnitude! The Paradise Regained, Samson Agonistes, and The History of Britain, were among his latest productions. He died November 8, 1674.

MIND, GODFREY, a painter, the pupil of Freudenberger, was born, in 1768, at Berne; where, also, he died in 1814. His fondness for the feline race was unbounded. From the accuracy and spirit with which he delineated every attitude and peculiarity of this race of animals, he was called the Raphael of cats.

MINOT, GEORGE RICHARDS, an American historian, was born in 1758, was educated at Harvard College, and pursued the profession of the law. His chief production is a Continuation of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts in two volumes. He died in 1802.

MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI, marquis de, a prolific French writer of the sect of the political economists, was born, in 1719, at Perthuis, and died in 1790. As a private character he was deserving of reprobation for his vices; as an author he was equally so, for his obscurity, affectation, and vanity. Of his works the principal are, The Friend of Men; The Theory of Taxation; and Rural Philosophy.

MIRABEAU, HONORIUS GABRIEL RIQUETTI, count de, one of the most celebrated characters of the French revolution, was the son of the foregoing, and was born, in 1749, at Bignon, near Nemours. Of his early life much was spent in excesses, in prison, or in obscure, and sometimes licentious, labours of the pen. Seventeen lettres de cachet were obtained against him by his father, who seems to have delighted in persecuting him. In 1784 he visited London, and he was afterwards sent to Berlin, by Calonne, on a secret mission. The revolution opened for him the path to fame, and, as he had reason to hope, to fortune and power also. Rejected by the nobles, he was chosen as a deputy to the states-general by the commons of Aix. In this new capacity, his extraordinary eloquence, his talent, and his boldness, soon gave him irresistible weight in the assembly, and rendered him the idol of the people. At length, apprehensive that the existence of monarchy itself was becoming endangered, he entered into a treaty with the court, to use his influence in stopping the progress of the republican designs. Before, however, he could carry his intentions into effect, a sudden illness terminated his existence, April 2, 1791. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, and deposited in the Pantheon; whence, only two years later, they were dragged by the mob, and scattered to the winds! Among his works are, a Treatise on Lettres de Cachet; On the Prussian Monarchy under Frederic the Great; Secret History of the Court of Berlin; and Letters to his Constituents.

MIRANDA, FRANCIS, a general, was born, about 1750, in Peru; quitted his country on the discovery of a plan which he had concerted to liberate it from the Spanish yoke; fought under the banners of republican France, in 1792 and 1793; succeeded in bringing about a revolution in Venezuela, in 1811, but finally fell into the hands of the Spaniards; and died a prisoner at Cadiz, in 1816. Miranda was a persevering, brave, and well informed man.

MITCHILL, SAMUEL L., a celebrated physician, was born in the year 1763, and was for a great number of years professor of various branches in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He was elected to the assembly of New York soon after the revolution, and was afterwards a senator in Congress and colleague of De Witt Clinton. He was a man of immense acquisitions, and his labours are dispersed through many volumes. He was a member of most of the philosophical societies of any note in Europe and his native country. He died in 1831.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, an historian and philologist, was born, in 1734, in London; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; became colonel of the Hampshire militia, and M. P. for Newport, in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney; and died in 1827. His principal works are, The History of Greece; and An Essay on the Harmony of Language.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, surnamed the Great, succeeded to the throne, B. C. 123, in his eleventh year. His life was one long struggle against the tyrannical ascendancy of Rome. He inflicted frequent defeats on the Romans, but was at length expelled from his kingdom by Pompey, and put an end to his own existence, B. C. 64.

MOESER, JUSTUS, an eminent German author, was born, in 1720, at Osnaburgh; was educated at Jena and Gottingen; became a popular advocate, and counsellor of justice; and died in 1794. Moeser was called the German Franklin. Among his numerous works are, Patriotic Ideas, in four volumes; Arminius, a tragedy; a History of Osnaburgh; and Miscellanies.

MOHAMMED BEN ABD AL WAHAB, SHEIK, the founder of the sect of the Wahabites, was born in Arabia, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the tribe of Temim, and claimed descent from Mahomet. Having studied the mussulman theology and jurisprudence at Medina, and being a man of talent and eloquence, he set up for a reformer of islamism. His progress at first was slow, but he ultimately succeeded in spreading his doctrines widely, and establishing his power. He died at an advanced age.

MOLE', MATTHEW, a French magistrate, remarkable for his probity and courage, was born, in 1584, in the capital of France; became president of the parliament of Paris, and keeper of the seals; displayed great strength of mind and personal bravery amidst the perils to which he was exposed in a civil war; and died in 1656. "If it were not a sort of blas-

phemy (says Cardinal de Retz) to affirm that there has been in our time a man more intrepid than the great Gustavus or the prince of Conde, I should declare that man to be M. Molé."

MOLIERE, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated French comic writer, whose real name was POQUELIN, was born, in 1622, at Paris; was the son of an upholsterer and valet de chambre to the king; was educated at Clement College by the jesuits; studied the law at Orleans, and was intended for a barrister, but was diverted from the bar by his fondness for the stage. That fondness he first indulged in private theatres; then, changing his name, he became a provincial actor, and began also to display his dramatic powers as an author. In 1658 he established his theatrical company at Paris, and in 1665 he was taken into the service of Louis XIV. and pensioned. He now brought forward all his best pieces, and his fame as a writer of comedy was spread throughout Europe. But though he was in possession of affluence and reputation, though he was patronised and esteemed by his sovereign, and lived in habits of friendship with men of genius and rank, Moliere was far from being happy; his health was in a languishing state, and his domestic circumstances were fraught with discomfort. He died in 1673. His works form eight volumes.

MONBODDO, JAMES BURNETT, lord, a learned but eccentric writer, was born, in 1714, at Monboddo, in Scotland, and was educated at Aberdeen and Groningen. In 1738 he was admitted an advocate, and, in 1767, was raised to the bench. He died May 26, 1799. Lord Monboddo was an excellent Greek scholar and metaphysician, but his whimsies threw a shade over his merits. He held modern learning in utter contempt, and believed in satyrs, mermaids, and the relationship of the human and monkey races. He wrote Ancient Metaphysics; and An Essay on the Origin and Progress of Language.

MONGE, GASPAR, an eminent French geometrician, was born, in 1746, at Beaune; displayed profound mathematical talents at an early age; taught physics and mathematics at the military school of Mezieres; and, in 1780, became a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1793 he was for a short time minister of the marine, and acted as substitute for the war minister. In 1796 he was employed in Italy; and, in 1798, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he was chosen president of the Institute of Cairo. Under the imperial government, he was made a senator and count of Pelusium. Napoleon also gave him an estate in Westphalia, and a present of two hundred thousand francs. On the return of the Bourbons he was deprived of all his employments, and, in 1816, was excluded from the Institute. Grief and age combined to weaken his faculties, and he died, almost in a state of imbecility, in 1818. Of his works the principal are, Descriptive Geometry; the Application of Analysis to the Geometry of Surfaces; and an Elementary Treatise on Statics. Monge was the creator of descriptive geometry.

MONK, GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, the son of Sir Thomas Monk, was born, in 1608, at Potheridge, in Devonshire; entered the army early, and, after having served in various quarters, espoused the cause of Charles I. and was made governor of Dublin. He was taken by the Parliament troops at Nantwich, and committed to the Tower, where he wrote his Observations on Military and Political Affairs. After having been confined for three years, he accepted a commission from the parliament, and was employed in Ireland and in Scotland. In 1653 he was transferred to the naval service, and, in conjunction with Blake and Dean, he twice defeated the Dutch fleet. On peace being restored, he returned to the chief command in Scotland. By means of the army which was under his orders he succeeded in restoring Charles II.; for which he was rewarded with the order of the garter, and the dukedom of Albemarle. His last exploit was his three days desperate engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1666. He died in 1670.

MONROE, JAMES, president of the United States, was born, in Virginia, in 1759, and was educated in William and Mary college. He entered the revolutionary war in 1776 as a cadet, was at the battles of Haerlem Heights and White Plains, and in the attack on Trenton, and rose through the rank of lieutenant to that of captain. He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, as aid to Lord Sterling. Resuming the study of the law, he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, and after being a member of the assembly of Virginia and the council, he was elected in 1783, a member of the old Congress. In 1790 he was elected a member of the senate of the United States, in 1794 went as minister plenipotentiary to France, and in 1799 was appointed governor of Virginia. In 1803 he was appointed minister extraordinary to France, in the same year minister to London, and in the next minister to Spain. In 1806 he was again appointed in conjunction with Mr. William Pinkney, minister to London. He was subsequently governor of Virginia; in 1811 was appointed secretary of state, and continued to exercise the duties of this department, and for some time those of the department of war, till 1817. In that year he was

chosen president of the Union, and in 1821 was re-elected by a vote, unanimous, with the single exception of one vote in New Hampshire. He died in New York, on the fourth of July, 1831.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, professor of anatomy, was born in 1732, and died in 1817. Among his works are, Observations on the Nervous System; Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body; The Structure of Physiology of Fishes; and a Description of the Bursæ Mucosæ.—His brother, DONALD, a physician, wrote a Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Memoirs of his Father; and Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers.

MONTAGU, Lady MARY WORTLEY, a beauty, a wit, and an elegant writer, was born, about 1690, at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire, and was the eldest daughter of the duke of Kingston. She was carefully educated, and manifested precocious talents. In 1712 she married Mr. Wortley Montagu, and in 1716 she accompanied him on his embassy to Constantinople. To this journey we are indebted for her admirable Letters, and for the introduction of inoculation into England, the efficacy and safety of which she first tried upon her own son. After her return, in 1718, she shone conspicuously in the circles of talent and fashion. Pope was among her friends, or rather he was her lover, but he at length quarrelled with and libelled her. In 1739, her declining health induced her to settle on the continent; whence, however, she returned in 1761. She died in the following year. Her collected works have been published in six volumes. Her poems are light and spirited, but often incorrect; her Letters place her at the head of female epistolary writers in Great Britain, and leave her few rivals in other countries.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, the son of the foregoing, was born, in 1713; was elected a member of parliament in 1747; and died in 1776. His character was full of eccentricity. He ran away thrice from Westminster School, and became a chimney sweep, a fishmonger's boy, a cabin boy, and a mule driver; and in his latter days he married a washerwoman, wandered through the East, and, after having been a Roman catholic, ended by apostatizing to Mahometanism. He wrote Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

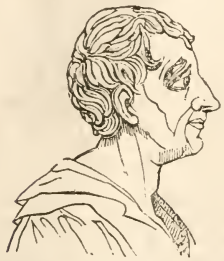
MONTAGU. See HALIFAX and SANDWICH.

MONTAIGNE, MICHAEL DE, a celebrated French essayist, was born, in 1533, at the castle of Montaigne, in Perigord. The utmost care was taken in his education. Latin and Greek he acquired by their being constantly spoken to him in his childhood. He finished his studies at Guienne College in Bordeaux. About 1554 he became one of the counsellors of the parliament of Bordeaux. He was twice mayor of Bordeaux; took a part in the assembly of the States of Blois; and received the order of Saint Michael from Charles IX. In 1580 and 1581, he visited Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. His Essays were begun about 1572, and the first edition was published in 1580. He died in 1592. His Essays, of which innumerable editions have appeared, and which must always retain their popularity, have been twice translated into English.

MONTALEMBERT, MARK RENE, marquis de, a French general, was born, in 1714, at Angoulême; entered the army early in life, and made several campaigns; was attached to the Russian and Swedish staff, during the seven years' war, as the military agent of the French government; assisted Carnot with his advice during the first part of the revolutionary war; and died in 1800. Montalembert is the inventor of a new system of fortification, which has given rise to much controversy. Its principles are explained in his Perpendicular Fortification, or the Defensive Art superior to the Offensive, in eleven volumes quarto.

MONTECUCULI, RAYMOND, one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, was born, in 1609, of a noble

family in the Modenese. It was in the thirty years' war, and in the Imperial service, that he first held a command, and displayed his superior talents. In 1657 he was sent, with an auxiliary force, to the assistance of the king of Poland, and, soon after, to that of the king of Denmark. In 1664 he gained a splendid victory at St. Gothard, over the Turkish army. In 1675 and 1676, he commanded on the Rhine, and foiled all the efforts of Turenne and the prince of Condé by his masterly manœuvres. He died in 1681. He is the author of Memoirs on Military Affairs; and a Treatise on the Art of Reigning.



MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, baron de, an illustrious French writer and magistrate, was born, in 1689, at the castle of Brede, near Bordeaux; became counsellor of the parliament of Bordeaux in 1714, and in 1716 succeeded his uncle as president à mortier. His first published work was his Persian Letters, which appeared in 1721. In 1726 he relinquished his office, in order to devote himself to literature. He then travelled over a considerable part of the continent, and visited England, where he resided for two years. On his return he retired to the castle of Brede. His two principal works, On the Greatness and Decline of the Romans; and The Spirit of Laws; the former given to the world in 1734, and the latter in 1748, were the result of his long studies and meditations. He died in 1755. Burke characterizes him as "a genius not born in every country, or every time; a man gifted by nature with a penetrating aquiline eye; with a judgment prepared with the most extensive erudition; with a Herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour."

MONTGOMERY, RICHARD, a major general in the army of the American revolution, was born in Ireland in 1737. He entered the British army, and fought with Wolfe at the siege of Quebec in 1759. He subsequently left the army and settled in New York. Joining the cause of the colonies, he was appointed a general in the northern army, and fell at the assault on Quebec in 1775. He was an officer of much energy and valour.

MONTI, VINCENT, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, and one of the most versatile of men in his political principles, was born, about 1753, at Fusignana, in the duchy of Ferrara. He began by being a violent partisan of the papa government, and enemy of the French; became a republican, and next a panegyrist of Napoleon; and ended by offering his incense to the emperor of Austria. He died in 1828. In his Basvilliana he proves himself no unworthy disciple of Dante. Among his other works are, The Bard of the Black Forest; and the tragedies of Galeotto Manfredo, Aristodemus, and Caius Gracchus. One of his last labours was of an unpoetical kind: it consisted in remoulding the Della Crusca Dictionary.

MONTMORENCI, ANNE DE, constable and marshal of France, was born, in 1493, at Chantilli, and was mortally wounded at the battle of St. Denis, in 1567. From his early youth he was remarkable for his valour, and he acquired renown on numerous occasions; but his most splendid achievement was his saving France, in 1536, when Charles V. invaded Provence with a formidable army. By his prudence and skill at that period he gained the title of the French Fabius.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of, a royalist general, a descendant from the royal family of Scotland, served in the Scotch guards, in France, and joined the covenanters after his return home. He soon, however, changed sides, acted with great zeal for Charles I., and gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy. Being defeated by Lesley, in 1645, he was compelled to leave the kingdom. In 1650 he made another attempt to raise the standard of royality, but was speedily taken prisoner, and was executed on the 21st of May in that year.

MOODY, PAUL, a celebrated mechanic, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, about the year 1780, and was for some time in the employment of Jacob Perkins, of Newburyport. He was the head mechanic of the manufacturing establishments at Waltham, and subsequently of the great manufactories at Lowell, where he died suddenly, in July, 1831.

MOORE, EDWARD, a poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1712, at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and quitted the business of a linen draper in London, to assume the literary character. He died in 1757. Moore conducted The World, to which many men of talent and fashion were contributors. His poems, the principal of which are Fables for the Female Sex, have considerable elegance. His comedies of Gil Blas and the Foundling

were unsuccessful; but his tragedy of The Gamester is still represented with applause.

MOORE, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1730, at Stirling; studied medicine and surgery, at Glasgow; and was successively a surgeon's mate in the Netherlands, and surgeon to the English ambassador at Paris. In 1772 he took his degree as a physician; after which he spent five years in travelling upon the continent with the duke of Hamilton. On his return he settled in London, and he died in 1802. As an author he enjoyed considerable popularity. He wrote three novels, Zeluco, Edward, and Mordaunt, the first of which is superior to the others; A View of Society, &c. in France, Switzerland, and Germany; in Italy; and of the French Revolution.

MOORE, Sir JOHN, a general, the eldest son of the foregoing, was born, in 1761, at Glasgow; entered the army at the age of fifteen as an ensign; and distinguished himself at the siege of Calvi, the capture of St. Lucia, and on various occasions in Ireland, Holland, and Egypt; in the course of which services he received several wounds. On his return from Egypt he was made a knight of the Bath. In 1808 he commanded the forces sent to assist the king of Sweden; towards the close of the same year he was placed at the head of the army in Spain; and he fell gloriously, on the 16th of January, 1809, at the battle of Corunna.

MORATIN, NICHOLAS FERDINAND, a Spanish poet and dramatist, who was a barrister, and died in 1780, endeavoured to assimilate the Spanish comic theatre to the strict rules of the French. He wrote three tragedies; a comedy; Diana, or the Art of Hunting; and other poems.

MORATIN, LEANDER FERDINAND, son of the foregoing, a Spanish dramatist, who is called the Molière of Spain, was born, about 1760, at Madrid; was obliged to quit his native country in consequence of having been a partisan of Joseph Bonaparte; and died at Paris, in 1828. He wrote several comedies; and, as a theatrical writer, is superior to his father.

MORDAUNT. See PETERBOROUH.

MORE, Sir THOMAS, chancellor of England, the son of a judge, was born, in 1480, in Milk Street, London, and was educated in the family of Cardinal Morton, who used to predict More's future eminence. He completed his studies at Christ Church, ther Canterbury College, Oxford, and at Lincoln's Inn. He early obtained a seat in parliament, and on more than one occasion displayed an independent spirit. In 1523 he was chosen speaker. He was much in favour with Henry VIII. who, after having given him some important offices, raised him to the lord chancellorship, in 1530, in the place of

Wolsey. This high office he filled for three years with the utmost talent and integrity. He resigned the seals, because he could not conscientiously lend his support to the measures of Henry with respect to religion and the divorce of Catherine of Arragon. For this, the implacable tyrant devoted him to death, and he was beheaded in 1535. His humour and pleasantry did not desert him even in his last moments. The virtue of tolerance was alone wanting to render More an almost perfect character. Of his works the most celebrated is the Utopia, a political romance.

MORE, HENRY, a divine and platonic philosopher, was born, in 1614, at Grantham; was educated at Eton, and Christ's College, Cambridge; refused the highest preferments; and died, universally beloved, in 1687. His works, in which are many fine passages, form two folio volumes As a poet, he is known by his Pyschozoia, or Song of the Soul, in which, though it is often obscure and prosaic, there is much poetical imagery.

MOREAU, JOHN VICTOR, one of the most celebrated of modern French generals, was born, in 1763, at Morlaix, and was brought up to the bar. The army, however, was the profession of his choice, and he entered a regiment before he was eighteen, but was taken from it by his father. The revolution enabled him to gratify his wishes, and he made his first campaign under Dumourier, in 1792. He gained the rank of brigadier general in 1793, and that of general of division in 1794. In the latter year he commanded the right wing of Pichegru's army, and obtained great successes in the Netherlands. In 1796 he was placed at the head of the army of the Rhine. In that year he distinguished himself by penetrating into Bavaria, and by his masterly retreat before a superior force; in 1797, by his passage of the Rhine; and in 1800, by his campaign in Germany, crowned by the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. Having

engaged with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the consular government, he was brought to trial, in 1804, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, but was allowed to retire to North America. There he remained till 1813, when he was prevailed upon to join the allied sovereigns, and appear in arms against his country. He was, however, mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden, and died on the 1st of September, 1813.

MORERI, Lewis, the first author of the Dictionary which bears his name, was born, in 1643, at Bargemont, in Provence; was educated at Draguignan, Aix, and Lyons; took orders, and became almoner to the bishop of Apt; and died in 1680, from a disease brought on by excessive literary exertion. The Dictionary to which he owes his reputation was published in 1673, in one volume folio; it has since been extended to ten volumes.

MORETO Y CABANA, Augustin, a Spanish dramatic poet of the seventeenth century, a contemporary of Calderon, was patronised by Philip IV. and entered into the ecclesiastical state on ceasing to write for the stage. He wrote six and thirty comedies; from two of which Moliere borrowed hints for his Princess of Elis and School for Husbands.

MORGAGNI, John Baptist, an eminent Italian anatomist and physician, was born, in 1682, at Forli; studied at Bologna; became successively professor of theoretical medicine and of anatomy at Padua; was honoured by the king of Sardinia and several popes; was a member of various learned bodies; and died in 1771. His works, which are much valued, form five volumes folio.

MORGAN, Daniel, a distinguished officer in the army of the American revolution, was born in New Jersey, and removed to Virginia in 1755. He enlisted in Braddock's expedition as a private soldier, and on the defeat of that general returned to his occupation as a farmer. At the commencement of the revolution he was appointed to the command of a troop of horse, and joined the army under Washington, then in the neighbourhood of Boston. He distinguished himself very much in the expedition against Quebec, where he fell into the hands of the enemy. On the exchange of prisoners, he rejoined the American army, was appointed to the command of a select rifle corps, and detached to assist general Gates on the northern frontier, where he contributed materially to the capture of general Burgoyne. After a short retirement from service, on account of ill health, he was appointed brigadier general by brevet, and commanded at the force by which colonel Tarleton was routed at the battle of Cowpens. He soon after resigned his commission. In 1794 he commanded the militia of Virginia called out to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania, and continued in the service till 1795. He afterwards was elected to a seat in Congress. He died in 1799.

MORGAN, John, an eminent American physician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1735, and was educated at the college in that city. He completed his medical studies in Europe, and on his return in 1765 was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college in Philadelphia. In October 1775, he was appointed chief physician to the general hospitals of the American army, but in 1775 was removed on account of certain accusations which he afterward proved to be entirely groundless He died in 1789. He was the author of several medical treatises.

MORISON, Robert, an eminent botanist, was born, in 1620, at Aberdeen; studied at the university there, and at Paris and Angers; settled in England, in 1660; and became king's physician, a fellow of the college, and regius professor of botany; and died in 1683, professor of botany at Oxford. His principal work is, Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis; the second volume of which was published by Bobart.

MORITZ, Charles Philip, a German writer, was born at Hameln, in 1757; studied at Hanover, Erfurt, and Wittemberg; travelled in England, Switzerland, and Italy; and died in 1793 Moritz was a most eccentric character. In his novels of Anthony Reiser and Andrew Hartknopf he has drawn a portrait of some of his own singularities and adventures. Among his other works are, his Travels in England and Italy; The Antiquities of Rome; and various grammatical and philological productions.

MORLAND, George, a painter of considerable talent, but irregular and debasing habits, was born, about the year 1764, in London, and was instructed by his father. His works were exceedingly popular, and he might have gained an ample fortune, had not his inveterate propensity to intemperance and to low company kept him always poor, and more than once deprived him of his liberty. He died in 1804.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, an eminent statesman and orator, was born at Morrisania, near the city of New York, in 1752, was graduated at King's College in 1768, and licensed to practice law in 1771. In 1775 he was a member of the provincial congress of New York, and was one of the committee which drafted a constitution for the state of New York. In 1777 he was chosen a delegate to the continen

congress, and in the following year wrote the celebrated Observations on the American Revolution. In 1781 he accepted the post of assistant superintendent of finance, as colleague of Robert Morris; and in 1787 was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, and held this station till his recall by the request of the French government in 1794. In 1800 he was elected a senator in Congress, from the state of New York, and in this body was very conspicuous for his political information and his brilliant eloquence. Many of his speeches in congress and orations have been published; and a selection from his correspondence and other valuable papers, with a biographical sketch, by Mr. Jared Sparks, was issued in 1832.

MORRIS, Lewis, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born at the manor of Morrisania, near the city of New York, in 1726. He was educated at Yale College, and took an early part in the cause of the colonies. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to the continental congress, and while in this body served on several of the most important committees. His rich estates were laid waste by the British army in 1776. He left congress in 1777, and died in 1798. Three of his sons served with distinction in the revolutionary army.

MORRIS, Robert, a celebrated financier, was a native of England, removed with his father to America, at an early age, and subsequently established himself as a merchant in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was appointed a delegate to congress, and signed the declaration of independence in the following year. In 1781 he was appointed superintendent of finance, and rendered incalculable service by his wealth and credit during the exhausted state of our public funds. It has been said, and with much truth, that "the Americans owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negociations of Benjamin Franklin, or even to the arms of George Washington." He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States in 1787, and afterwards a senator in congress. In his old age he lost his ample fortune, by unfortunate land speculations, and passed the last years of his life confined in prison for debt. He died in 1806.

MORTIMER, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1730, in London; was for some time vice consul in the Netherlands; and died in 1809. Among his works are, The British Plutarch; A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce; A General Dictionary of Commerce; The Elements of Commerce; and a History of England.

MORTIMER, John Hamilton, a painter, was born, in 1741, at Eastbourne, in Sussex; was a pupil of Hudson, to whom he was superior in talent; and died in 1779. Among his best historical pictures are, The Battle of Agincourt; Vortigern and Rowena; the signing of Magna Charta; and St. Paul converting the Britons. Mortimer excelled in sketches of banditti and terrific subjects.

MORTON, Nathaniel, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, New England, and a magistrate of the colony, was the author of a history of the church at Plymouth, and of a volume called New England's Memorial. This work was originally published in 1669, and a new edition of it has been recently issued.

MORTON, John, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania, was a member of the provincial assembly of his native state, and in 1774 appointed a delegate to the continental congress. He died in 1777.

MOSCHUS, a Greek bucolic poet, a native of Syracuse, is believed to have been a friend of Bion; though some imagine him to have lived under the reign of Ptolemy Philometer. His Idyls are among the most beautiful specimens of ancient pastoral poetry.

MOSHEIM, John Laurence, a German protestant theologian, was born, in 1695, at Lubeck, and, after having filled professorships in Denmark and Brunswick, died in 1755, professor of theology and chancellor of the university of Gottingen. His sermons were much admired for their pure, elegant, and mellifluous style. In his private character he is said to have resembled Fenelon. He wrote above a hundred and sixty works, among which may be mentioned, The Morality of the Holy Scriptures; and an Ecclesiastical History, the latter of which was translated by Maclaine.

MOTHE LE VAYER, Francis de la, a French philosopher and writer, was born, in 1588, at Paris; quitted the law for literature; was appointed preceptor to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards of Louis XIV.; and died, in 1672, historiographer of France, and a member of the Royal Academy. His works, in which there is much acuteness and learning conveyed in a faulty style, form fourteen volumes. It was not till he was fifty that he began to publish them.

MOTTE, Anthony HOUDAR, de la, an eminent French writer, was born, in 1672, at Paris. He was educated at the jesuits' seminary, and was intended

for the law, but chose to become a dramatist. The failure of his first piece, The Originals, so discouraged him that he would have become a monk of La Trappe had not the abbé de Rancé dissuaded him. His subsequent pieces were more successful. In 1710, he was admitted a member of the Academy. He was a fertile writer. Among his works are, Odes, Eclogues, Fables, and an abridged translation of the Iliad, which he made without understanding a word of Greek. His prose, however, was much superior to his verse. During the last twenty years of his life he was blind. La Motte died in 1731.

MOTTEUX, Peter Anthony, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1669; settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantz; obtained a situation in the post office; and was found dead in a house of ill fame, in 1718. Motteux was a perfect master of the English language. He wrote nearly twenty dramatic pieces, and translated Don Quixote and Rabelais; the last of which works Tytler considers as a model of translation.

MOURAVIOF, Michael Nikititsch, a Russian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1757, at Smolensk; was preceptor to the sons of Catherine II.; was appointed by Alexander a senator, privy counsellor, and assistant to the minister for the department of public instruction; and died in 1807. A complete edition of his works was published in 1820.

MOULTRIE, William, a major general in the army of the American revolution, was born in England, but emigrated to South Carolina at an early age. He served with distinction in the Cherokee war in 1760, and in its last campaign commanded a company. At the commencement of the revolution, he was a member of the provincial congress, and a colonel of the second regiment of South Carolina. For his brave defence of Sullivan's Island in 1776, he received the thanks of Congress, and the fort was afterwards called by his name. In 1779 he gained a victory over the British at Beaufort. He afterwards received the commission of major general, and was second in command to general Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. After the close of the war he was repeatedly elected governor of South Carolina. He published Memoirs of the Revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia, consisting chiefly of official letters. He died at Charleston, in 1805.

MOZART, John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus, one of the greatest of modern composers, was born, in 1756, at Saltzburgh, and was the son of an able musician. He began to display his musical talents when he was only three years old; and by the time he was twice that age he was listened to as a prodigy in various parts of Germany. He next visited France England, and Italy, and was every where

received with enthusiasm. In his tenth year he applied himself strenuously to the study of composition; forming his taste on the works of the most celebrated masters. His first serious opera, Mithridates, which ran for twenty nights, was produced in his fifteenth year. After having made a second journey to Paris, he entered into the service of the emperor of Germany, in which he remained till his decease, on the 5th of December, 1792. His last production was his celebrated Requiem. Of his operas, of which he composed twelve, the principal are, Idomeneus, The Clemency of Titus; Don Giovanni; The Marriage of Figaro; and The Enchanted Flute.

MUDGE, Thomas, a celebrated watchmaker, was born, in 1715, at Exeter; was apprenticed to Graham, whom he afterwards surpassed; received a parliamentary reward for his improvements in chronometers; and died in 1794.

MULLER, John Von, a celebrated Swiss historian, was born, in 1752, at Schaffhausen, and studied at Gottingen. He was, successively, professor of Greek at his native place, and of history at Cassel, secretary of state to the elector of Metz, counsellor of the Imperial chancery, and secretary of state, and director general of public instruction of the kingdom of Westphalia. Muller, who has been called the Helvetian Thucydides, died in 1809. His principal works are, A History of the Swiss Confederacy; and A Course of Universal History.

MULLNER, Adolphus, an eminent German dramatic writer, was born, in 1774, at Langendorf, near Weissenfels; was brought up to the law; acquired great reputation as a dramatist and critic; and died June 11, 1829. Mullner was a man of genius, but the bitterest of censors, and the most quarrelsome of authors. Among his plays are the tragedies of Guilt; King Ingurd; and The Albanaserin.

MURAT, Joachim, ex-king of Naples, one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, was born in 1771; was the son

of an inkeeper a Bastide, near Cahors; and was intended for the church. The

army, however, was his choice; and in 1796 Bonaparte made him his aid-de-camp. In Italy, in 1796 and 1797, and in Egypt and Syria, in 1798 and 1799, Murat displayed great valour and military talent. He returned with Bonaparte to France, assisted him in overthrowing the Directory, and was rewarded with the hand of Caroline, the sister of the first consul. At Marengo and Austerlitz he was one of the most distinguished of the French leaders. In 1806 Napoleon created him grand duke of Berg; and in 1808 he raised him to the throne of Naples. Murat took a conspicuous part in the campaigns of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1812, and 1813; but, in 1814, finding that the throne of his patron began to totter, he joined the allies. In the following year, however, he was expelled from his kingdom; and, having made a desperate attempt to recover it, he was taken prisoner, and shot, at Pizzo, Oct. 13, 1815.

MURILLO, Bartholomew Stephen, one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was born, in 1618, at Seville; acquired the rudiments of art from his uncle Juan del Castillo; was generously befriended by Velasquez, who brought him forward at Madrid; acquired fame and an independent fortune; and died, in 1682, in consequence of a fall from the scaffold, while painting his picture of St. Catherine.

MURPHY, Arthur, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1727, at Clooniquin, in Ireland; was educated at St. Omer's; and, after having been for a short time in mercantile situations, became an author by profession. The Gray's Inn Journal was his first literary attempt. His first dramatic pieces were the farces of The Apprentice and the Upholsterer. These he followed up by a long series of tragedies, comedies, and minor dramas, many of which were received with applause, and continue to be acted. Of this number are, The Grecian Daughter, All in the Wrong, The Citizen, and Three Weeks after Marriage. In 1762 he was called to the bar, but his practice appears never to have been considerable. He tried his powers as a political writer, by defending Lord Bute, in the Test and the Auditor; but here he failed; and some ludicrous mistakes, into which he was insidiously led by his antagonists, exposed him to ridicule. In his latter days he was made a commissioner of bankrupts, and obtained a pension. He died in 1805. Among his other works are, Lives of Garrick, Johnson, and Fielding; and translations of Tacitus and Sallust.

MURPHY, James Cavanagh, an architect and antiquary, was a native of Ireland, and died in 1816. He is the author of Travels in Portugal, in 1789 and 1790; Antiquities of the Arabians in Spain; and Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha.

MURRAY, Alexander, a distinguished naval officer in the American service, was born in Maryland in 1755. He went early to sea, and being appointed a lieutenant in the navy, obtained a correspondent rank in the army, and distinguished himself at the battles of Whiteplains, Flatbush, and New York. Being promoted to a captaincy he served with gallantry to the close of the campaign of 1777. During the war he was engaged in thirteen battles by sea and land, and was once taken prisoner. On the organization of the new government, he was one of the first officers recalled into service, and was engaged for a while to defend the American trade in the Mediterranean. His last appointment was that of commander of the navy-yard in Philadelphia, a post which he held till the time of his death in 1821. He was a brave officer and much respected.

MURRAY, William Vans, an American statesman, was born in Maryland in 1761, and received his legal education in London. On returning to his native state, he engaged in the practice of law, and in 1791 was elected to a seat in congress where he distinguished himself by his ability and eloquence. He was appointed by Washington minister to the republic of Batavia, and discharged the duties of the office with much ability. He was subsequently envoy extraordinary to the French republic, and assisted in making the convention which was signed at Paris in 1800, between France and the United States Returning to his station at the Hague, he embarked in 1801 for his native country, where he died in 1803.

MURRAY, Lindley, a grammarian, was born, in 1745, at Smetara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania; was originally an American barrister, but quitted the bar to become a merchant; acquired a competency by his mercantile pursuits; settled in England, and became known by his school books; and died January 10, 1826. Among

nis works are, English Grammar; Exercises; Key; Spelling Book; and Reader; two French Selections; The Power of Religion on the Mind; and The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures.

MURRAY, JOHN, an eminent physician, chemist, and lecturer in natural philosophy, chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy, was a native of Scotland, and died at Edinburgh, July 22, 1820. He wrote Elements of Chemistry; A System of Chemistry; a Supplement to that System; Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and a System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

MUSÆUS, an Athenian poet, said to have been the son, or the pupil, of Orpheus, flourished fourteen centuries B. C., and presided over the Eleusinian Mysteries.—Another poet, of the same name, who wrote The Loves of Hero and Leander, is supposed to have lived between the second and the fourth centuries.

MUSÆUS, JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, an eminent German writer, was born, in 1735, at Jena, and studied at that university. He was appointed minister at Eisenach, but the peasants refused to receive him as their pastor, because they had seen him dance! He died in 1788. Among his principal works are, Physiognomical Travels; Popular Tales of the Germans; and The German Grandison; of which the first two have been translated into English.

MUSSCHENBROEK, PETER VAN, a celebrated Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1692, at Leyden, where he died, in 1761, professor of astronomy, after having held professorships at various places. He was a member of the Royal Society, and the French Academy of Sciences. Musscenbroek contributed largely to introduce experimental philosophy and the Newtonian system into Holland. Among his works are, Elementa Physicæ; and Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis.

MUTIS, JOSEPH CELESTINO, a celebrated naturalist, was born, in 1732, at Cadiz, and died, in 1808, royal botanical director and astronomer at Santa Fé de Bogota. Mutis resided during nearly half a century in South America, and contributed greatly to the spreading of science and the arts of civilization in that country. He was the first botanist who distinguished the various species of cinchona, and the true characters of that genus.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an architect, was born, in 1734, at Edinburgh. His father was of the same profession. While he was studying at Rome, he gained the chief architectural prize at the academy of St. Luke. Of that academy, and of the academies of Florence and Bologna, he was chosen a member. Blackfriars Bridge, which was begun in 1760, and completed in ten years, is his great work. He died, in 1811, surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

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NADIR SHAH, or THAMAS KOULI KHAN, a Persian warrior and usurper, was born, in 1688, at a village near Meshed, in the province of Khorasan; experienced many vicissitudes in his youth; and was taken into the service of Shah Thamas, in 1726, for whom he gained several victories over the Afgans and Turks. In 1732, however, he deposed him, and placed Abbas III. on the throne. On the decease of Abbas, in 1736, Nadir assumed the sovereignty, and retained it till he was assassinated in 1747. During his reign he vanquished the mogul, and made himself master of Delhi, and defeated the Usbecks and the Turks.

NÆVIUS, a Latin dramatist and poet, was born in Campania, and died at Utica, B. C. 203. He wrote several tragedies and comedies, and a metrical history of the first Punic war.

NANEK, or NANNUK, a native of Hindostan, the founder of the sect of the SEIKS, which has now grown into a powerful nation, was born, in 1469, at Talwendy, a small village of Lahore, and died at Kartipour, in 1539. The unity, omniscience, and omnipotence of God was one of the principal tenets taught by Nanek.

NAPIER, or NEPER, JOHN, baron of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, was born, in 1550; was educated at St. Andrew's; and, after having travelled in France, Italy, and Germany, declined all state employments, in order that he might devote himself to the study of mathematics and theology. He died in 1617. Napier immortalized himself by the discovery of logarithms, an account of which he published in 1614. The rods or bones, for multiplying and dividing, which bear his name, were also invented by him. Besides the work already mentioned, he wrote Rabdology; and A Plain Discovery of the Revelation of St. John.

NAPOLEON I. (NAPOLEON BONAPARTE), emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c. &c. This extraordinary man was born, August 15, 1769, at Ajaccio, in Corsica, of a noble family, was educated

at the military school of Brienne; and entered the artillery service, as a second

lieutenant, in 1785. He served at the sieges of Lyons and Toulon, to the reduction of which latter city he greatly contributed; and he subsequently displayed high talents in the French army which assailed Piedmont on the Genoese frontier. In October, 1795, he commanded the force which victoriously defended the convention against the revolt of the Parisians. He now married Josephine Beauharnois, the widow of viscount de Beauharnois. Early in 1796, he was placed at the head of the French army in Italy, and here began his career of glory. In the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, he overran the whole of Italy, repeatedly defeated with inferior numbers the Piedmontese and Austrians, reduced all the Italian powers to submission, and at length compelled the emperor to sign a peace. On the 19th of May, 1798, Bonaparte, with a formidable armament, sailed to conquer Egypt; and, in his way thither, he took possession of Malta. Having subjugated Egypt, he invaded Syria; but his progress was stopped at St. John of Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith, and he returned to the banks of the Nile. There he learned the reverses which his countrymen had sustained in Europe; and, in consequence, leaving Kleber to command the troops, he embarked for France, and landed in safety at Frejus, October 9, 1799. On the 9th and 10th of November, he overthrew the directorial authority, and was raised to the supreme power, under the title of First Consul. His first care was to restore internal tranquillity by a system of moderation and order; his next was, to restore the military preponderance of his country. Having collected an army on the frontier of Switzerland, he, by almost miraculous exertions, led it over the Alps, and by the battle of Marengo, fought on the 14th of June, 1800, he recovered the whole of Italy. A peace ensued with the emperor, and, next, with England. The latter, however, was broken at the expiration of little more than a year. His life was, in the mean while, endangered by two conspiracies. In 1804, he was raised to the dignity of emperor, and was crowned by the pope; and, in the following year, he was proclaimed king of Italy. While he was preparing, at Boulogne, for an invasion of England, a league was formed against him by Austria and Russia, and he hastened to meet those powers in the field. The battle of Austerlitz, on the 2nd of December, 1805, dissolved the coalition, and obliged Austria to accept a humiliating peace. In 1806, Napoleon created several kings, and put himself at the head of the Confederation of the Rhine. Prussia declared war against him in the same year; but her army was utterly routed at the battle of Jena; and though, with the aid of Russia, she maintained the contest a while longer, she and her ally were under the necessity of making peace in July, 1807 Spain was unwisely and unjustly attacked by Napoleon in 1808, and this contest, which continued till 1814, was one of the causes of his downfal. In 1809, while he was thus occupied, Austria once more took up arms against him. The struggle was an obstinate one; but the decisive victory of Wagram, on the 5th and 6th of July, again compelled her to submit to the victor. Desirous of an heir to the crown of France, Napoleon, in 1810, divorced the Empress Josephine, and married Maria Louisa, a daughter of the Austrian emperor. A son, born in March, 1811, was the fruit of this union. Disputes now arose between France and Russia, which ended in war. Napoleon, in June, 1812, invaded the Russian territory with a mighty force, gained several battles, and made himself master of Moscow; but he was at length under the necessity of retreating, and nearly the whole of his army was destroyed, by the inclemency of the winter and the sword of the enemy. Prussia now joined the victorious monarch of Russia. Yet, in the following campaign, Napoleon defeated the allies at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Wurtzen, and would, perhaps, have conquered them, had not Austria united with them. The battle of Leipsic drove back Napoleon within the limits of France; and, in 1814, France was invaded on all sides. With a comparatively insignificant force, Napoleon nevertheless gained several victories over the invaders; but partly the overwhelming numbers of his enemies, and partly the treason of some of his generals, at length compelled him to abdicate, and to accept the sovereignty of Elba. At Elba, however, he did not long remain. At the head of only one thousand two hundred men, he landed at Frejus, on the 1st of March, 1815, and expelled Louis the Eighteenth from his kingdom. But nearly all Europe once more confederated against him; he was vanquished at Waterloo; and was a second

time forced to abdicate. In this emergency he threw himself on the generosity of the British government. That government exiled him to St. Helena, where he expired, on the 5th of May, 1821, of cancer in the stomach; a disease the progress of which was probably accelerated by the climate, and by the vexations to which he was sedulously and perpetually subjected. Not merely one of the most consummate generals whom the world ever saw, but possessed, too, of splendid and varied talents, and of some virtues, Napoleon might have held a throne till the last moment of existence, had not his fatal ambition, and his repugnance to the principles of liberty, led him astray from the path of true glory, and rendered him at once an object of dislike to the friends of freedom, and of terror to the surrounding nations.

NEAL, Daniel, a dissenting minister, was born, in 1678, in London; was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and at Utrecht; became minister to a congregation in Jewin Street; and died in 1743. He wrote A History of the Puritans; and A History of New England.

NECKER, James, an eminent financier and statesman, was born, in 1732, at Geneva, and for many years carried on the business of a banker at Paris. His Eulogy on Colbert, his Treatise on the Corn Laws and Trade, and some Essays on the Resources of France, inspired such an idea of his talents for finance, that, in 1776, he was appointed director of the treasury, and, shortly after, comptroller general. Before his resignation, in 1781, he published a statement of his operations, addressed to the king; and, while in retirement, he produced a work on the administration of the Finances, and another on the importance of Religious Opinions. He was reinstated in the comptrollership in 1788, and advised the convocation of the states general; was abruptly dismissed, and ordered to quit the kingdom, in July, 1789; but was almost instantly recalled, in consequence of the ferment which his departure excited in the public mind. Necker, however, soon became as much an object of antipathy to the people as he had been of their idolatry, and in 1790 he left France for ever. He died, at Copet, in Switzerland, in 1804. The whole of his works form fifteen volumes.—His wife, Susanna, whose maiden name was Curchod, was a woman of talent, and wrote Reflexions on Divorce; and Miscellanies. She was the object of Gibbon's early attachment.

NEEDHAM, John Turberville, a natural philosopher, was born, in 1713, at London; was educated at Douay; and died, in 1781, director of the Imperial Academy at Brussels. Among his works are, Inquiries on Microscopical Discoveries; New Microscopical Discoveries; Inquiries concerning Nature and Religion; and an Essay on the Origin of the Chinese Empire.

NEELE, Henry, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1798; followed the profession of an attorney; and put an end to his existence in a fit of insanity, February 7, 1828. He is the author of Poems; Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poetry; The Romance of English History; and Literary Remains.

NELSON, Horatio, viscount, was born, September 29, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, of which parish his father was the rector. At the age of twelve he went to sea, as a midshipman, with his uncle, Captain Suckling. He reached the rank of post captain in 1779, and was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke frigate. During the American war and the succeeding peace he gained the character of a good officer; the war of the revolution gave him that of a great one. In 1793 he was appointed to the Agamemnon, forming a part of Lord Hood's squadron in the Mediterranean There, he distinguished himself at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, at the last of which he lost an eye; harassed the enemy with incessant activity; and contributed so largely to the victory of Cape St. Vincent, that he was made a rear-admiral, and received the order of the Bath. In an attack upon Santa Cruz he failed, and lost his right arm. In 1798, he destroyed the French fleet, on the first of August, in the Bay of Aboukir; and he subsequently took an active part in the expulsion of the French from the Neapolitan and Roman territories. For this he was created a baron. In 1801 he defeated the Danes at the battle of Copenhagen, and was made a viscount; and in 1805, on the 21st of October, he crowned his achievements by the glorious victory of Trafalgar, over the united French and Spanish squadrons. This triumph, however, was dearly earned to the country by the loss of the hero who gained it. He was mortally wounded by

a rifle shot, and lived only just long enough to learn that the success was complete.

NELSON, Thomas, was born at New York in 1738. He received his education in England, and about the close of the year 1761, returned to his native country, and took up his residence at York. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the house of burgesses, and in the following year was appointed a delegate to the continental congress. He held a seat in this assembly for two successive years, and again in 1779. In 1781 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as governor of Virginia. His death took place in 1789.

NEPOS, Cornelius, a Latin historian, is said to have been born at Verona, or in its vicinity. He flourished under Julius and Augustus Cæsar, and was a favourite of the latter. He wrote the Lives of celebrated Greek and Roman characters.

NERO, Lucius Domitius Claudius, a Roman emperor, was born A. D. 37, and succeeded Claudius, by whom he had been adopted. At the commencement of his reign his conduct excited great hopes in the Romans; but he soon degenerated into one of the basest of tyrants. Some crimes, however, among which is the burning of Rome, appear to have been falsely attributed to him. He put an end to his existence, in 68, in consequence of the successful rebellion of Galba.

NEWCOME, William, a learned prelate, was born, in 1729, at Barton le Clay, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Abingdon School, and at Pembroke College, Oxford; was successively bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh by Earl Fitzwilliam; and died in 1800. Of his works the principal are, A Harmony of the Gospels; An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations; and Attempts towards an improved Version of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets.

NEWCOMEN, Thomas, a blacksmith of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, lived at the latter end of the seventeenth century, and the beginning of the eighteenth. To him belongs the merit of the first great improvements in steam engines, by forming a vacuum under the piston, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac, the greatest of philosophers, was born, December 25, 1642, at Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire, and early displayed a talent for mechanics and drawing. He was educated at Grantham School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and studied mathematics with the utmost assiduity. In 1667 he obtained a fellowship; in 1669 the mathematical professorship; and in 1671 he became a member of the Royal Society. It was during his abode at Cambridge that he made his three great discoveries, of fluxions, the nature of light and colours, and the laws of gravitation

To the latter of these his attention was first turned by his seeing an apple fall from a tree. The Principia, which unfolded to the world the theory of the universe, was not published till 1687. In that year also Newton was chosen one of the delegates, to defend the privileges of the university against James II.; and in 1688 and 1701 he was elected one of the members of the university. He was appointed warden of the Mint in 1696; was made master of it in 1699; was chosen president of the Royal Society in 1703; and was knighted in 1705. He died March 20, 1727. Among his works are, Arithmetica Universalis; a New Method of Infinite Series and Fluxions; Optics; The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms amended; and Observations on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse.

NEWTON, Thomas, a learned prelate, was born, in 1704, at Litchfield; was educated there, at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, after having filled various minor preferments, was made bishop of Bristol, in 1761. He died in 1782. His principal work is, Dissertations on the Prophecies. He also published editions, with notes, of Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained.

NEY, Michael, a French marshal, prince of the Moskwa, duke of Elchingen, denominated "the bravest of the brave" by his countrymen, was the son of an arti-

san, and was born, in 1769, at Sarre Louis. He entered the army in 1787; exerted himself so much in the early campaigns of the revolution that he was called the Indefatigable; and rose to the rank of brigadier general in 1796. He bore a part in all the achievements of the army of the Rhine, particularly the battle of Hohenlinden. In all the campaigns from 1805 to 1814, Ney held high commands, and constantly signalized himself by his military skill and his daring valour. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII., and was placed at the head of an army to stop the progress of Napoleon in 1815. Ney, however, went over, with his army, to his former sovereign, and fought for him at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was condemned to death, and was shot on the 7th of December, 1815.

NICHOLS, John, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1744, at Islington; was apprenticed to Bowyer the printer, and became his partner; conducted The Gentleman's Magazine for nearly half a century; and died November 26, 1826. Among his works are, The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire; Anecdotes of Bowyer; Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; and Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century.

NICHOLSON, James, an officer in the American navy, was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1737. He followed the life of a sailor till the year 1763, when he married and settled in the city of New-York. Here he remained until 1771, when he returned to his native province. At the commencement of the revolution, the government of Maryland built and equipped a ship of war, called the Defence, and the command of her was entrusted to Nicholson. He performed various exploits during the war, and before the close of it was taken prisoner and carried into New York. He died in 1806.

NICHOLSON, William, an able writer on natural philosophy and chemistry, was born, in 1753, in London; was, successively, in the maritime service, agent on the continent for Mr. Wedgwood, a mathematical teacher, and engineer to the Portsea water works; and died in indigence, in 1815. His chief works are, An Introduction to Natural Philosophy; A Dictionary of Chemistry; and The Navigator's Assistant. In 1797 he established the scientific Journal which bears his name, and which he conducted till his decease.

NICOLAI, Christopher Frederic, a German author, who was also a bookseller, was born at Berlin, in 1733, and died there in 1811. Among his numerous works are, The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker; A Tour in Germany and Switzerland; and Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederic II. He also edited The Library of Belles Lettres; Letters on Modern Literature; The German General Library; and The New German General Library; the whole forming nearly two hundred volumes.

NICOLSON, William, a learned prelate, was born, in 1655, at Orton, in Cumberland; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was, successively, in 1702, 1718, and 1727, bishop of Carlisle, and of Derry, and archbishop of Cashel; and died a few days after he was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity. The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library; and the Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws, are his principal productions.

NIEBUHR, Carsten, a celebrated traveller, was born, in 1733, at Ludingsworth, in the dutchy of Lauenberg; was sent, in company with four other learned men, by the Danish government, in 1761, to explore Arabia; was employed for six years on that mission, and was the only one who returned; was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch; and died in 1815 Among his works are, A Description of Arabia; and Travels in Arabia and the neighbouring Countries.

NIEBUHR, G. B., a son of the foregoing, was, successively, professor at the university of Berlin, counsellor of state, and Prussian ambassador to the pope. While he was at Rome, he discovered some valuable fragments of two of Cicero's orations. He died in 1830. His great work is The History of Rome, which is far superior to most of its rivals.

NIEWLAND, Peter, a Dutch mathematician, was born, in 1764, at Dimmermeer, near Amsterdam, and died in 1794. professor of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, at Leyden. Niewland was an instance of precocious talent. At seven years of age he wrote a poem to the Deity, and at eight he solved difficult geometrical problems with uncommon facility. He is the author of various scientific works, and of a volume of poetry.

NIVERNOIS, Louis Julius BARBON MANCINI MAZARINI, duke de, was born, in 1716, at Paris; served as colonel in the army, but was obliged by ill health to resign his commission; was, successively, ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the peace of 1762; was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793; and died in 1798. Among his works are, Fables in verse; Dialogues of the Dead; Dramas; and translations from the Latin, English, and Italian.

NOLLEKINS, Joseph, an eminent

sculptor, the son of a painter, was born, in 1737, in London; studied under Scheemaker, and subsequently at Rome under Cavaceppi; remained nine years in Italy, during which period he gained great reputation as an artist, and also improved his fortune by dealing in antiques; returned to England in 1770; became a royal academician in 1772; and was so extensively employed, particularly on busts, that he accumulated £.200,000. He died April 23, 1823. In his character Nollekins had more than the usual share of that singularity which is supposed to be attendant upon genius.

NOLLET, John Anthony, a French natural philosopher, was born, in 1700, at Pimpre; acquired considerable scientific reputation, and became a member of the Royal Society, and of several learned bodies; and died in 1770. Besides various works on electricity, and other subjects, he wrote Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, in six volumes.

NORDEN, Frederic Louis, an eminent traveller, a captain in the Danish navy, was born, in 1708, at Gluckstadt, in Holstein. He was sent by his sovereign to France and Holland, to collect naval information, and afterwards to Egypt to describe and design the ancient monuments of that country. He died in 1742. He is the author of Travels in Egypt and Nubia; and of a Memoir on the Ruins and Colossal Statues of Thebes.

NORTH, Roger, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, the youngest son of Dudley Lord North, was attorney general under James II., and died in 1733. He wrote the Lives of his three brothers, Lord Keeper North, Sir Dudley North, and Dr. John North, all of whom were eminent men; Examen, or Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of Kennet's History; A History of Esculent Fish; and other works.

NORTH, Frederic, earl of Guildford, better known as Lord North, was born, in 1732; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford. After having held several less important offices, he was, in 1767, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and, in 1770, first lord of the treasury. His administration continued through the whole of the American war, during which he was incessantly assailed by the opposition, and was often threatened with impeachment. In 1782 he resigned; but in 1783 he was for a few months a member of the coalition ministry. He was blind for some years previous to his decease, which took place in 1792.

NORTON, John, a clergyman of Boston, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1606. After receiving a theological education, he adopted the creed and practice of the Puritans, and in 1635 emigrated to New England. He was first settled in the ministry at Ipswich, but was afterwards prevailed on to remove to Boston. In 1662 he was appointed one of the two agents of the colony to address king Charles on his restoration, but they did not fully succeed in the objects of their mission. He died in 1663. His theological works were numerous, and he published several political tracts.

NORWOOD, Richard, an English geometrician, of the seventeenth century, was the first who measured a degree of the meridian in England. The operation was performed in 1635, and was carried on between London and York. No particulars of his life are recorded. He wrote treatises on Trigonometry, on Navigation, and on Fortification.

NOSTREDAME, or NOSTRADAMUS, Michael, a famous astrologer and empiric, was born, in 1503, at St. Remi, in Provence. After having practised physic for some years, he assumed the character of a prophet, and, in 1555, published seven centuries of Predictions, each of which was comprised in a stanza of four lines. They became popular, and he received valuable presents from Charles IX., Catherine of Medicis, the duke of Savoy, and other eminent persons. He died in 1566.

NOTT, John, a physician, poet, and translator, was born, in 1751, at Worcester; settled at the Hot Wells, Bristol, in 1793, as a physician; and died there in 1826. Among his works are, various poems; translations from Hafiz, Propertius, Catullus, Horace, Lucretius, Johannes Secundus, Bonefonius, and Petrarch; A Nosological Companion; and Select Poems from Herrick's Hesperides.

NOUE, Francis de la, a French Calvinist warrior, surnamed Iron-arm, from the loss of his left arm being supplied by an artificial limb of iron, was born, in 1531, in Britanny, and distinguished himself in the wars in Italy, the Netherlands, and France. He was killed in 1591, at the siege of Lamballe. La Noue was no less admired for his virtues than for his military talent. He is the author of Political and Military Discourses; and Remarks on Guicciardini's History.

NOVES, Laura de, the female whom Petrarch has immortalized in his poems, was born, near Avignon, in 1307 or 1308; married Hugh de Sade in 1325; and died in 1348.

NOY, William, a celebrated lawyer, who may be considered as one of the main authors of the civil war between Charles I. and his people, was born, in 1577, at St. Burian, in Cornwall, and studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and Lincoln's

Inn. In the reign of James I. Noy sat in parliament for Helston, and subsequently for St. Ives, and was a stern opponent of the court. But in 1631 Charles converted him by appointing him to the office of attorney general; and Noy was thenceforth an inveterate enemy of liberty. Among other pernicious measures he is said to have originated the claim of ship money. He died in 1634. Among his works are, A Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England; The Perfect Conveyancer; and The Complete Lawyer.

NUMA POMPILIUS, the second king of Rome, was born at Cures, a Sabine village, and married Tatia, the daughter of the king of the Sabines. He was chosen by the Romans as their sovereign after the death of Romulus; introduced many reformations among them during a reign of forty-three years; and died B. C. 672.

NUMERIAN, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, the son of Carus, succeeded to the throne A. D. 282, and, after a reign of eight months, was murdered by Arrius Aper, his father-in-law. Numerian was a good writer, and an eloquent speaker.

O

OATES, TITUS, one of the most infamous characters that ever disgraced humanity, was born about 1619; was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and at Cambridge; became a Roman Catholic and a jesuit in 1677; but, shortly after, declared himself a protestant, and gave information of a pretended popish plot, by which means he excited a popular ferment, and brought many innocent individuals to the scaffold. In the reign of James II. Oates was tried for perjury, and a dreadfully severe sentence was passed upon him. After the Revolution he was pensioned. He died in 1705.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM, a divine and philosopher, called the Invincible Doctor, was born at Ockham, in Surrey, in the fourteenth century; was educated at Merton College, Oxford, under Duns Scotus; became a Franciscan friar, and archdeacon of Stow, but resigned his preferment; wrote boldly against the pope, for which he was excommunicated; and died at Munich in 1347. He is the founder of the scholastic sect of the nominalists.

OCKLEY, SIMON, a celebrated orientalist, was born, in 1678, at Exeter; was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; obtained the vicarage of Swanesey, in Cambridgeshire; and died in indigence in 1720. He is the author of a valuable History of the Saracens; The Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan, from the Arabic; an Introduction to the Oriental Languages; and other works.

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, an eminent German reformer, was born, in 1482, at Weinsberg, in Franconia. He was converted to the protestant faith by reading the works of Luther; became professor of theology at Basil; embraced the opinions of Zuinglius respecting the sacrament; contributed much to the progress of ecclesiastical reform; and died in 1531.

OGILBY, JOHN, a multifarious writer, was born, in 1600, at Edinburgh, and was originally a dancing master. Being compelled by an accident to relinquish that occupation, he became an author. He was also appointed king's cosmographer, and master of the revels in Ireland, where he built a theatre. He died in 1676. Among his works are, translations of the Iliad, Odyssey, and Eneid; and many geographical productions.

OGILVIE, JOHN, a Scotch divine and poet, was born in 1733; was educated at the university of Aberdeen, from which he obtained a doctor's degree; was for more than half a century minister of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire; and died in 1814, respected for his piety and talents. His poetical powers were by no means inconsiderable. His chief works are, Sermons; Poems; Britannia, an epic poem; Philosophical and Critical Observations on Compositions; and Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English officer, was born in London, in 1698, and was educated at Oxford. He was aid-de-camp to prince Eugene. In 1732 he settled the colony in Georgia, and laid the foundations of the town of Savannah. In 1745 he was made major-general, and was employed to follow the rebels under the Pretender. He died in 1785.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a poet, was born, in 1653, at Shipton, in Gloucestershire; was educated at Tetbury Free School, and Edmund Hall, Oxford; became usher of Croydon Free School, and afterwards tutor in the families of Sir Edward Thurlard, and Sir William Hickes; was patronised by the earl of Kingston; and died in 1683. His satires are rugged, but full of energy. Dryden, in a beautiful tribute to his memory, calls him "the young, but ah too short, Marcellus of our tongue!"

OLDYS, WILLIAM, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, the natural son of a

civilian, was born in 1696; became librarian to Lord Oxford in 1726; was appointed Norroy king at arms; and died in 1761. Among other works he wrote The British Librarian; The Universal Spectator; a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; and several lives in the Biographia Britannica. He also assisted in selecting The Harleian Miscellany.

OLEARIUS, or OELSCHLÆGER, ADAM, a learned German traveller, was born, in 1599, at Ascherleben, in Anhalt; was educated at Leipsic; entered into the service of the duke of Holstein Gottorp, and was appointed secretary to the embassy which that prince sent to Russia and Persia; was, on his return, made counsellor, librarian, and mathematician, to the duke; and died in 1671. He wrote an account of his Travels; a Chronicle of Holstein; and other works.

OLIVET, JOSEPH THOULIER D', a French grammarian and critic, was born, in 1682, at Salins. He was originally a jesuit, but quitted the order, to give himself up to literature. In 1723 he became a member of the French Academy, the dictionary of which body he assisted in revising. He died in 1762. His principal works are, a valuable edition of Cicero; translations from Demosthenes and Cicero; a History of the French Academy; and a Treatise on Prosody.

OLIVER, ANDREW, was graduated at Harvard College in 1724, and was early engaged in public employments, succeeded Hutchinson as lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, in 1771, and retained that office till his death in 1774. He rendered himself very unpopular by accepting from the British government the office of stamp distributor of the province.

OLIVIER, WILLIAM ANTHONY, an eminent French naturalist and traveller, was born, in 1756, at Frejus; was sent on a scientific mission to Persia by the French government in 1792; returned with a valuable collection after an absence of six years; and died in 1814. His chief works are, Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Persia; A Natural History of Coleopterous Insects; and a portion of the Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects, in the Methodical Encyclopædia.

OPIE, JOHN, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1761, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall, and was the son of a carpenter, who destined him to follow that business. Young Opie displayed early talents. At ten years of age he could solve many difficult problems in Euclid, and at twelve he taught writing and arithmetic at an evening school in his native village. But drawing soon became his principal object, and he made several sketches and copies, which were much talked of in the neighbourhood. He was first drawn from obscurity by Dr. Wolcot, and, about 1777, was patronised by Lord Bateman. After having practised for a few years in the provincial towns of the west, he settled in London in 1780, where he acquired both fame and fortune. He became a royal academician, and professor of painting to the Academy. Opie died in 1807. He wrote Lectures; a Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a Letter on the Formation of a National Gallery.

OPITZ, MARTIN, whom the Germans call the father and restorer of their poetry, was born, in 1597, at Buntzlau, in Silesia; was educated at Breslau and Frankfort on the Oder; spent several years in travelling in various parts of Europe; was ennobled, and sent on a mission to Paris; and died in 1639.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, a native of Corycus, in Cilicia, flourished in the second century, and was liberally rewarded for his works by Caracalla. He wrote two poems; the one in five books, called Halieutics, on fishing; the other in four, with the title of Cynogeticon, on hunting. Some critics have doubted whether he is really the author of the latter.

ORANGE, WILLIAM of NASSAU, prince of, the founder of the Dutch republic, was born, in 1533, at the castle of Dillemburgh. He was brought up in the court of Charles V., who, in 1554, gave him the command of the army in the Netherlands. When the monarch abdicated, he bestowed many marks of esteem on him, and recommended him to his son. Philip II., however, treated him with coldness; and the conduct of the prince, in joining with the Flemish nobles to protect the liberties of the Netherlands, converted that coldness into hatred. William was forced to fly, and, in his absence, was condemned to death. He then took up arms, and after several reverses, succeeded in wresting a part of the Netherlands from the dominion of the Spanish tyrant. But he did not witness the consummation of his labours; he being assassinated, in 1584, at Delft, by Balthasar Gerard.

ORANGE, FREDERIC HENRY of NASSAU, prince of, stadtholder of Holland, was born, in 1584, at Delft, and was brought up by his brother Maurice, whom he succeeded in 1625. He governed with wisdom and equity, and secured the independence of his country by numerous victories and conquests. He died in 1647. See NASSAU.

ORELLANA, FRANCIS, one of the Spanish adventurers to the new world, was born, at Truxillo, early in the sixteenth century, and accompanied the Pizarros to Peru. Passing the Andes, he embarked on the Amazons, and followed its course

to the ocean. He was the first European that navigated that mighty stream, and it still bears his name. He died in 1549.

ORFYREUS, JOHN ERNEST ELIAS, a German mechanician, whose real name was BESSLER, was born, in 1680, near Zittau, in Lusatia; led a wandering, disturbed, and varied life; and died in 1745. His most remarkable mechanical attempt was a machine which he asserted to possess the power of perpetual motion; and which S'Gravesande declared to be undoubtedly "something wonderful, even if it were a deception."

ORIGEN, one of the fathers of the church, was born, in 185, at Alexandria, and studied philosophy under Ammonius, and theology under Clemens Alexandrinus. Being persecuted by his diocesan Demetrius, he went to Cæsarea, and afterwards to Athens. During the persecution of Decius, he was imprisoned and tortured. He died in 253. His great works are, The Hexapla; Commentaries on the Scriptures; and a treatise against Celsus.

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, the son of a physician in the East India Company's service, was born, in 1728, at Anjengo, in Hindostan; was educated at Harrow; became a member of the council at Fort St. George, and commissary and accountant general; and died in 1801, historiographer to the company. He is the author of a History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan; and Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire. As an historian Orme is entitled to a place among our most eminent writers.

OROSIUS, PAUL, a Spanish ecclesiastic of the fifth century, was born at Tarragona, and was a disciple of St. Augustin. The place and time of his decease are unknown. His chief work is a History of Human Calamities, in seven books, which was written at the request of St. Augustine, and has had the honour of being translated by Alfred the Great.

ORPHEUS, a Greek poet, musician, and founder of some religious ceremonies, is supposed by some to be an imaginary person, but is probably a real one, though his history is involved in fable. He seems to have been a native of Thrace, son of one of the princes of that country, and to have been born about a century before the Trojan war. He is said to have been one of the Argonauts, to have subsequently travelled in Egypt, and to have introduced Egyptian science and customs into Greece. The works attributed to him are of a much later period.

ORRERY, CHARLES BOYLE, earl of, was born, in 1676, at Chelsea, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Atterbury. He published while at college an edition of Phalaris. Bentley questioned the authenticity of the epistles; Boyle replied; and this led to a warm controversy, in which Bentley was fruitlessly opposed by a confederacy of wits. Boyle succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother; was promoted in the army, employed as an ambassador, and made an English peer, by Queen Anne; but was in disfavour during the reign of George I., and was even imprisoned for six months. He died in 1731. He wrote As You Like It, a comedy; and some verses. The astronomical instrument which bears his name was so called in compliment to him by Graham, its inventor.

ORTE, Viscount d', a man of true honour, whose name deserves to be recorded. He was governor of Bayonne at the time of the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. Having received an order from Charles IX. to put to death all the protestants in his government, he replied in the following words, "Sire, I have communicated your majesty's letter to the garrison and inhabitants of this city. I have found only brave soldiers and good citizens, and not a single executioner."

ORTELL, OERTEL, or ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, a learned geographer, who was called the Ptolemy of his age, was born, in 1527, at Antwerp. He travelled on the continent, and in Great Britain, and formed a valuable collection of antiquities. On his return he published an Atlas, which gained for him the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He died in 1598. His principal works are, Thesaurus Geographicus; and Theatri Orbis Terrarum.

OTHO, MARCUS SALVUS, a Roman emperor, was born A. D. 32. In his early youth he was prodigal and licentious, and was a favourite of Nero; but, during his ten years' questorship of Lusitania, he distinguished himself by his upright and dignified conduct. He espoused the cause of Galba; but, disappointed in his hopes of being adopted by him, he formed a conspiracy against him, and was raised to the throne. Otho, however, retained the imperial authority little more than three months. Having been defeated by the forces of Vitellius, he put an end to his own existence, A. D. 69. In his last hours he displayed a calm heroism which is worthy of admiration.

OTIS, JAMES, a distinguished American statesman, was born at West Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1725, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1743. He pursued the profession of the law, and establishing himself in Boston soon rose to eminence. His public career may be said to have opened with his celebrated speech against writs of assistance. At the next election he was chosen a representative to

the legislature, and soon became the leader of the popular party. In 1765 he was a member of the Congress which assembled at New-York. In 1769 he was severely wounded in an assault committed upon him by some British officers; from one of whom he recovered large damages, which he remitted on receiving a written apology. In 1772 he retired from public life, and in May of the following year was killed by a stroke of lightning. He was a good scholar, a learned and able lawyer, a bold and commanding orator, and possessed infinite powers of humour and wit.

OTWAY, THOMAS, a celebrated dramatic writer, a native of Sussex, was born, in 1651, at Trottin; was educated at Winchester School, and Christ Church College, Oxford; and, after having made a vain attempt to be an actor, he became a writer for the stage. The earl of Plymouth obtained for him a cornet's commission, but at the end of one campaign in Flanders, Otway quitted the military service. The tragedy of Alcibiades, his first piece, appeared in 1675. His finest tragedies, The Orphan, and Venice Preserved, were acted in 1680 and 1682. Otway lived and died poor. It has been said that he was choked by a piece of roll, which he ate too eagerly after having long fasted; but there is reason to believe that his death proceeded from fever, brought on by his violent exertions in pursuit of the murderer of one of his friends. His decease took place in 1685. He wrote ten dramas, and some poems.

OVID, RUBLIUS NASO, a celebrated Roman poet, was born, B. C. 43, at Sulmo, and was of the equestrian order. He studied the law under Messala, but soon abandoned the bar for poetry and a life of pleasure. Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, and Propertius were his friends, and Augustus was a liberal patron to him. At length, however, for some cause which has never been discovered, the emperor banished him to Tomos, in Scythia; nor could all the prayers and lamentations of the despairing Ovid procure a remission of his sentence. He died, in his place of exile, A. D. 17.

OWEN, JOHN, a divine, was born, about 1765, in London, and was educated at St. Paul's School and Cambridge. Having taken orders, he became a popular preacher, and obtained from Bishop Porteus the living of Pagglesham, in Essex, and the curacy of Fulham. On the institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he became one of the secretaries and for eighteen years was the most active of its members. He died September 26, 1822. Among his works are, Travels in different Parts of Europe; The Christian Monitor; The Fashionable World displayed; and a Vindication of the Bible Society.

OXENSTIERNA, Count AXEL, a celebrated Swedish statesman, was born, in 1583, in the province of Upland, and studied at various German universities, where he became versed in history, politics, and the learned languages. Charles IX. employed him in important negotiations; and Gustavus Adolphus made him prime minister, and reposed in him an unlimited confidence. After the death of Gustavus, Oxenstierna for several years conducted the affairs of the kingdom with vigour and success. He died in 1654.

OZANAM, JAMES, an able French mathematician, was born, in 1640, at Bouligneux, in the principality of Dombes. He was brought up for the church, but relinquished the clerical profession on the death of his father. For many years he was in high repute as a mathematical teacher. He died in 1717. Among his works are, A Course of Mathematics; a Treatise on Gnomonics; New Elements of Algebra; and Mathematical and Philosophical Recreations.

OZEROFF, VLADISLAS ALEXANDROVITSCH, a celebrated Russian tragic author, was born, in 1770, near Twer, and entered into the civil service, after having attained the rank of major general in the army. He died in 1816. Ozeroff produced, between 1798 and 1809, the tragedies of The Death of Oleg; Œdipus at Athens; Fingal; Dmitri Donskoi; and Polixena. He also wrote some lyric poems

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PACA, WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was educated at the College in Philadelphia, and pursued the profession of medicine. He was a delegate to Congress from Maryland, and afterwards governor of that state. In 1788 he was a member of the Maryland Convention which ratified the federal constitution, and in 1789 was appointed district judge for Maryland. He died in 1799.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a Latin dramatist, a nephew of Ennius, was born, B. C. 218, at Brindisium, and died at Tarentum, at the age of ninety. He possessed the talent of painting as well as of poetry. Only a few fragments of his dramas are extant.

PADILLA, Don JOHN DE, a Spanish patriot, of a noble family, was the son of the commander of Castile; espoused the cause of the people; and supported it bravely during the struggle of the Spaniards for liberty, from 1420 to 1422. Being defeated and taken prisoner, at the battle of Villalar, he was put to death on the following day, and met his fate with heroic firmness.—His wife, Donna MARIA PACHECO, was worthy of such a husband. During his life she participated in all his labours, and after his death she defended Toledo for several months, gained several advantages at the head of her troops, and did not quit the place till she was deserted by the citizens. She died in Portugal.

PAINE, THOMAS, a political writer, was born, in 1736, at Thetford, in Norfolk. He was brought up as a staymaker, but became an exciseman. Being, however, dismissed for misconduct, he went over to America, and espoused the cause of the colonists, who were then in arms against the mother country. His first literary production, a pamphlet, with the title of Common Sense, had a powerful effect, and he was rewarded by a grant of land, and another of £.500. He was also employed by the congress. In 1790 he visited England, and, in the following year, he produced his celebrated Rights of Man, in answer to Burke's Reflections; for the second part of which a prosecution was instituted against him. He was, however, beyond the reach of the English law; he having taken his seat as a member of the National Convention. As a French legislator he displayed a degree of moderation which brought upon him the hatred of the jacobins. He was imprisoned, and was near becoming a victim to the guillotine. He at length returned to America, and died there in 1809. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote The Age of Reason, and some political tracts.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, an eminent lawyer, and a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born at Boston in 1731, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1749. After a visit to Europe of some years, he commenced the study of the law, and about 1759 settled in its practice in Taunton. He took an early and active interest in public affairs, and in 1774 was appointed a delegate from Massachusetts to the general Congress. He was a member of the committee of the convention that drafted the constitution of his native state. Under the government that was organized he was appointed attorney general, and held this office till 1790, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. He remained on the bench till 1804. He died at Boston in 1814. His legal attainments and his general acquirements were extensive, and he was a man of much brilliancy of wit.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, a poet, son of the preceding, was born at Taunton in 1773, and graduated at Harvard College in 1792. On leaving college he was placed in a counting house, but soon turned his attention to literature and theatricals, and published several orations and poems. His poems were very popular and profitable, and by the sale of the song of Adams and Liberty, he received the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. In 1800 he began the practice of law, but failed of success from the want of industry, and passed the close of his life in poverty. He died in 1811. His works have been collected and published in one volume 8vo. prefaced by a biographical sketch.

PAISIELLO, JOHN, a celebrated composer, a pupil of Durante, was born, in 1741, at Tarento, in the kingdom of Naples. He began his public career in 1763 by two operas, which raised him at once into popularity throughout Italy. His subsequent works extended his reputation over the whole of the continent. Several sovereigns invited him into their service. He accepted the offer of the Empress Catherine, and resided in Russia for nine years. He next settled at Naples. In 1801 he went to Paris at the request of Bonaparte; but, after having lived nearly three years in France, he returned to Naples, and died there in 1816. His operas and other works are numerous, and are in high repute.

PAJOU, AUGUSTIN, an eminent French sculptor, was born, in 1730, at Paris; gained the prize of the Academy at the age of eighteen, and was sent to study at Rome, where he remained for twelve years; and died, in 1809, professor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honour. His countrymen have called him the restorer of the art. Among his numerous works, some of the principal are, Pluto holding Cerebus chained, Psyche abandoned by Love, and statues of De-

mosthenes, Descartes, Bossuet, Pascal, and Turenne.

PALEY, William, an eminent divine, the son of a clergyman, was born, in 1745, at Peterborough, and was educated, as a sizar, at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1766. For ten subsequent years he resided at the university; but in 1776 he obtained the vicarages of Dalston, in Cumberland, and Appleby, in Westmoreland. Within the next nine years he became a prebendary, archdeacon, and chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785, he at once attained high reputation by his Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy. At various intervals in the course of a few years, this work was succeeded by Horæ Paulinæ; A View of the Evidences of Christianity; and Natural Theology; besides some smaller pieces. His Sermons were a posthumous publication. Preferment awaited him as well as competence and fame. He was successively made vicar of Stanwix, a prebendary of St. Pancras, subdean of Lincoln, a doctor of divinity, and rector of Bishop's Wearmouth. Dr. Paley died May 25, 1805.

PALISSET DE MONTENOY, Charles, a French satirist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1730, at Nanci; was throughout his life in a state of violent hostility with the French literary characters of the philosophical sect; and died in 1814. His works form six octavo volumes. Among them are The Dunciad; some comedies; Little Letters against great Philosophers; Memoirs for a History of French Literature, and a History of the early Ages of Rome.

PALLADIO, Andrew, a celebrated Italian architect, was born, in 1518, at Vicenza; acquired in his own country a reputation which has received the sanction of other nations and of posterity; and died in 1580. His Treatise on Architecture is one of the classics of the art.

PALLAS, Peter Simon, an eminent traveller and naturalist, was born, in 1741, at Berlin; studied at Halle, Gottingen, and Leyden; and acquired so much reputation by his Elenchus Zoophytorum and Miscellanea Zoologica, that Catherine of Russia invited him to St. Petersburgh, made him a member of the Academy, and for six years employed him, as a naturalist, in exploring various parts of her vast empire. During his tour he suffered such hardships that his hair turned white, and his constitution was severely injured. In 1794, the empress gave him an estate in the Crimea. There he resided for fifteen years; but at length he quitted Russsia, and settled at Berlin, where he died, September 8, 1811. Among his numerous works are his Travels, which Saussure denominated "an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and statesman;" Historical Documents on the Mongols; and a Physical and Topographical Description of the Taurida.

PALLAVICINO, Sforza, was born, in 1647, at Rome; was employed by Pope Innocent X. in various important affairs; obtained a cardinal's hat in 1657; and died in 1667. His chief work is A History of the Council of Trent, in two volumes folio.

PALOMINO DE CASTRO Y VELASCO, Aciscles Anthony, an eminent Spanish painter, was born, in 1653, at Bujalance, in Valencia; was a pupil of Valdes; became king's painter; entered into the clerical profession in his latter days; and died in 1726. Among his most remarkable works are, a Confession of St. Peter, at Valencia, and five pictures in the choir of the cathedral at Cordova. Palomino wrote The Pictorial Museum, three volumes folio; of which the third volume contains the lives of Spanish artists.

PANARD, Charles Francis, a French dramatist, whom Marmontel surnamed the Lafontaine of the Vaudeville, was born, in 1694, near Chartres; and died in 1765. He wrote eighty pieces, among which are five comedies, and thirteen comic operas. The songs of Panard are remarkable for their easy style and their piquancy.

PANCIROLI, or PANCIROLUS, Guy, a civilian, was born, in 1523, at Reggio; was professor of law at Padua, and afterwards at Turin; and died in 1599. He is the author of various works; but the one by which he is remembered is a curious treatise on the ancient inventions which are lost, and on those inventions which belong to the moderns.

PANCOUCKE, Charles Joseph, one of the most eminent booksellers in France, and also a man of literary talent, was born at Lisle, in 1736. He settled at Paris; became connected with most of the distinguished authors of his time; and published many magnificent works. The Moniteur was established by him; and he

also projected the Methodical Encyclopædia. He died in 1798. Among his own productions are, a free translation of Lucretius; On Man, and the reproduction of different Individuals; and Philosophical Discourses on the Beautiful.—His father, ANDREW JOSEPH, was a bookseller and author.

PAOLI, PASCAL, a patriot and general (the son of Hyacinth Paoli, who was also an intrepid assertor of his country's liberty), was born, in 1726, at Stretta, in Corsica; followed his father into exile; and was educated at the Jesuits' college, at Naples. In 1755 his countrymen having elected him their generalissimo, he returned to Corsica, and acted with such vigour against the Genoese that he confined their dominion within the narrow limits of the fortified seaports. To enact wise laws, introduce reforms, and encourage agriculture was his next care. But all his noble labours were rendered abortive. The Genoese sold the island to France, and, after a severe struggle against the invading army, Paoli was once more compelled to become an exile. For twenty years he resided in England, subsisting on a pension from the government. In 1789 he was recalled by the constituent assembly; but in 1793 he was proscribed by the jacobins, and he subsequently placed Corsica under the protection of Great Britain. He died in London, in 1807.

PAPINIAN, ÆMILIUS, the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity, was born about A. D. 145; was pretorian prefect under the Emperor Severus; and was put to death by Caracalla, in 212, for refusing to justify the murder of Geta. Most of his works are lost.

PARACELSUS, AUREOLUS PHILIP THEOPHRASTUS BOMBAST DE HOHENHEIM, a celebrated Swiss empiric and alchemist, was born, in 1493, at Einsiedelm, in the canton of Schwitz. He lived a wandering life for several years; but, having performed some extraordinary cures, he was invited, in 1526, to fill the medical and surgical chair at the university of Basil. This post, however, he held for little more than a year, when he recommenced his peregrinations. He died at Salzburgh, in 1541. Paracelsus was an impudent and supremely vain charlatan, but he has the merit of having introduced into practice several powerful medicines. His works form three volumes folio, and swarm with absurdities.

PARE, AMBROSE, who is called the father of French surgery, was born, at Laval, about the beginning of the sixteenth century; was successively surgeon to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and died in 1590. His works are in one volume folio.

PARINI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet, was born, in 1729, at Basizio, in the Milanese. He was patronised by Count Firmian, governor of Lombardy, and, afterwards, by Princess Maria Beatrix of Este, and was professor of belles lettres, eloquence, and the fine arts at Milan. He died in 1799. Parini was one of the most eminent lyric poets of Italy, and excelled also in satire. His works form six volumes octavo.

PARIS, MATTHEW, an English historian, was a Benedictine monk at St. Albans, into which order he entered in 1217. He died in 1259. Matthew Paris was an universal scholar, and a man of great probity. His History is a valuable work.

PARK, MUNGO, a celebrated traveller, the son of a farmer, was born, in 1771, at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, in Scotland, and was brought up to the medical profession. After having made a voyage to Bencoolen, he was engaged, in 1795, by the African Society, to penetrate into the interior of Africa, and explore the course of the Niger. He arrived in the Gambia in June, and, on the second of December, proceeded from Pisania, on his adventurous journey. On the twentieth of July, he came in sight of the long sought river. After having traced it to a considerable distance, he was under the necessity of desisting from his enterprise. On his return to Scotland, Park married, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1804, however, he undertook a second expedition for the same purposes as the first. He again reached the Niger, and embarked upon it at Bammakou, but was attacked by the natives, and drowned, in his voyage to Houssa. His Travels have been published in two volumes.

PARKER, MATTHEW, a learned prelate, was born, in 1504, at Norwich; was educated at Cambridge; and was successively chaplain to Anne Boleyn, dean of Stoke Clare, master of Bene't College, and dean of Lincoln. In the reign of Mary he was in great danger of being brought to the stake. Elizabeth raised him to the see of Canterbury, which he filled with honour to himself. He died in 1575. Parker took a share in the reformed Liturgy, and the Bishop's Bible; published editions of some of the old English historians; and wrote De Antiquitata Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, and some works of less importance.

PARKER, ISAAC, an eminent lawyer, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1786. He studied law in the office of Judge Tudor, and commenced practice at Castine, in Maine, then an integral part of Massachusetts. Removing to Portland, he was sent for one term to Congress as a representative from Cumber-

land County. He also held for a short time the office of United States marshal for that district. In 1806 he was appointed by governor Strong associate Judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and soon after took up his residence at Boston. In 1814 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and held that office till his sudden death in July, 1830, at the age of sixty-three years. He was distinguished for urbanity, and his legal opinions are very highly respected.

PARKES, Samuel, a chemist, was born, in 1759, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire; was educated under Dr. Addington, at Market Harborough; and died December 23, 1825. He was a great manufacturing chemist, and a member of the Geological and other Societies. He is the author of a Chemical Catechism, which has passed through numerous editions; Rudiments of Chemistry; An Essay on the Utility of Chemistry; and Chemical Essays.

PARKHURST, John, a divine, was born, in 1723, at Catesby, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Rugby School, and Clare Hall, Cambridge; and died in 1797. He is the author of a Hebrew Lexicon; A Greek Lexicon; An Address to Wesley; and the Divinity and Preexistence of Christ demonstrated.

PARKINSON, John, a botanist, was born in 1567; was appointed apothecary to Charles I.; was nominated Botanicus Regius Primarius by Charles I.; and died about 1640. He is the author of Paradisus Terrestris; or, a Garden of all Sorts of pleasant Flowers; and of Theatrum Botanicum; or, Theatre of Plants.

PARMA, Alexander FARNESE, duke of, one of the most celebrated generals of the age in which he lived, first distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. Being appointed to the government of the Netherlands by Philip II. he gained several victories, and restored the greatest part of the provinces to the authority of his sovereign. In 1590 he compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris; and, in 1592, the siege of Rouen. In the last of these expeditions he received a wound in the arm, which he neglected, and which caused his death, at Arras, on the second of December, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

PARMENTIER, Anthony Augustin, an eminent French agricultural improver, was born, in 1737, at Montdidier, and was successively apothecary to the army, in Hanover, and to the Hotel des Invalids at Paris. He died in 1813. To Parmentier France is indebted for rendering the cultivation of the potatoe general, and for improving and introducing various other alimentary articles. His whole attention was paid to these subjects, and all his works relate to them.

PARNELL, Thomas, a divine and poet, was born, in 1679, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity College, in that city; obtained, in 1705, 1713, and 1716, the archdeaconry of Clogher, a prebend in Dublin Cathedral, and the vicarage of Finglass; and died at Chester in 1717. He was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom gave the works of Parnell to the press.

PARNY, Evariste Desire DESFORGES, viscount de, whom his countrymen denominate the French Tibullus, was born, in 1753, at the Isle of Bourbon; was sent to France, at the age of nine years; was educated at the college of Rennes; and entered into the military service. His Elegies, inspired by an unfortunate passion, appeared in 1775, and at once gave him a conspicuous place among poets. Subsequent works sustained his reputation. It is, however, to be regretted that, in his latter years, he sullied his fame by several impious and licentious productions. He died in 1814.

PARR, Samuel, one of the most profound of Greek scholars, was born, in 1746, at Harrow on the Hill, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge. Having, in consequence of his youth, been disappointed of becoming head master at Harrow, he established a seminary at Stanmore; which, however, he ultimately gave up, and was successively master of Colchester and Norwich grammar schools. His first church preferment was the rectory of Asterby, which he obtained in 1780. He subsequently received the perpetual curacy of Hatton, the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral. He died March 6, 1825. Among his works are, various Sermons; the Preface to Bellendenus; and a Letter from Irenopolis.

PARRHASIUS, an ancient painter, the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis, was born about B. C. 420, at Ephesus. His vanity was equal to his talents, great as

they were. Among his most celebrated works were, an allegorical picture of the Athenian People, Meleager, Hercules and Perseus, and a high priest of Cybele.

PARSONS, Theophilus, a distinguished lawyer, was born at Byefield, Massachusetts, in 1750 and graduated at Harvard College in 1769. He studied, and pursued the practice of the law, for some years, in Falmouth, now Portland, but when that town was destroyed by the British, he retired to the house of his father in Newbury. About a year afterwards he opened an office in Newburyport. He soon rose to the highest rank in his profession, and made immense acquisitions in legal knowledge. His professional services were sought for in all directions, and after thirty-five years of extensive practice he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In 1780 he was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the State, and of the convention which accepted the federal constitution. He was a powerful speaker, without a rival in knowledge of law, and surpassed by few in his acquaintance with science and classical literature. He continued in the seat of chief justice till his death in 1813.

PASCAL, Blaize, equally eminent as a geometrician and a writer, was born, in 1623, at Clermont, in Auvergne. Though himself a mathematician, his father would not allow him to be taught mathematics; but such was his propensity to that science that, unassisted and by stealth, he mastered a part of Euclid before he was twelve years of age. He was then suffered to indulge his genius. At sixteen he published a Treatise on Conic Sections; and at nineteen he invented an arithmetical machine. Unlike many early prodigies, he more than sustained in manhood the fame acquired in youth. But his incessant mental exertions injured his health, and in some degree affected his intellect, without, however, depriving him of the free use of his talents. In 1655 and 1656, he published, under the name of Louis de Montalte, his admirable Provincial Letters. His latter days were spent in the practice of austere devotion. He died in 1662. His works form five volumes octavo.

PASQUIER, Stephen, an eminent French civilian and writer, was born, in 1529, at Paris; was a pupil of Cujas; and first rose into reputation as an advocate by pleading against the jesuits before the parliament. In his writings he was also a formidable adversary of that encroaching and dangerous order. He died in 1615. One of his principal works is, Inquiries respecting France. The whole occupy two folio volumes.

PATERCULUS, Caius Velleius, a Roman historian, of an equestrian family, flourished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He filled the offices of tribune of the soldiers, questor, tribune of the people, and prætor, and commanded the cavalry under Tiberius. He is supposed by some to have been involved in the ruins of Sejanus. Only a part of his valuable epitome of Greek and Roman history is extant.

PATRICK, Samuel, a learned prelate, was born, in 1626, at Gainsborough; was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; and, after having filled with honour several secondary preferments, was raised, in 1689, to the see of Chichester, for his exertions against popery. In 1691 he was translated to Ely; and he died in 1707. His chief work is, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament.

PAUSANIUS, a Greek orator and historian, settled at Rome, a. d. 170, and died there at a very advanced age. He is the author of a valuable Historical Description of Greece, in ten books.

PAUW, Cornelius de, a learned writer, was born, in 1739, at Amsterdam; was educated at Liege by a relation; refused the most tempting offers from Frederic the Great, to settle at Berlin; became canon of Xanten; and died in 1799. He is the author of Philosophical Inquiries respecting the Americans—the Egyptians and Chinese—and the Greeks. All his works are ingenious, but abound with paradoxes and bold theories.

PEALE, Charles Wilson, was born in Maryland in 1741, and was successively a saddler, harness maker, silver smith, watch maker, carver, portrait painter, naturalist, machinist, and dentist. He founded the extensive museum at Philadelphia which bears his name. He died in 1827.

PEARCE, Zachary, a learned prelate, was born, in 1690, in London; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was successively rector of Stapleford Abbots, and of St. Bartholomew, near the Bank, vicar of St. Martin in the Fields, dean of Winchester; and bishop of Bangor and Rochester; and died in 1774. He wrote Sermons; some papers in the Spectator and Guardian; A Commentary on the Evangelists and Acts; and other works; and published editions of Longinus, and Cicero de Officiis.

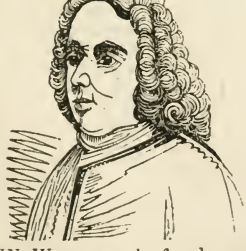
PELISSON-FONTANIER, Paul, a French author, was born, in 1624, at Beziers. He was bred to the law, but was forced to retire from the bar by ill health. He held an office under Fouquet, and when that minister was overthrown, Pelisson was involved in his ruin, and was committed to the Bastile, where he remained during five years. He had, nevertheless, the courage to write three eloquent and powerful Me-

moirs in behalf of his fallen patron. Louis XIV. at length released Pelisson, and loaded him with favours. He died in 1693. Among his works are, Histories of the French Academy, of Louis XIV., and of the Conquest of Franche Comté.

PELLOUTIER, Simon, a German historian, of a French family, was born, in 1694, at Leipsic; became minister of the French church at Berlin, and librarian of the Academy; and died in 1757, a victim to intense study. His principal work is a valuable History of the Celts, particularly of the Gauls and Germans.

PELOPIDAS, an illustrious Theban, the son of Hippoclus, was the friend of Epaminondas; in conjunction with whom he rescued Thebes from the combined tyranny of the nobles and the Lacedemonians. After having been repeatedly reelected to the government of Bœotia, and distinguished himself at Tegyra and Leuctra, he was slain, B. C. 364, in a battle against Alexander of Pheræa.

PELTIER, John Gabriel, a French political writer, a native of Nantz, born about 1770, began his career in 1789, by the publication of a royalist journal called The Acts of the Apostles. After the tenth of August, he took refuge at London, and for many years published a monthly work, with the title of Paris pendant l'Année. He afterwards established the Ambigu, for a libel in which, upon the first consul, he was prosecuted by the attorney-general. He also wrote several pamphlets. His decease took place at Paris, in 1825.



PENN, William, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, whom Montesquieu denominates the modern Lycurgus, was the son of Admiral Penn; was born, in 1644, in London; and was educated at Christ church, Oxford. At college he imbibed the principles of quakerism, which, a few years afterwards, he publicly professed. He was, in consequence, twice turned out of doors by his father. In 1668 he began to preach in public, and to write in defence of the doctrines which he had embraced. For this he was thrice imprisoned, and once brought to trial. It was during his first imprisonment that he wrote No Cross, No Crown. In 1677 he visited Holland and Germany, to propagate quakerism. In March, 1680-81, he obtained from Charles II. a grant of that territory which now bears the name of Pennsylvania; in 1682 he embarked for his new colony; and in the following year he founded Philadelphia. He returned to England in 1684. So much was he in favour with James II., that, after the Revolution, he was more than once arrested on suspicion of plotting to restore the exiled monarch; but he at length succeeded in establishing his innocence. The rest of his life was passed in tranquillity. He died July 30, 1718. His works have been collected in two folio volumes.

PENN, John, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Virginia in 1719, received a common school education, and after studying the profession, was licensed as a practitioner of law. He removed to North Carolina, and was a delegate to congress from that state. He died in 1788.

PENNANT, Thomas, an antiquary and naturalist, was born, in 1726, at the family seat of Downing, in Flintshire; was educated at Queen's and Oriel Colleges, Oxford; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and of various other learned bodies; travelled in Great Britain and on various parts of the continent; and died December 16, 1798. Among his numerous works may be mentioned his Literary Life; British Zoology; A Tour in Scotland; Arctic Zoology; A View of Hindostan; Outlines of the Globe; An Account of London; and various Tours.

PEPPERELL, Sir William, lieutenant general in the British service, was born in Maine, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He was early appointed an officer in the militia, and for his services in commanding the successful expedition against Louisburg, was rewarded by the king with the dignity of baronet. His courage and activity were much admired by the colonies. He died in 1759.

PEPYS, Samuel, was born at Brampton, in Huntingdonshire; was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge; was patronised by his relative, Montague, afterwards earl of Sandwich; and accompanied him, as secretary, in the fleet that was sent to bring back Charles II. During the whole of the reigns of Charles II. and James II., with but one short interval, he was secretary of the admiralty, in which capacity he introduced many important improvements into the navy. He resigned after the Revolution, and died in 1793. For ten years he was president of the Royal Society. He wrote Memoirs of the Navy; but his most

interesting work is his own Diary, which has recently been published.

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1740, at Warrington, in Lancashire; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden; settled at Manchester, where he founded a scientific society; and died in 1804. Among his works are, Medical Ethics; Moral and Literary Dissertations; and A Father's Instructions to his Children.

PERCY, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, related to the Northumberland family, was born, in 1728, at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; became chaplain to the king in 1769, dean of Carlisle in 1778, and bishop of Dromore in 1782. He died in 1811. Of his works the principal are, The Hermit of Warkworth, a poem; a new Translation of Solomon's Song; and the Reliques of English Poetry.

PERCY, Baron PETER FRANCIS, a celebrated French military surgeon, was born, in 1754, at Montagney; was head surgeon to several of the French armies; introduced many improvements into surgical practice; received from Napoleon the title of baron and commander of the legion of honour; and died in 1825. Among his works are, The Army Surgeon's Manual; and Practical Surgical Pyrotechny.

PEREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT DE, a French historian and divine, was born, in 1605, at Paris; studied at Poitiers and his native city; and, after having acquired great popularity as a preacher, was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. in 1644. In 1648 he was raised to the see of Rhodez, and, in 1662, was made archbishop of Paris. He died, generally regretted, in 1670. His principal work is the Life of Henry IV., which is the best history of that monarch, and has been translated into every foreign language.

PERGOLESE, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent musical composer, was born, in 1704, at Casoria, in the Neapolitan territory. He was a pupil of Gaetano Greco, and was afterwards improved by the lessons of Vinci and Hasse. For a considerable part of his short life his compositions were not popular; but he at length acquired, and still retains, a high reputation. He died in 1737. Among his principal works are, the justly celebrated Stabat Mater; a Mass and Vespers, written for the duke of Matelon; Olimpiade, an opera; and the Salva Regina, which was his last production.

PERICLES, an illustrious Athenian orator, warrior, and statesman, was born between 490 and 500 B. C., and received the lessons of Zeno, Damon, and Anaxagoras. In opposition to Cimon, he espoused the popular cause, and he acquired a wonderful ascendancy over the minds of his countrymen. For forty years he was at the head of affairs in Athens, during which period he increased the military glory of the state, and embellished the capital with many magnificent edifices. He died B. C. 429.

PERIER, JAMES CONSTANTINE, an able French mechanist, was born, in 1742, at Paris, and died August 17, 1818, a member of the Academy of Sciences. He and his brother, who was a partner with him, were the greatest manufacturers in France of machinery, particularly of steam engines, and at one period had no less than ninety-three establishments. He wrote an Essay on Steam Engines; and some Essays in the Transactions of the Academy.

PERON, FRANCIS, a French naturalist and voyager, was born in 1775, at Cerilly, in the department of the Allier; entered the army in 1792, and served till 1795, during which period he was made prisoner and lost an eye; studied medicine and natural history after his discharge; was appointed, in 1800, zoologist to the expedition which was sent to the Australian ocean; and died in 1810. He is the author of a Narrative of his Voyage, two volumes quarto; and of Observations on Anthropology.

PEROUSE, JOHN FRANCIS GALAUP DE LA, a French navigator, was born, in 1741, at Albi, and entered into the naval service at an early age. In 1782 he commanded an expedition against the British settlements in Hudson's Bay. He was dispatched, in 1785, with two vessels, on a voyage of discovery; and in March, 1788, he sent home an account of his progress. From that period, however, nothing more was heard of him, though vain attempts were made to ascertain his fate. Chance has, at length, recently brought to light that both his vessels were lost on different islands of the New Hebrides.

PERRAULT, CLAUDIUS, a celebrated French architect, was born, in 1613, at Paris, and was originally brought up to the medical profession, which, however, he abandoned for architecture. He died in 1688, a member of the Academy of Sciences. The attacks which Boileau made upon him disgraced only the satirist. Perrault was a man of great genius, and his front of the Louvre is one of the noblest architectural productions of modern times. He translated Vitruvius; and wrote various works.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1628, at Paris. He practised for some time at the bar, but quitted it for an office under his brother Peter, who was receiver general of the

finances of Paris. Subsequently he rose to be comptroller general of the royal buildings. He contributed to the founding of the Academies of Inscriptions, of the Sciences, and of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He died in 1703. His principal works are, Eulogies of Illustrious Men; and a Parallel between the Ancients and the Moderns; the last of which drew upon him the satire of Boileau. The well known Fairy Tales were also written by Perrault.

PERRONET, JOHN RODOLPH, a celebrated French civil engineer, was born, in 1708, at Surene; and died in 1794, a member of many learned societies. Among his works are, the canal of Burgundy, and thirteen bridges. Of his bridges the finest are those of Neuilli, Nemours, Pont Saint Maxence, and Louis XVI. at Paris. That of Neuilli was the first example of an horizontal bridge.

PERRY, JAMES, an able whig political writer, was born, in 1756, at Aberdeen; was educated at the high school and university of his native place; settled in London, in 1777, and was engaged as a writer in The General Advertiser and London Evening Post. In 1782 he established The European Magazine, the management of which he quitted at the end of a year, to become editor of The Gazetteer. He afterwards purchased The Morning Chronicle, of which he continued to be the sole proprietor till his decease; and he raised it to eminence among the public journals. He died December 4, 1821.

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD, an American naval officer, was born in Rhode Island in 1785. Entering the navy in 1798, he served in the Mediterranean in the expedition against Tripoli, and distinguished himself in the late war with Great Britain by obtaining a splendid victory over a superior force on Lake Erie. For this exploit he was raised to the rank of Captain. He commanded the Java in the expedition to the Mediterranean under commodore Decatur. He died in the West Indies in 1820.

PERSIUS FLACCUS, AULUS, a Roman satirist, was born, A. D. 34, at Volterra, in Etruria; studied at Rome, and imbibed the Stoic philosophy from Cornutus; was intimate with Lucan, Seneca, and other eminent men; and died in his eight and twentieth year. His six Satires, animated and often beautiful, but also often obscure, have been translated into English by Dryden, Brewster, Drummond, Howes, and Gifford.

PERTINAX, PUBLIUS HELVIUS, a Roman emperor, was born, in 126, at Villa Martis, in Liguria. After having signalised himself in arms, particularly against the Germans, and filled various important offices, among which were those of consul and proconsul in Africa, he was raised to the throne on the death of Commodus. He began his reign by restoring discipline and reforming abuses; but he was murdered, in 193, by the pretorian guards, after having held the imperial dignity only eighty-seven days.

PERUGINO, PETER, an eminent painter, whose real name was VANUCCI, was born, in 1446, at Citta della Pieve, in the Papal territory. He was the master of Raphael, who has introduced him into his picture of the School of Athens. Perugino was suspicious and avaricious, and Vasari charges him with an utter want of religion. As a painter he has high merit. He died in 1524.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, CAIUS, a Roman emperor, a native of Aquino, of a considerable family, was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus. On the death of Pertinax, the troops of Pescennius proclaimed him emperor, in 193, but he was opposed by Severus. After having been defeated at Issus, in 195, he was killed by some soldiers, while he was on his flight to the Parthian dominions. His virtues rendered him worthy of a happier fate.

PESTALOZZI, or PESTALUZ, HENRY, celebrated for having introduced a new method of education, was born, in 1745, at Zurich, in Switzerland. After having studied theology and jurisprudence, he relinquished his views with respect to the church and the bar, to cultivate his own small property. Witnessing the wretchedness of the peasantry, he became anxious to ameliorate their situation by cultivating their mental faculties. In the pursuit of his benevolent purpose he published several works, and considerably injured his fortune. It was not till 1798, however, that his plans were patronised by the Helvetic government. Under that patronage he for several years conducted an institution, which acquired extensive celebrity. He died February 27, 1827.

PETER THE HERMIT, memorable as having been the author of the Crusades, was born at Amiens, about the middle of the eleventh century. He quitted the profession of arms to become a hermit, in which capacity he made, about 1093, a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Indignant at the insults to which the Christians were subjected, he originated the plan of expelling the infidels from Palestine. History has recorded the success with which he preached it after his return to Europe. He led the first irregular band of crusaders, but he displayed little talent, and most of his followers were destroyed. He died, in 1115, abbot of New Moutier, in the territory of Liege.

PETER I. Alexievitsch, surnamed The Great, czar of Russia, was born, in

1672. In 1682 he succeeded to a share in the crown, and in 1696 obtained the sole authority on the death of his brother Ivan. At an early period he began to form projects for the civilization and aggrandisement of his empire. Military and naval improvements were the first objects of his efforts, and he was ably seconded by his confidant and counsellor, Lefort, a native of Geneva. He twice travelled, in 1697 and 1716, to acquire knowledge, and, in the course of his first journey, he worked as a shipwright in the dockyard at Saardam. From all quarters he likewise invited men of talent and mechanical skill to settle in Russia. In 1700 he entered upon a war with Sweden, which lasted till 1721. At the commencement of it he was repeatedly defeated, at Narva and other places, but he at length acquired the ascendency, gained a decisive victory at Pultova, in 1709, and wrested several provinces from the Swedes. On part of the territory thus conquered he founded St. Petersburgh. In 1711, however, he was less fortunate against the Turks, by whom he was surrounded on the banks of the Pruth, and compelled to sign an ignominious peace. Against Persia he was successful, in 1723, and obliged that power to make extensive cessions to him. But amidst all his glory his latter years were clouded by domestic infelicity: his wife, Catherine, was more than suspected of being unfaithful to him; and his son, Alexis, was disobedient. The former he spared; the latter he brought to trial, and is believed to have put to death in prison. He died, January 28, 1725. The narrow limits of this article preclude an inquiry into his right to the appellation of Great, which his admirers have assigned to him.

PETERBOROUGH, Charles Mordaunt, earl of, the son of Lord Mordaunt, was born in 1658; distinguished himself against the Moors at Tangier, in 1680; contributed to the Revolution, and was created earl of Monmouth; succeeded to the title of Peterborough in 1697; was appointed commander in chief of the English forces in Spain, in 1705, at the head of which he reduced Barcelona, and obtained other splendid successes, for which he was appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces; was made general of the marines, and a knight of the garter by George I.; and died in 1735. Mordaunt was a man of varied talents, and he was in habits of friendship with Pope, Swift, and other illustrious contemporaries.

PETERS, Hugh, a celebrated fanatic, was the son of a Cornish merchant; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, after having been on the stage, in the church, and a resident in America, took a very active part against Charles I. for which he was executed in 1660. He wrote Discourses; and a Last Legacy to his Daughter.

PETERS, Richard, an eminent judge, was born in June 1744, and received his education in the city of Philadelphia. He adopted the profession of the law, and soon obtained an extensive practice. At the commencement of hostilities with the mother country, Mr. Peters joined the side of the colonies, and in 1776 was appointed by congress secretary of the Board of War. His exertions in this department were highly meritorious and useful, and on resigning the post, in 1781, he was elected a member of congress, and assisted in closing the business of the war. On the organization of the new government, Mr. Peters was appointed judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, and performed the duties of this office for thirty-six years. During this time he was engaged in several objects of public improvement, and issued several valuable publications in relation to agriculture. As a judge he possessed powers of a high order, and his decisions on admiralty law form the ground work of this branch of our jurisprudence. Their principles were not only sanctioned by our own courts, but were simultaneously adopted by Lord Stowell, the distinguished maritime judge of Great Britain. Judge Peters died in August 1828.

PETION, Alexander, a mulatto, whose real name was SABES, was the son of a St. Domingo planter; was born at Port au Prince, in 1770; and received a liberal education. From the commencement of the struggle between the blacks and the whites in his native island, he bore arms, and distinguished himself on various occasions. In 1807 he was elected president of the republic of Haiti, comprehending the southern and western part of St. Domingo, and this office he filled so worthily that he was called The Father of his Country. He died in 1818.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, Francis, a celebrated orientalist, was born, in 1653,

at Paris; was employed in negotiations with the Barbary powers, and was Arabic professor at the Royal College; and died in 1713 Among his works are, A History of Tamerlane; Persian Tales; and Turkish Tales.

PETIT, JOHN LEWIS, an eminent surgeon, was born, in 1674, at Paris; studied anatomy under Littre, and surgery under Castel; was for some years an army and hospital surgeon; settled at Paris, gave lectures, and acquired a well merited reputation; and died, in 1750, director general of the surgical school. He invented a tourniquet, and a method of extracting foreign bodies from the œsophagus; and wrote a Treatise on Diseases of the Bones; and a Treatise on Surgical Diseases.

PETITOT, JOHN, an admirable painter in enamel, who so much improved that branch of the art that he may almost be said to be the inventor of it, was born, in 1607, at Geneva, and died at Vevay, in 1691. He was patronised by Charles I. of England, and, afterwards, by Louis XIV. Petitot worked in conjunction with his brother in law Bourdier, and it is honourable to the character of both, that they lived together for half a century without the slightest disagreement.

PETRARCH, FRANCIS, one of the four greatest of the Italian poets, was born, in 1304, at Arezzo, in Tuscany. The dissensions which distracted that country induced his father to remove to Avignon; and the first rudiments of education were received by Petrarch, at Carpentras, from Convennole. Being intended for the law, he studied it at Montpellier and Bologna. His whole soul, however, was devoted to literature; but it was not till he was in his twentieth year that the death of his father allowed him to indulge his inclination. Having settled at Avignon, he first saw, on the 6th of April, 1327, the beautiful Laura de Noves. Her charms inspired him with a lasting passion, the effusions of which he poured forth in those sonnets and odes which have rendered his name immortal, but which failed to gain the object of his affections After having vainly travelled to forget or moderate his love, he settled at Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he wrote some of his finest works. His literary reputation attracted the regard of princes; he was invited to Naples, to Paris, and to Rome; and received the laureat crown in the Capitol of the latter city. Among his warmest friends and patrons was the Colonna family. In 1348 his feelings were deeply wounded by the death of Laura. He survived her, however, nearly thirty years; during all which period he was admired and honoured by his own countrymen, and by foreign princes. He died July 18, 1374. Of all his numerous works, in prose and verse, his Italian poems alone preserve their reputation undiminished; but they are identified with literature itself, and till that is annihilated their fame is secure.

PHÆDRUS, JULIUS, an elegant Latin fabulist, was born on the frontier of Thrace and Macedonia; was a slave of Augustus, by whom he was manumitted; and was persecuted by Sejanus, during the reign of Tiberius. The time of his death is not recorded. After having lain in oblivion for many centuries, his Fables were discovered by Francis Pithou, and given to the press by Peter, his brother.

PHIDIAS, one of the greatest of sculptors, an Athenian, is supposed to have been born about 497 or 498 B. C. and to have died B. C. 431. Little, however, is known respecting his life. Hippias is stated by some to have been his master, and Eladas by others. He executed several statues of Minerva, particularly that in the Parthenon (the works of which temple he superintended); a statue of Jupiter Olympius; and various other admirable productions.

PHILIDOR, FRANCIS ANDREW, a composer, was born, in 1726, at Dreux; composed a great number of operas, and set Alexander's Feast, and the Carmen Seculare, to music; and died, in 1795, in London. Philidor had respectable musical talents, but he owes his fame to his consummate skill as a chess player, in which he has seldom been equalled. He wrote The Analysis of Chess, which has passed through many editions, and may be called one of the classical works upon the game.

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, son of Amyntas II. and father of Alexander the Great, was born B. C. 383. The art of war he learned under Epaminondas. On the death of his brother Perdiccas, he usurped the throne, at first under the guise of guardian to his infant nephew. After having repeatedly defeated the bordering powers, and enlarged his dominions by successive encroachments, he extinguished the liberties of Greece by the victory of Cheronæa. He was next appointed general of the Greeks against the Persians, and

was preparing to invade Asia, when he was assassinated by Pausanias, B. C. 336.

PHILIP, MARCUS JULIUS, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Arab, from his being born at Bosra, in Arabia, rose from being a common soldier to the highest rank in the army. He gained the throne, in 244, by the assassination of Gordian, and for a while his liberality rendered him popular. He was at length defeated by Decius, and was slain by his own troops in 249.

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poet, was born, in 1676, at Bampton, in Oxfordshire; was educated at Winchester School and Christ Church, Oxford; and died in 1708. While at college, he wrote The Splendid Shilling, the most popular of his works, and the poem of Blenheim. He is the author, likewise, of Cyder, a poem, in imitation of Virgil.

PHILIPS, AMBROSE, a poet and dramatist, was born in Leicestershire, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; received his education, and obtained a fellowship, at St. John's College, Cambridge; and died, in 1749, registrar of the Irish prerogative court. He wrote Poems; the tragedies of The Briton, Humphry Duke of Gloucester, and The Distressed Mother; and a Life of Archbishop Williams; and contributed to the periodical paper called the Freethinker. His pastorals involved him in a quarrel with Pope, by whom they were insidiously attacked in The Guardian.

PHILOPŒMEN, a celebrated general, who has been called the last of the Greeks, was born B. C. 223, at Megalopolis, in Arcadia; became generalissimo of the Achæan league; reduced the Spartans to a tributary state, dismantled Sparta, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus; but was at length taken prisoner in a battle with the Messenians, and was put to death by poison, B. C. 183.

PHOCION, an Athenian, illustrious for his virtues no less than for his talents, was born about B. C. 400, of an obscure family. Plato and Xenocrates were his masters in Philosophy. Forty-five times he was placed at the head of the Athenian armies, and on all occasions displayed bravery and skill. He was, however, a lover of peace, and he discouraged hostile proceedings against the Macedonians, because he was convinced that circumstances were such as to render success hopeless. In probity and disinterestedness, he was never surpassed. He was, nevertheless, condemned to die by poison, B. C. 318, and was even denied a grave in his own country. When the madness of popular passion had subsided, the Athenians raised a statue to his memory, and put his accuser to death.

PIAZZI, JOSEPH, a celebrated astronomer, was born, in 1746, at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered into the order of the theatins, and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, and Ravenna; was invited to Palermo, in 1780, to fill the professorship of the higher branches of mathematics. At Palermo he obtained the establishment of an observatory, and entered into a correspondence with the most eminent European astronomers. He made a new catalogue of stars, containing seven thousand six hundred and forty-six, and, on the 1st of January, 1801, discovered an eighth planet, to which he gave the name of Ceres Ferdinandea. Piazzi died July 22, 1826. He is the author of Astronomical Lessons, and of various other scientific works.

PICARD, JOHN, an able French astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1620, at La Flàche, in Anjou; became astronomer to the Academy of Sciences at Paris; made a voyage to Uraniburg to ascertain the exact longitude and latitude of that observatory; and died in 1683 or 1684. He was the first who observed the phosphoric light in the barometric vacuum, and applied the telescope to quadrants. He edited the Connoissance des Temps from 1679 to 1683; and wrote a Narrative of his Voyage; and other works.

PICARD, LOUIS BENEDICT, a celebrated French dramatist and romance writer, was born, in 1769, at Paris; and died there in 1824. For many years he was also a popular actor. He wrote nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, most of which were crowned with success. The collection of them forms ten octavo volumes. His romances, among which may be mentioned The History of Gabriel Desodry, The Gil Blas of the Revolution, and The Confessions of Laurence Giffard, are inferior to his comedies.

PICART, BERNARD, an engraver, the son of STEPHEN, who was of the same profession, was born, in 1663, at Paris; acquired an early reputation for designing as well as engraving; settled in Holland with his father; and died, at Amsterdam, in 1733. Among his best works are, The Massacre of the Innocents; Time discovering Truth; and The Arcadian Shepherds. He also executed the plates for the Religious Ceremonies of all Nations.

PICCINI, NICHOLAS, an eminent composer, was born, in 1721, at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and studied under Leo and Durante, of the latter of which masters he was the favourite pupil. He began his career in 1754, and soon acquired an extensive reputation by his compositions, particularly by La Buona Figluola, and Olympia. After a residence of nearly twenty years at Rome, he was invited to Paris. His subsequent life was

chequered with much vexation and ill fortune. He died in 1800.

PICCOLOMINI, Octavius, a leader of the imperial armies, one of the most distinguished generals of the thirty years' war, was born, in Italy, in 1599, and made his first military essays in that country, in the Spanish army. He passed into the service of the emperor, and rendered himself conspicuous for bravery and talent, at Lutzen, Nordlingen, and many other battles. Returning to the Spanish colours, he was appointed commander in chief in the Netherlands, but was soon recalled by the emperor, and was made field-marshal. His subsequent exploits gained for him the title of prince. He died in 1656.

PICHEGRU, Charles, one of the most celebrated generals produced by the wars of the French revolution, was born, of poor parents, in 1761, at Arbois, in Franche Comté; was educated by the monks of that town; and was a tutor to the mathematical and philosophical classes at the college of Brienne, when Bonaparte was a student there. He entered into the artillery as a private soldier, and rose to be adjutant before 1789. Subsequent to the revolution he rapidly attained the rank of general of division. After having commanded the army of the Rhine, he was placed, in February, 1794, at the head of the army of the North. He defeated the allies in the several actions, and achieved the conquest of the Netherlands and of Holland. But, in 1795, while general of the army of the Rhine, he sullied his fame by entering into negotiations with the exiled Bourbons. In 1797 he was elected a member of the council of five hundred, and was chosen president of that body. He was one of those who were transported to Cayenne by the Directory, after its triumph in September; but he contrived to make his escape to England. In 1804, in conjunction with Georges and others, he visited Paris, for the purpose of attempting the overthrow of the consular government. He was arrested, and committed to the Temple; and was found dead in his bed, by strangulation, on the 6th of April.

PICKERING, Timothy, an American statesman, was born in Salem in 1746, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1763. He took an active part in the popular cause, and, in organizing the provisional government of Massachusetts in 1775, was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex, and sole judge of the Maritime Court for the middle district. During the war he was appointed adjutant general, and subsequently a member of the board of war. From 1790 to 1798, at different intervals, he was employed on various negotiations, with the Indians. He was successively post master general, secretary of war, and secretary of state. From the last office he was removed by president Adams in 1800. From 1803 to 1811 he was a senator in congress from his native state, and from 1814 to 1817 a representative in that body. In public life he was distinguished for firmness, energy, activity and disinterestedness. He died in Salem in 1829.

PICTET DE RICHEMONT, Charles, was born, in 1755, at Geneva; spent several years in the military service; retired to his estate, where he devoted himself to farming and literature; was employed in 1815 as negotiator for Switzerland at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin; and died in 1824. He conducted (in conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice) The Britannic Library; translated various works from the English; and published A Course of Agriculture, and other productions on the same subject.

PIGAFETTA, Anthony, a voyager of the sixteenth century, was one of the eighteen companions of Magellan, who survived the voyage, and returned to Seville, in 1522. In 1524 he was made a knight of Rhodes. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote a Narrative of the voyage, the MS. of which was supposed to be lost, but was discovered, some years ago, in the Ambrosian library at Milan.

PIGALLE, John Baptist, an eminent sculptor, was born, in 1714, at Paris; studied at Rome; became a sculptor to the French monarch, and a knight of the order of St. Michael; and died in 1785 Among his best works are, the monument of Marshal Saxe; Love and Friendship; and statues of Silence, Mercury, and Venus.

PIKLER, or PICHLER, John, the most able gem engraver of the age, was born, in 1734, at Naples, and was the son of John Anthony, who was also celebrated for his skill in the same art. He was knighted by Joseph II. His works are numerous, and highly valued. He died in 1791.

PINDAR, the greatest of lyric poets, was born, about B. C. 522, near Thebes, in

Bœotia, and is believed to have died about B C. 442. He was patronised by Theron of Agrigentum, and Hiero of Syracuse, at the court of which latter prince he is said to have resided during the closing years of his existence. Little, however, is known of his real history. Of his works which were numerous, and in various kinds of composition, time has spared only four books of Odes; but what it has spared is amply sufficient to vindicate his claim to be ranked among the most illustrious of ancient bards.

PINEL, PHILIP, an eminent French physician, was born, in 1742, at St. Paul, in the department of the Taru; practised with distinguished success at Paris, particularly in cases of insanity; introduced the most important improvements into the mode of treating insane patients; acquired great popularity by his lectures; and died in 1826. Among his works are, A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation; Philosophical Nosography; and Clinical Medicine.

PINGRE, ALEXANDER GUY, an able astronomer, was born, in 1711, at Paris; was originally an ecclesiastic, and began the study of astronomy at a late period; made a voyage, in 1760, to isle Rodriguez, to observe the transit of Venus, and three subsequent voyages, to try the chronometers of Berthoud and Le Roy; and died in 1796. The most important of his works is his Cometography, or Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a fertile but eccentric author, was born, in 1758, in Edinburgh. He was educated at Lanark Grammar School, and served five years as clerk to an attorney; after which he settled in London, and gave himself up to literature. He began his career by poetical productions, among which were, Rhymes, Odes, and Tales, but he did not rise above mediocrity. In emulation of Chatterton he also produced two volumes of pretended Ancient Scottish Poems. One of his earliest works was Letters on Literature, under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed a degree of vanity and impudence which has seldom been equalled. In his latter years he took up his abode in France; and he died at Paris, March 10, 1826. One of the singularities of Pinkerton was his utter aversion of every thing Celtic. Among the works of this indefatigable writer are, an excellent Essay on Medals; The Treasury of Wit; A Dissertation on the Origin of the Scythians and Goths; A History of Scotland; Iconographia Scotica; Modern Geography; A Collection of Voyages and Travels; Recollections of Paris; and Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, was born in South Carolina, received his education in England, and studied law in the Temple. On returning to his native province in 1769, he devoted himself to the successful practice of his profession. On the commencement of hostilities he renounced law for the study of military tactics, and was soon promoted to the command of the first regiment of Carolina infantry. He was subsequently aid-de-camp to Washington, and in this capacity at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the surrender of Charleston he was taken prisoner, and remained so till all opportunity of gaining fresh reputation in the field, had passed. He was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, and in 1796 was appointed minister to France. When preparations were making for war on account of the expected French invasion, Mr. Pinckney was nominated a major general, but he soon had an opportunity of retiring to the quiet of private life. He was afterwards president, of the Cincinnati Society of the United States. He died in 1825.

PINKNEY, WILLIAM, an eloquent lawyer and statesman, was born in Maryland in 1765, and prepared himself for the bar under the instruction of judge Chase. He was admitted to practice in 1786, and soon gave indications of possessing superior powers. He was a member of the convention of Maryland which ratified the federal constitution. In 1776 he was appointed one of the commissioners under the British treaty. The state of Maryland also employed him to procure a settlement of its claims on the Bank of England, and he recovered for it the sum of 800,000 dollars. This detained him in England till the year 1804, when he returned and resumed his professional labours. In 1806 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to London, and in 1808 received the authority of minister plenipotentiary. He returned to the United States in 1811, and soon after was appointed attorney general. This office he held till 1814. During the incursion of the British into Maryland, he commanded a battalion, and was wounded in the battle of Bladensburgh in August 1814. He was afterwards representative in congress, minister plenipotentiary to Russia, envoy to Naples, and in 1819 senator in congress. In the last office he continued till his death in 1822.

PINKNEY, EDWARD COATE, son of the foregoing, was born in London, in 1802, passed his infancy in England, and was placed as a student in Baltimore College at the age of ten or eleven. He entered the navy as a midshipman and continued in the service for several years On

the death of his father he quitted the navy and devoted himself to the practice of the law. He published, in 1825, a volume of poems, which possess much beauty. He died in 1828.

PINTO, Ferdinand Mendez, a celebrated Portuguese traveller, was born, in 1510, at Montomor o Velho, and became a mariner at the age of thirteen. In the course of his peregrinations he visited Abyssinia, India, China, Siam, and many other oriental countries, and was several times reduced to a state of slavery. In 1558 he returned to Portugal, and published a narrative of his travels. The date of his death is unknown. Some of his stories are so extraordinary that they caused his authority to be discredited, and Pinto was long a synonyme for an enormous liar; but there is now reason to believe that he has been treated with injustice.

PINZON, Vincent Yanez, a Spanish navigator, accompanied Columbus on his memorable voyage; was the first European who crossed the line; discovered Brazil, and the river Amazons; was appointed one of the royal pilots; and died in the early part of the sixteenth century.

PIOZZI, Hester Lynch, a miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Salisbury, was born, in 1739, at Bodvel, in Carnarvonshire; and was united, in 1763, to Mr. Thrale, an opulent brewer. For many years Dr. Johnson was the intimate friend of her and her husband. After the death of Mr. Thrale she accepted the addresses of Signor Piozzi; an act which occasioned a dissolution of her friendship with Johnson. For a considerable period, she resided at Florence with her second husband, and while there she contributed to the Florence Miscellany. She died at Clifton, in 1821. Among her works are, Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson; Observations in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany; British Synonymy; and Retrospection.

PIRANESI, John Baptist, an eminent engraver and antiquary, was born, in 1707, at Rome; in which city he died, in 1778. Piranesi was one of the most indefatigable of artists, and his talents were equal to his industry. His works form sixteen atlas folio volumes.

PIRANESI, Francis, a son of the foregoing, and the inheritor of his genius, was born, in 1748, at Rome. The magnificent works begun by his father he continued with such a kindred spirit that the labours of the parent and son cannot be distinguished from each other; and he executed many others of equal magnitude. He died, at Paris, in 1810.

PIRON, Alexis, a French poet, dramatist, and wit, was born, in 1689, at Dijon, and was about to become a barrister, when family misfortunes compelled him, not very reluctantly, to relinquish the bar. He went to Paris, and for a while earned a scanty subsistence as a copyist. To write for the stage was his next resource. He began by composing pieces for the theatre of the Comic Opera, and Harlequin Deucalion was his first effort. In 1728 he tried the regular drama, and produced the comedy of The Ungrateful Son. It was not, however, till 1738, that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of Metromania, which is justly considered as a masterpiece. He died in 1773. His works form seven octavo volumes.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, who flourished in the fifth century before the Christian era, and was distinguished for eloquence and valour. He thrice obtained the sovereign authority at Athens. Twice he was expelled, and in the last instance he remained eleven years in exile, before he could again seize the reins of power. He died about B. C. 527. Though bearing the name of a tyrant, Pisistratus was just and liberal. He established a public library at Athens, and collected the poems of Homer in their present form.

PITT, Christopher, an elegant poet, was born, in 1699, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; and obtained, in 1722, the living of Pimperne, which he held till his decease, in 1748. His Poems have considerable merit; and his translations of the Æneid and of Vida's art of Poetry are of a superior kind.

PITT, William, a celebrated statesman, the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born, May 28, 1759, at Hayes, in Kent. The earlier part of his education he received at home, under the watchful superintendence of his father, who spared no pains to cultivate his talents, and especially to give him habits of self-possession and of public speaking. At the age of fourteen he went to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where his tutor was Dr. Pretyman. In 1780, after having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar,

but he only once or twice went to the western circuit. He was destined to move in a higher sphere. Early in 1781 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Appleby, and immediately became one of the most distinguished members of the opposition. He began political life as the friend of parliamentary reform. While the earl of Shelburne was in office, Pitt was chancellor of the exchequer. The triumph of the coalition displaced him for a while; but, on the downfal of their administration, he returned to power as prime minister. In vain the House of Commons endeavoured to effect his expulsion; the parliament was dissolved; and a general election gave him an overwhelming majority. From 1786 till 1801, he continued to hold the reins of government, during one of the most stormy periods of our history; and his admirers have conferred on him the title of "the pilot that weathered the storm." He resigned in 1801; but resumed his post in 1804, and held it till his decease, which took place on the 23d of January, 1806. His dissolution is believed to have been hastened by the disastrous result of the continental coalition in 1805. With respect to pecuniary considerations no man was ever more disinterested and incorrupt, and he died poor. In eloquence he rivalled some of the most illustrious of the ancient orators. As a finance minister he possessed great abilities, though the policy of some of his measures is more than doubtful; but in the conduct of a war he did not shine, for his plans were neither grandly conceived nor vigorously executed.

PITT. See CHATHAM.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, who was a warrior as well as a philosopher, was born, about B. C. 650, at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos; expelled the tyrant Melanchrus from Lesbos; governed wisely for ten years; and died B. C. 570.

PIZARRO, FRANCIS, the conqueror of Peru, was born, in 1475, at Truxillo, in Estremadura, and was the natural son of a gentleman. His father did not even teach him to read, but employed him to keep the hogs at his country house. Having lost one of them, Pizarro took flight, and embarked for Spanish America. There he first distinguished himself, in 1513, under Nuncz de Balboa. In 1524, in conjunction with Almagro, he discovered Peru. Charles the Fifth gave him the government of the new-found country. By force and fraud he achieved the conquest of Peru, in 1532. In 1537 a contest arose between Pizarro and Almagro, which terminated in the defeat and execution of the latter. The son of Almagro, however, avenged his father, for, in 1541, he and some of his friends assassinated Pizarro, in his palace at Lima.

PLATO, an illustrious Grecian philosopher, the founder of the academic sect, was styled the Divine by the ancients; was born, B. C. 430, in the island of Ægina; was educated with the utmost care; and, at the age of twenty, became the disciple of Socrates. After the death of Socrates, Plato visited Magna Græcia and Egypt, in search of knowledge. On his return to Athens, he opened a philosophical school, and soon numbered among his pupils many distinguished characters. Plato thrice visited the court of Sicily; once invited by the elder Dionysius, and twice by the younger. The former he so much offended, that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his passage home and sold for a slave; and the philosopher was indebted for his liberation to Aniceris of Cyrene. He died B. C. 347. His memory was honoured by statues and altars, and his birthday was long held as a festival. Most of his works are extant.

PLAUTUS, so called, it is supposed, from his feet being deformed, but whose real name was MARCUS ACCIUS, was one of the most celebrated of the Roman comic writers; was born, B. C. 227, at Sarsina, in Umbria; and is believed to have been the son of a slave. The fortune which he gained by his dramatic talents, he is said to have lost in commerce, and to have been reduced to work at a mill. He died B. C.

184 Of his numerous plays only twenty are extant.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born, in 1749, at Dundee; was educated at St. Andrew's; resigned a living, and became mathematical professor at Edinburgh; and died July 20, 1819. Playfair was celebrated as a geologist and a strenuous defender of the Huttonian system. Among his works are, Elements of Geometry; Outlines of Philosophy; Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory; and a System of Geography.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, an ingenious projector and author, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1759, at Dundee; was originally apprenticed to a millwright; was for some time a draughtsman at the Soho manufactory; obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speculations; became a fertile writer upon politics and other subjects; and died February 3, 1823. Among his works are, Statistical Tables; The Statistical Breviary; The Commercial and Political Atlas; History of Jacobinism; British Family Antiquity; Political Portraits; and France as it is.

PLINY, the ELDER, or CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, a celebrated Roman writer, was born, A. D. 23, at Verona, or, as some say, at Como; served in the army in Germany, and afterwards became an advocate; was a member of the college of augurs, and procurator in Spain and Africa; and was suffocated A. D. 79, while in command of the fleet at Misenum, in consequence of his having approached too near to Vesuvius, in order to observe the phenomena of the eruption. Of his numerous works his Natural History is the only one which is extant.

PLINY, the YOUNGER, or CAIUS CÆCILIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, the nephew and adopted son of the foregoing, was born, in 61 or 62, at Como; was a pupil of Quintilian; and pleaded successfully as an advocate in his nineteenth year. He was, successively, tribune of the people, prefect of the treasury, consul, proconsul in Pontus and Bithynia, and augur; and died, universally esteemed, in 115. His Letters and his Panegyric on Trajan are the only parts of his writings that remain.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born, in 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt; was a disciple of Ammonius Saccas; encountered great danger in accompanying the emperor Gordian on his expedition against the Parthians, which he did with a view to obtaining a knowledge of Persian and Indian philosophy; and died, in 270, after having resided at Rome during many years. His works were translated into Latin, in 1492, by Ficino.

PLOWDEN, FRANCIS, an historian and miscellaneous writer, a native of Ireland and a Roman Catholic, was a barrister and conveyancer. A verdict of £.5000 obtained against him in an Irish court, in 1813, for an alleged libel in his History of Ireland, compelled him to retire to France, where he remained till his decease, at an advanced age, in 1829. Among his works are, The History of Ireland; Jura Anglorum; Church and State; The Case stated; and a Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek biographer and philosopher, was born, about A. D. 50, at Cheronæa, in Bœotia, and studied at Athens under Ammonius, after which he travelled in Greece and Egypt, sedulously acquiring knowledge. For some years subsequently he resided at Rome, where his lectures on philosophy attracted many illustrious auditors. Trajan was one of his hearers, and, after he became emperor, is said to have conferred on him the consular dignity; but this story is apocryphal. Plutarch at length retired to Cheronæa, where he filled the office of archon. He was also a priest of the Delphic Apollo. He is believed to have died about A. D. 120. His extant works are his Morals, and his Lives of Illustrious Men; the last of which, though often erroneous in point of fact, must ever be read with delight.

POCAHONTAS, daughter of an Indian Chief, and much celebrated in the early history of Virginia, was born about the year 1595. She became warmly attached to the English, and rendered them important services on various occasions. She married an Englishman, and in 1616 accompanied her husband to his native country, where she was presented at Court. She soon after died at Gravesend, when about to return to Virginia. She left one son.

POCOCK, EDWARD, an eminent orientalist, was born, in 1604, at Oxford; was educated at Thame School, and at Magdalen Hall and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; twice visited the Levant, on one of which occasions he was chaplain to the

British factory at Aleppo; was Hebrew professor at Oxford, rector of Childrey, and canon of Christchurch; and died in 1691. Among his works are, Specimen Historiæ Arabum; Abulfaragius Historia Dynastiarum; and Commentaries on the Minor Prophets.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, an Italian writer of the fifteenth century, who contributed powerfully to the revival of classical studies, was born, in 1380, at Terranova, in Tuscany; was educated at Florence; was appointed apostolical secretary by Boniface the Ninth, and held that office under seven other popes; discovered many ancient manuscripts in monasteries; was appointed chancellor of the Florentine republic; and died in 1459. Poggio was a man of eminent talent, but of licentious morals, and a satirical and quarrelsome disposition. His principal works are, a History of Florence; Dialogues on Nobility; and Funeral Orations.

POLE, Cardinal REGINALD, a statesman and ecclesiastic, descended from the royal family of England, was born, in 1500, at Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire; was educated at Sheen Monastery, and Magdalen College, Oxford; opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine of Arragon; was papal legate to England, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of both universities, during the reign of Mary; and died in 1558, shortly after that queen. He wrote various controversial and theological works.

POLIZIANO, or POLITIAN, ANGELUS, an eminent Italian scholar, whose family name was CINIS, was born, in 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in Tuscany; was professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, and tutor to the children of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of the Florentine capital. He died in 1494. Among his works are, The History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi; Poems; the drama of Orpheus; and a translation of Herodian.

POLO, MARK or MARCO, a celebrated Venetian traveller, was born, about 1250, and accompanied his father and uncle, in 1471, into Tartary, where they resided for twenty-four years, and acquired great riches. Marco was in high favour with the Grand Khan; was employed by him in missions to the most distant parts of the empire; and was for three years governor of Yang-cheu-fen. After his return to Venice, he was appointed to the command of a galley, but had the misfortune to be captured by the Genoese, who kept him four years a captive. To beguile the tedium of captivity, as well as to satisfy the curiosity of numerous inquirers, he wrote the narrative of his travels. He died about 1523. An excellent translation of his Travels, with notes, was published, in 1818, by Mr. Marsden.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, son of Lycortas, general of the Achæans, was born, about B. C. 205, at Megalopolis. He was formed for public business by the precepts and example of Philopœmen, the friend of his father, and at the funeral of that general he bore the urn which contained his ashes. He was one of the thousand persons whom the Romans demanded from the Achæans as hostages, and he lived at Rome many years. There he became the friend of the Scipios, one of whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthage. He died in his own country, at the age of eighty-two. Of his works only a part of his excellent Universal History has been preserved.

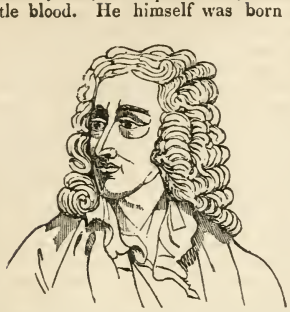
POMPEY, CNEUS, surnamed the Great, a Roman statesman and warrior, was born B. C. 106, and learned the art of war from his father. In his twenty-third year he joined with three legions the party of Sylla, recovered Sicily and Africa, and obtained the honours of a triumph. He obtained a second triumph for putting an end to the war in Spain, and a third for his splendid successes in Asia, where he considerably extended the dominion of his countrymen. About B. C. 60 he formed the first triumvirate with Crassus and Cæsar, and married the daughter of the latter. In the course of a few years, however, dissensions broke out between Cæsar and Pompey; a civil war ensued; and Pompey sustained a decisive defeat at Pharsalia. He fled to Egypt, and was assassinated there, B. C. 48.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince JOSEPH, an illustrious Polish general, who was called the Polish Bayard, was born, in 1763, at Warsaw; distinguished himself in the cause of his country during the fruitless struggles of 1792 and 1794; entered the French service, and displayed conspicuous bravery and talent in the campaigns of 1806, 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814; was appointed a marshal on the field of battle at Leipsic; and was drowned in attempting to cross the Elster, on the 19th of October.

POPE, Sir THOMAS, a statesman, was born, about 1508, at Dedington, in Oxfordshire; studied at Eton and Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar; held various important offices under Henry VIII. and Mary; and died in 1559. Trinity College, Oxford, was founded by him.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a celebrated poet, was born, May 22, 1688, in Lombard Street, London. His father, a linen draper, in which trade he amassed a considerable fortune, retired from business, and settled at Binfield, in Berkshire, soon after the birth of his son Both parents were Roman

Catholics, and, as Pope tells us, were of gentle blood. He himself was born de-



formed, small in size, and delicate in constitution. The groundwork of learning he acquired at two private schools, and from two priests, who were employed as his tutors; for the rest he was indebted to his own persevering studies. Before he was twelve years old he formed a play from Ogilby's Homer, which was acted by his schoolfellows. Poetry he began early to compose, or, to use his own words, he "lisped in numbers." His Pastorals were written when he was sixteen, and they obtained him the friendship of many eminent characters. They were succeeded by The Essay on Criticism, The Messiah, The Rape of the Lock, The Temple of Fame, Windsor Forest, and The Epistle from Eloisa; and his reputation as a poet was thus firmly established. The translation of the Iliad, by which he gained above five thousand pounds, was completed in 1720. With the aid of Broome and Fenton he afterwards added a version of The Odyssey. In 1721 he undertook an edition of Shakspeare; a task in which he failed. With the exception of the Essay on Man, which was first published in 1733, and completed in the following year, his pen was chiefly devoted to satire during the remainder of his literary career. The first three books of The Dunciad appeared in 1723; the fourth, suggested by Warburton, was not written till 1742, and he injured the poem by substituting Cibber as the hero in place of Theobald. He died May 30, 1744.

PORPHYRY, or PORPHYRIUS, a philosopher, whose original name was Malchus, was born, A. D. 233, at Tyre; studied under Origen and Longinus; became a disciple of Plotinus; and died, in 304, at Rome. His works against the Christians, to the number of fifteen, are lost. Among his extant productions are, A Life of Pythagoras; A Treatise on Abstinence from Animal Food; and Questions on Homer.

PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent hellenist and critic, was born, in 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was elected Greek professor in 1793; became librarian of the London Institution; and died September 19, 1808. In profound knowledge of Greek, critical powers, and acuteness, Porson had few equals. Among his works are, Letters to Archdeacon Travis; editions of Æschylus, and some of the plays of Euripides; and Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms.

PORTEUS, BEILBY, an eminent prelate, was born, in 1731, at York, and entered as a sizer at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After having been chaplain to Archbishop Secker, he was, successively, rector of Hunton, prebendary of Peterborough, rector of Lambeth, king's chaplain, and master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester. In 1776, through the queen's influence, he obtained the bishopric of Chester, whence, in 1787, he was translated to that of London. He died in 1808. Among his works are, Sermons; a Life of Secker; and a Seatonian prize poem on Death.

POSTHUMUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINIUS, a Roman emperor, one of the thirty tyrants, was of obscure birth, but rose rapidly in the army till he obtained the command in Gaul. He assumed the imperial title in 257; ruled Gaul and a part of Spain, and obtained various successes against the Germans; and was murdered by his soldiers in 267.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITSCH, a Russian prince and field-marshal, the minion of Catherine II., was born, in 1736, in the neighbourhood of Smolensk, of a noble though poor family, and was intended for the church, but obtained a cornetcy in the horse guards. Over the empress, after the death of her husband, he acquired an unbounded influence, and he retained it till nearly the end of his life. He distinguished himself against the Turks, particularly in the war of 1787, when he commanded in chief. He died in 1791.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, one of

the most eminent of the French jurisconsults, was born, in 1669, at Orleans; was professor of law in his native city; and died, in 1772, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning. His great work is his Digest of the Pandects of Justinian, in three folio volumes. His treatises on various legal questions form seventeen volumes octavo.

POTOCKI, Count STANISLAUS, a Polish writer and statesman, of a family which has produced several eminent characters, was born, in 1757, at Warsaw; was one of those who contributed most actively to establish the constitution of 1791; was appointed a palatine senator and one of the ministers of the grand dutchy of Warsaw; was president of the senate in 1818; and died in 1821. Among his works are, a Treatise on Eloquence and Style; and The Journey to Ciemnogrod, a satirical romance.

POTTER, PAUL, a celebrated Dutch painter, the son of an artist, was born, in 1625, at Enkhuysen; acquired a perfect knowledge of his profession by the time that he was fifteen; and died in 1654. His pictures are held in high estimation for their fidelity to nature, and the beauty of their execution. In representing animals he was almost unequalled.

POTTER, JOHN, a learned prelate, was born, about 1672, at Wakefield; was educated at the free school there, and at University College, Oxford; was made bishop of Oxford in 1715, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1737; and died in 1747. He wrote Archæologia Græca; and various theological works; and edited Clemens Alexandrinus, and Lycophron's Alexandra.

POTTER, ROBERT, a divine and poet, was born in 1721; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and was for some years vicar of Scarning, after which he obtained the livings of Lowestoff and Kessingland, and a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich. He died in 1804. His original poetry consists of a volume of Poems, and two Odes from Isaiah, and is much above mediocrity. But he is best known by his spirited versions of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

POUSSIN, NICHOLAS, one of the greatest of the French painters, was born, in 1594, at Andelys, in Normandy, and received instructions from Varin, Elle, and Lallemant, but was more indebted to nature and his own assiduity than to their lessons. In 1624 he went to Rome, where he improved himself by studying the works of Titian, Domenichino, and Raphael, and of the ancient sculptors. Louis XIII invited him to France in 1639, and gave him a pension, and apartments in the Louvre; but Poussin was soon disgusted by the intrigues of Vouet, Le Mercier, and Fouquieres, who envied and dreaded him for his superior genius. He therefore returned to Rome in 1642, and remained there till his decease in 1665. His pictures are numerous and highly esteemed; in landscape he particularly excelled.

POUSSIN, GASPAR, an eminent painter, was born, in 1613, at Rome. His name was DUGHET, but he took the surname of his pictorial preceptor, Nicholas, who was his brother-in-law. He died in 1675. In landscape he acquired a high reputation. Such was the rapidity with which he worked that he often completed a picture in the course of a day.

PRATT, CHARLES, Earl CAMDEN, a celebrated lawyer, the son of Chief Justice Pratt, was born in 1713; studied at Eton, King's College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn; was chosen member for Downton in 1754; was, successively, recorder of Bath, attorney general, chief justice of the common pleas, lord chancellor, and president of the council. The title of baron he obtained in 1765, and that of earl in 1786. He died in 1794. Lord Camden was popular for his opposition to the unconstitutional measures of the court, with respect to Wilkes and American taxation.

PRATT, SAMUEL JACKSON, a once popular novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1749, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and, after having been an actor, an itinerant lecturer, and a bookseller, he became an author by profession. He died in 1814. Of his numerous works the principal are, the poems of Sympathy and Landscapes in Verse; the tragedy of The Fair Circassian; the novels of Liberal Opinions, Emma Corbet, The Pupil of Pleasure, Shenstone Green, and Family Secrets; Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; Gleanings in England; and Harvest Home.

PRATT, BENJAMIN, chief justice of New York, was born in Massachusetts in 1710, and was graduated at Harvard College. He studied law, and entering on its practice in Boston soon became eminent. Turning his attention to public affairs, he soon rose to political distinction, and by the influence of governor Pownell was appointed chief justice of New York. He died in January 1763. He had made collections for a history of New England, and possessed considerable talent for poetry.

PRAXITELES, a famous Grecian sculptor, is believed to have been a native of Athens, to have flourished early in the fourth century B. C., and to have died at the age of eighty. He was long attached to the celebrated Phryne, of whom he executed two statues, one of which was placed in the temple of Delphi, the other in the temple of Love at Thespia. His Venus

at Cnidus was considered as one of the most finished productions of Greece.

PREBLE, EDWARD, a distinguished naval officer in the American service, was born at Falmouth in Maine, in 1761, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1779. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant, and during the revolutionary war distinguished himself by capturing a British vessel at Penobscot. In 1798 he was appointed to the command of the brig Pickering, and soon after to the Essex. He commanded, in 1803, a fleet sent against the Barbary powers, and repeatedly attacked Tripoli with considerable success. In 1804 he returned to the United States, and died in 1807.

PREVOST D'EXILES, ANTHONY FRANCIS, one of the most fertile of French writers, was born, in 1697, at Hesdin. His early life was restless and changeful. He hesitated between a monastic and a military life, twice made a trial of both, became at last a Benedictine, and ended by flying from the convent, taking shelter in Holland, and adopting the profession of an author. His end was equally singular. In 1763 he was struck by an apoplectic fit in the forest of Chantilly, and was found apparently lifeless. As soon as the surgeon proceeded to use the knife on his body, Prevost screamed and opened his eyes, but the incision was mortal, and he almost immediately expired. His works amount to one hundred and seventy volumes. Of his novels, the best are, Memoirs of a Man of Quality; the Dean of Coleraine; Cleveland; and Manon L'Escaut. Among his other productions are, A History of Voyages and Travels; and The Pro and Con, a periodical paper.

PRIDEAUX, HUMPHRY, a learned divine, was born, in 1648, at Padstow, in Cornwall; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church College, Oxford; and died in 1724, dean of Norwich. His great work is The Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament. Among his other productions are, A Life of Mahomet; and The Original Right of Tithes.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, an eminent dissenting divine and experimental philosopher, was born, in 1733, at Fieldhead, in Yorkshire; was educated at Daventry; and, after having been tutor at Warrington, and pastor to various congregations, and having acquired considerable reputation as an experimentalist and author, he became companion to the earl of Shelburne. At the end of a seven years' residence with that nobleman, he received a pension, and settled, in 1780, at Birmingham. There he proceeded actively with his philosophical and theological researches, and was also appointed pastor to a dissenting congregation. In 1791, however, the scene changed. His religious principles, and his

avowed partiality to the French revolution, excited the hatred of the high church and tory party, and in the riots which took place in July, his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus were, committed to the flames by the infuriated mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger. Quitting Birmingham, he succeeded Dr. Price at Hackney; but, in 1794, conceiving himself to be not secure from popular rage, he embarked for North America. He took up his abode at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, at which place he died May 6, 1804. As a philosopher his fame principally rests upon his pneumatic inquiries. His works extend to between seventy and eighty volumes. Among them are Lectures on General History—on the Theory and History of Language—and on the Principles of Oratory and Criticism; Charts of Biography and History; Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit; Hartleian Theory of the Human Mind; History of the Corruptions of Christianity; Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever; Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion; History of Electricity; History of Vision, Light, and Colours; and Experiments and Observations on different Kinds of Air.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, a celebrated poet and statesman, was born in 1664; but whether in Middlesex or Dorsetshire is uncertain. Being left fatherless, he was sent by his uncle, a vintner, to Westminster School; and, after he quitted that seminary, was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the earl of Dorset, who placed him at St. John's College, Cambridge. While he was at the university he wrote, in conjunction with Montague, The City Mouse and Country Mouse, in ridicule of Dryden's Hind and Panther. The work was advantageous to both. In 1691 Prior was appointed secretary of the embassy which was sent to the Congress at the Hague. After having been gentleman of the bedchamber, and again, in 1697, secretary of embassy, he was, in 1700, made under secretary of state, and

shortly after, commissioner of trade. During the greatest part of the reign of Anne he was chiefly engaged in literary pursuits; but, when the whigs were displaced, he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht, and was subsequently nominated ambassador at the French court. For his share in the treaty he was committed to prison after the accession of George I., and was threatened with impeachment; but was at length discharged. He died in 1721. His poems, which have long been received into the collected works of the British Poets, are often spirited, and are very seldom deficient in melody or in elegance.

PRISCIAN, or PRISCIANUS, a celebrated grammarian, was born at Cæsarea, and was the master of a famous school at Constantinople, about A. D. 525. His principal work is a treatise on Grammar. His rigid attention to correctness gave rise to the saying of "breaking Priscian's head," which is applied to the violators of grammatical rules.

PROTAGORAS, a Grecian sophist, was born at Abdera, about B. C. 488; exercised in his youth the calling of a porter; opened at Athens a school of philosophy, and acquired great reputation and riches; was banished on a charge of atheism; and perished by shipwreck at the age of seventy. Prodicus was one of his disciples.

PROTOGENES, an eminent Grecian painter, a native of Caunus, in Caria, flourished about B. C. 336. A considerable part of his life was spent in obscurity, but he was at length brought into notice by Apelles giving a large price for one of his pictures. His masterpiece was a picture of Ialysus, the founder of Rhodes, on which he was employed for seven years.

PRYNNE, William, a lawyer and political writer, was born, in 1600, at Swanswick, in Somersetshire; was educated at Bath Grammar School, and Oriel College, Oxford; studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; and was successively made barrister, bencher, and reader. His Histrio-Mastix, a violent attack on the stage, and his News from Ipswich, twice brought on him, in 1633 and 1637, the vengeance of the infamous star-chamber. He was branded, deprived of his ears, pilloried, fined ten thousand pounds, and doomed to perpetual imprisonment. He obtained his liberty in 1640, was elected member for Newport, and bore a prominent part in the trial of Laud, his persecutor. After the overthrow of Charles, however, Prynne endeavoured to effect an accommodation between him and his subjects; and he opposed Cromwell with such boldness that the protector imprisoned him. He joined in the restoration of Charles II.; was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower; and died in 1669. Prynne was a voluminous writer. His works amount to forty volumes. Among them are, Records, in three folio volumes; and Parliamentary Writs.

PSALMANAZAR, George, the assumed name of a singular character, who began his career in life by acting the part of an impostor. He was born, in 1679, in the south of France, and received an excellent education. Among the many disguises which he assumed was that of a native of Formosa, and to keep up the delusion he invented an alphabet, grammar, and history of the island, which were considered as authentic by many eminent men. The cheat was not discovered till after he had been sent to Oxford. He subsequently gained a subsistence by writing for the booksellers, and became remarkable for his sincere and unaffected piety. He died in 1763. A large portion of the ancient part of the Universal History was written by him; and he left behind him his own memoirs.

PTOLEMY, Claudius, an ancient astronomer and geographer, was born, about A. D. 70, in Egypt, but whether at Pelusium, as some say, is doubtful. Alexandria was the place where he resided. The time of his death is not known. He wrote various astronomical and geographical works. The system which makes the earth the centre of the solar and planetary motions takes its name from him.

PUFFENDORF, Samuel, an eminent German publicist and historian, was born, in 1632, near Chemnitz, in Saxony; was educated at Leipsic and Jena; was, successively, in the service of the elector palatine, Charles XI. of Sweden, and the elector of Brandenburg; and died in 1694. Of his works the chief are, The Law of Nature and Nations; The Elements of Jurisprudence; The State of the German Empire; and an Introduction to the History of Europe; Commentaries on Swedish Affairs; and Lives of Scanderbeg, Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and Frederic III. of Brandenburg.

PUISAYE, Count Joseph, one of the most able of the French royalist chiefs, was born, about 1754, at Montagne, and was descended from an ancient and noble family. He was intended for the church, but preferred the military profession. In 1789 the nobility of Perche deputed him as their representative to the states general. He sat in the constituent assembly, and was an enlightened friend of reform. In 1793 he held a command in the departmental army, under Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the Convention. He took refuge in Britanny, where, by dint of eloquence, talent, and activity, he organized a formidable force, under the name of

Chouans. He visited England in 1794, obtained a powerful succour, and returned with it to France in 1795; but his hopes were blasted by envious intrigues of his own party, who occasioned the disaster at Quiberon. After having continued his efforts for two years longer, he resigned his commission, disgusted by the conduct of the Bourbons, and fixed his abode in Canada, whence he afterwards removed to England. He died December 13, 1827. He published his own Memoirs.

PULASKI, Count, a celebrated soldier, was a native of Poland, and made brave though unsuccessful efforts to restore his country to independence. He came to the United States during the revolutionary war, was appointed a brigadier general in the American army. He was mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah in 1779. Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory.

PULCI, Louis, an Italian poet, was born, in 1432, at Florence; was the friend of Lorenzo di Medici, Politian, and other eminent men; was the inventor of that species of heroi-comic poetry which bears the name of Berni; and died about 1487. His great work is the Morgante Maggiore, a truly poetical production, an idea of which may be formed from specimens translated by Lord Byron, and by a writer in the Monthly Magazine.

PURCELL, Henry, a celebrated English composer, was born, in 1658; was organist of Westminster Abbey at the age of eighteen, and was afterwards appointed organist of the chapel royal; and died in 1695. Among his works are, Anthems; Sonatas; Orpheus Britannicus; and the opera of Diocletian. "This musician (says Dr. Busby) shone not more by the greatness than the diversity, by the diversity than the originality of his imagination; nor did the force of his fancy transcend the solidity of his judgment."

PURCHAS, Samuel, a divine, was born, in 1577, at Thaxted, in Essex; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and died in 1628, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. His principal work is the well known collection of voyages, in five vols. folio, which bears the title of Purchas, his Pilgrimages, or Relations of the World.

PUTNAM, Israel, an officer in the army of the American revolution, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1718. He received but a meagre education, and removing to Connecticut, engaged in agriculture. In the French war he commanded a company, and was engaged in several contests with the enemy. In 1756 he fell into an ambuscade of savages, and was exposed to the most cruel tortures. He obtained his release in 1759, and returned to his farm. Soon after the battle at Lexington he joined the army at Cambridge, was appointed major general, and distinguished himself at Bunker's Hill. In 1776 he was sent to complete the fortifications at New York, and afterwards, to fortify Philadelphia. In the winter of 1777, he was stationed with a small body at Princeton, and in the spring appointed to a command in the Highlands, where he remained most of the time till the close of 1779, when he was disabled by an attack of paralysis. He died in 1790. He was brave, energetic, and one of the most efficient officers of the revolution.

PYE, Henry James, a poet of an ancient Berkshire family, was born, in 1745, in London; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; ruined his fortune by becoming a candidate for Berks; was appointed poet laureat and a police magistrate, in 1790 and 1792; and died in 1813. His principal works are, Alfred, an epic; translations of the poetics of Aristotle, six Odes of Pindar, and Homer's Hymns; The Democrat; The Aristocrat; and Comments on the Commentators upon Shakspeare.

PYM, John, a lawyer, was born, in 1584, in Somersetshire. After having finished his education at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, he studied law at one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar. During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. he had a seat in parliament, and was a strict puritan, and a strenuous opponent of the arbitrary measures of the crown. He was one of the five members whom the infatuated Charles demanded to be given up to him by the House of Commons. Pym died in 1643, not long after having been appointed lieutenant of the ordnance.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about B. C. 340, was born at Elea, in the Peloponnesus, and was originally a painter, but became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied in the expedition of Alexander. On his return his fellow citizens made him their high priest, and the Athenians gave him the rights of citizenship. He lived to the age of ninety. Pyrrho founded the sect of the Sceptics or Pyrrhonists.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, the founder of that school which is called the Italic, was born, about B. C. 586, at Samos, or, according to some, at Sidon, and began to travel at the age of eighteen. He visited Phenicia and Asia Minor, and even, it is said, Persia and India, and resided for twenty-five years in Egypt. On his return he taught geometry at Samos; after which he settled at Crotona, in Magna Græcia, and established a school of philosophy, which became famous. Persecution

at length drove him thence, and he took refuge in the temple of the Muses at Metapontum, where he is said, but the truth of the story is doubtful, to have been starved to death, about B. C. 497. Besides being an illustrious metaphysical philosopher, Pythagoras was a great geometrician and astronomer.

Q

QUARLES, Francis, a poet, was born, in 1592, near Romford, in Essex; studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn; was successively cupbearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and secretary to Archbishop Usher in Ireland; suffered greatly for his attachment to the cause of Charles I.; and died in 1644. His principal works are, Emblems; Argalus and Parthenia; Divine Fancies; and Enchiridion. Quarles has been made an object of satire; but, with all its faults, his poetry is above contempt.

QUESNAY, Francis, a physician, and the founder in France of the sect of the Economists, was born, in 1694, at Merci, near Montfort l'Amauri. He was exceedingly fond of farming in his youth, but was brought up to the profession of medicine, and became physician to Louis XV., who loved to converse with him, called him the Thinker, and ennobled him. Quesnay died in 1774. Besides his medical productions, which are numerous, he wrote Physiocracy, and various articles in the Encyclopædia, and in periodicals, to promulgate his doctrines on political economy.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS, Francis, a Spanish poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1580, at Madrid; studied at Alcala; was obliged to quit Spain for having killed a brutal noble in a duel; held important offices under the duke of Ossuna, viceroy of Sicily; was exiled to his estate on the disgrace of the duke, but was again received into favour at court; lived for several years in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits; was thrown into a dungeon, in 1641, where he remained twenty-two months, on an unfounded charge of having libelled Count d'Olivares; and died in 1645. Quevedo stands high among Spanish authors, particularly as a satirist. His Visions of Hell, and Comic Tales, have been translated into English.

QUIN, James, almost equally celebrated as an actor and an epicure, was born, in 1698, in Covent Garden. His father, who was a barrister, died, in 1710, at Dublin, where Quin was educated. Being left resourceless, he went upon the stage, and for a considerable period was confined to inferior parts. At length, he rose into high reputation, and was without a rival till the appearance of Garrick. He retired from the stage in 1751, and died in 1766. George III. was instructed by him in recitation. Thomson, with whom Quin was in habits of close friendship, has paid, in The Castle of Indolence, an elegant tribute to his talents.

QUINAULT, Philip, a celebrated French lyrical dramatist, was born, in 1635, at Paris; began to write for the theatre at the age of eighteen; became highly popular; was attacked by Boileau, with much more inveteracy than wit or justice; and died in 1668. His works form five volumes. In the species of drama to which Quinault devoted his talents he stands without a rival. It has been said of his verses that they were already music when they were placed in the hands of the composer.

QUINCY, Josiah, a distinguished lawyer and patriot, was born in Boston in 1743, and was graduated at Harvard College. He soon became eminent in the practice of law, and distinguished by his active exertions in the popular cause. His powers of eloquence were of a very high order. In 1774 he took a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to advance the interests of the colonies. He died on his return, on the 25th of April, 1775, the day the vessel reached the harbour of Cape Ann.

QUINTILIAN, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician, was born, in 42, at Rome; followed Galba into Spain, and taught rhetoric there; returned to his native city, in 68, and was long a professor of rhetoric; and died in his eightieth year. His Institutes of the Orator have been translated into English. Declamations, and A Dialogue on Oratory, are also attributed to him; but the latter is sometimes ascribed to Tacitus.

R

RABELAIS, Francis, a celebrated French wit, was born, about 1483, at Chinon. He took the monkish habit, as a cordelier, but, in consequence of having been punished for some indecorous pranks, he threw it off, studied medicine at Montpellier, and obtained a doctor's degree. He accompanied Cardinal du Bellay, in his embassy to Rome, and was absolved by the pope for his abandonment of the cloister. After his return, he obtained, through the influence of the cardinal, a prebend, and the rectory of Meudon. He died about 1553. Of his works the only one which is read is his famous Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel, in which he blends admirable wit, humour, and satire, with the grossest absurdity, filthiness, and obscenity.

RACINE, John, one of the greatest of French dramatists, was born, in 1639, at La Ferté Milon, and completed his education at the seminary of Port Royal. He commenced his poetical career by an Ode on the king's marriage, for which he was magnificently rewarded. A second Ode obtained for him a fresh recompense, and the friendship of Boileau. His first dramatic efforts, The Thebaid and Alexander the Great, gave but faint indications of superior talent, but his tragedy of Andromache placed him far above all his contemporaries except Corneille. He increased his fame by the production of Britannicus, Berenice, Iphigenia, and other tragedies, and by his comedy of The Pleaders; but a base cabal which was formed against his Phædra induced him to desist from writing for the stage. After a lapse of twelve years, he wrote, by desire of Madame de Maintenon and Louis XIV., the dramas of Esther and Athaliah, to be performed at the seminary of St. Cyr. The last of these pieces was cried down by his enemies, and Racine relinquished his pen in disgust. He died in 1699. A commentator upon Racine, says Voltaire, "has only to write at the bottom of every page, beautiful, pathetic, harmonious, admirable, sublime!"

RADCLIFFE, Anne, a celebrated romance writer, whose maiden name was Ward, was born, in 1764, in London. In her twenty-third year she married Mr Radcliffe, who was brought up for the bar, but was never called to it, and became proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle. Her first production was The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne, and it did not indicate that high talent which she subsequently displayed. It was succeeded by the Sicilian Romance, The Romance of the Forest, the Mysteries of Udolpho, and the Italians; works which placed her fame upon an imperishable basis. "She seems (says Mrs. Barbauld) to scorn to move those passions which form the interest of common novels: she alarms the soul with terror; agitates it with suspense, prolonged and wrought up to the most intense feeling by mysterious hints and obscure intimations of unseen danger." She died February 7, 1823. Besides the above works she wrote A Journey through Holland, and the romance of Gaston de Blondeville; of which the last was a posthumous publication.

RAFFENEL, Claudius Denis, a French author, was born, about 1797, in the department of the Jura; travelled in the Levant and Africa; and gave promise of future eminence in literature, but was killed by a cannon bullet at Athens, in 1827, while serving as a volunteer in the Greek service. He wrote A Complete History of the Events in Greece; A History of the Modern Greeks; and Summaries of the History of Persia, and of the Lower Empire.

RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford, an eminent statesman, was born at sea, in 1781, off Jamaica, and entered the East India Company's service, at an early age, a clerk in the home secretary's office. In 1805, he was appointed assistant secretary at Prince of Wales's Island; in 1810 he was made agent of the governor general with the Malay states; and, in 1811, was raised to be lieutenant governor of Java. During his government, which lasted till 1816, he acted upon the most enlightened principles, and gained the warm affection of the Javanese. In 1818 he was placed at the head of the factory at Bencoolen, and he introduced many important reforms there. But the master stroke of his policy was the establishing of the settlement and free port of Sincapore in 1819. In 1824 he left Bencoolen, but, at a short distance

from the land, the vessel took fire, and all his valuable collections and manuscripts became a prey to the flames. He died, of apoplexy, at Highwood Hill, in Middlesex, July 5, 1826. His chief work is, The History of Java, two volumes quarto.

RALEGH, or RALEIGH, Sir WALTER, a man illustrious in arms and in literature, was born, in 1552, at Budleigh, in Devonshire, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Between 1569 and 1581 he served with distinction in the army of the French protestants, in the Netherlands, and in Ireland, and accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphry Gilbert, in a voyage to America. In 1582 he attracted the notice of Elizabeth, by a piece of gallantry, in throwing his cloak on a wet spot for her to pass over; and he thenceforth stood high in her favour, was actively employed, and liberally rewarded. During her reign he settled in Virginia, shared in the defeat of the Armada, and the enterprise against Cadiz, and commanded expeditions against Panama and Guiana. But the sun of Ralegh set when Elizabeth died. Her successor was prejudiced against him, and a pretext was soon found, or made, for his ruin. In 1603 he was brought to trial, on a charge of treason, and was condemned to death. He was, however, not executed, but was confined for twelve years in the Tower, during which period he wrote his History of the World. In 1616 he was not only released, but was intrusted with the command of an expedition to Guiana. It failed, however, and on his return he was arrested, and was iniquitously brought to the block, on his former sentence. He died October 29, 1618. Besides his History, he wrote several poems, which have considerable merit; and a variety of tracts on military, naval, and other subjects.

RALPH, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Philadelphia; came to England in 1726; became a political writer; obtained a pension; and died in 1762. Among his works are, A History of England; The Use and Abuse of Parliaments; The Case of Authors by Prescription; and Night, a poem; to the last of which productions Pope has given two pungent lines in The Dunciad.

RAMLER, CHARLES WILLIAM, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1725, at Colberg, of poor parents; became professor of logic and belles lettres at the Berlin royal cadet school; and died in 1798. He was called the German Horace. Among his works are, Odes; Poems; and a complete translation of the Odes of Horace.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a Scotch poet, was born, in 1685, at Leadhills; was originally a wig-maker, but became a bookseller; acquired fame by his talents, and fortune by his trade; and died in 1758. His Poems contain much that is worthy of praise; but his fame rests on his delightful pastoral comedy of The Gentle Shepherd, which is one of the classics of Scottish literature.—His son, ALLAN, who was born in 1709, and died in 1784, was an eminent portrait painter; and wrote The Investigator, and The Present State of the Arts.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, usually called Chevalier Ramsay, was born, in 1686, at Ayr, in Scotland; was educated at Edinburgh and Leyden; was tutor in several families of rank, among which were those of the Pretender, and the duke of Argyle; and died in 1743. His principal works are, The Travels of Cyrus; Lives of Turenne and Fenelon; and a Discourse on Epic Poetry.

RAMSAY, DAVID, an American historian, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1749, was educated at Princeton College, and commenced the study of medicine. After practising a short time in Maryland, he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1773, and soon rose to an extensive practice. He took an active and early part in the cause of the colonies, and was for some time a surgeon in the revolutionary army. In 1782 he was chosen to a seat in congress. He wrote a History of the Revolution in South Carolina; a History of the American Revolution; a Life of Washington; a History of South Carolina; and a History of the United States. He died in 1815.

RAPHAEL, RAFFAELLE, or RAFFAELLO, whose real name was SANZIO, was born, in 1483, at Urbino, and was the son of a painter, who placed him under the tuition of Perugino. The principles of colouring and chiaro oscuro he obtained from Fra Bartolomeo, and he improved his original style by studying the works of da Vinci and Michael Angelo. When he was only twenty-five, he was invited to Rome by Julius II. to embellish the Vatican. The three apartments of that edifice, which he adorned by his pencil, occupied him during nine years, and contain some of his finest productions: the

School of Athens is among the number. The Cartoons, and the Transfiguration,

were among the last of his labours. Raphael was also an architect; succeeded his uncle Bramante as superintendent of the works of St. Peter's; and designed several splendid edifices. Sculpture and poetry likewise shared in his attention. He died April 7, 1520. "General opinion," says Mr. Fuseli, "has placed Raffaelle at the head of his art; not because he possessed a decided superiority over every other painter in every branch, but because no other artist ever united with his own peculiar excellence all the other parts of the art in an equal degree with him."

RAPIN, Nicholas, a French writer, was born, in 1540, at Fontenai-le-Comte; obtained an office in the parliament at Paris; fought for Henry IV. at the battle of Ivry; and died in 1608. He wrote Poems; Latin Epigrams; and other works: and had a large share in the composition of the celebrated Menippean Satire.

RAPIN, Renatus, a French Jesuit, was born, in 1621, at Tours, and died at Paris in 1687. He wrote several works, of which the principal are, a Latin poem on Gardens; Reflections on Eloquence and Poetry; and a Comparison of Homer and Virgil, Demosthenes and Cicero.

RAPIN-THOYRAS, Paul de, a French historian, was born, in 1661, at Castres; quitted France on the revocation of the edict of Nantz; served as an officer in the Dutch army, accompanied William of Nassau to England, and was present at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick; became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland; and died, in 1725, at Wesel. His great work is The History of England, which was long in repute, and was the only complete narrative of English events.

RAY, John, a celebrated naturalist, the son of a blacksmith, was born, in 1628, at Black Notley, in Essex; was educated at Braintree School, and at Catherine Hall and Trinity College, Cambridge; lost his fellowship in the latter college, by refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity; travelled on the continent for three years with Mr. Willoughby and other friends; became a F. R. S.; and died in 1705. His works are numerous and valuable. Among them are, Historia Plantarum; his Travels; The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation; Physico-Theological Discourses; and a Collection of English Proverbs.

RAYNAL, William Thomas Francis, an eminent French historian and philosopher, was born, in 1713, at St. Genies. Educated by the Jesuits, he became one of their order, and acquired some reputation as a preacher, but his irregularities deprived him of the hope of church preferment, and he turned to literature for a subsistence. He joined the French philosophical party, as it was called, adopted their principles to the fullest extent, and was one of the writers in the Encyclopædia. Of his works The Philosophical History of the European Establishments and Commerce in the two Indies, in which he was assisted by Diderot and others, is the most celebrated. The second edition was prosecuted, and he was under the necessity of quitting France. After having travelled for some years, he was allowed to return in 1787. He died in 1796.

REAUMUR, Renatus Anthony Ferchault de, a celebrated French naturalist and philosopher, was born, in 1683, at Rochelle; was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1708; and was for nearly fifty years one of its most active and efficient members. He died in 1757. Among his works are, A History of Insects; and a Treatise on the Art of making Steel. Reaumur contributed largely to the improvement of various manufactures; among which were those of porcelain, tin plates, and artificial pearls. He also invented the manner, which still bears his name, of graduating the thermometer.

READ, George, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Maryland, in 1734, and was educated to the profession of the law. In 1775 he was appointed a delegate to Congress, and after the adoption of the federal constitution, he was chosen a member of the senate of the United States from Delaware. He was afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of that state. He died in 1798.

REED, Isaac, a critic and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1742, in London; was brought up a conveyancer, but relinquished the profession; and died in 1807. He published editions of Shakspeare; Lady W. M. Montagu's Poems; the Seatonian Poems; Dodsley's Old Plays; and The Biographia Dramatica: compiled The Repository; and was, for many years, the editor of the European Magazine.

REED, JOSEPH, a patriot of the American revolution, was graduated at the college in New Jersey, in 1757. While a member of Congress, in 1778, the British commissioner endeavoured to procure his influence to bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country: he rejected their offers with the reply —"That he was not worth purchasing; but such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy him." In 1778 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and retained that office till his death, in 1781.

REES, Dr. ABRAHAM, an author and dissenting divine, was born, in 1743, in North Wales; was educated at the dissenting establishment, Hoxton, of which he became the mathematical tutor; was appointed theological professor at Hackney College; officiated more than forty years as minister of the congregation in the Old Jewry; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other institutions; and died June 9, 1825. He wrote Sermons; and contributed to the Monthly Review; but is best known as the editor of the enlarged edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia; and of the still more extensive Cyclopædia, in forty-four volumes.

REEVE, CLARA, a novelist, was born, in 1723, at Ipswich, and was the daughter of a clergyman, who gave her a good education. Her earliest work was a translation, published in 1772, of Barclay's Argenis. Among her subsequent productions are, The Old English Baron; The Two Mentors; The Progress of Romance; The Exile; and Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon; of which only the first is now read. She died in 1803.

REEVE, TAPPING, an eminent lawyer, was born at Brook-Haven, in 1744, and was graduated at Princeton College. He established himself as a lawyer in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he founded the law school, of which, for nearly thirty years he was the principal instructor. He was for many years judge of the supreme court of that state, and some time chief justice. His legal attainments were of a high order, and as a man he possessed the esteem and respect of the community.

REEVES, JOHN, was born in 1752; was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford; studied the law in the Middle Temple: and was called to the bar in 1780. Disgust, however, at being called upon to defend alike the right and the wrong, soon induced him to discontinue the active practice of his profession. After having been law clerk to the board of trade, he was, in 1791, appointed chief justice of Newfoundland. In 1792, on his second return from the colony, his alarm on witnessing the prevalence of revolutionary principles induced him to form the celebrated Association for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levellers. In 1795 he was prosecuted, by order of the House of Commons, for an alleged libellous passage in his Thoughts on the English Government; but was acquitted. He was appointed one of the king's printers in 1799; and from 1803 to 1814 he held the superintendence of the alien office. He died August 7, 1829. His learning was extensive, his judgment was acute, and no man ever possessed a more kind and benevolent heart. Among his principal works are, A History of the English Law; History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation; and A Collection of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms.

REGNARD, JOHN FRANCIS, a French comic writer, who stands next to Moliere, was born, in 1647, at Paris; travelled over various parts of Europe; was taken by the Algerines, and held in slavery for a considerable time; settled in the French capital, bought an office at court, and became a popular dramatist; and died in 1709. His works form six volumes octavo.

REGNIER, MATHURIN, a French satirist, was born, in 1573, at Chartres, and died in 1613. Unfit as his continual debaucheries rendered him for the church, he obtained considerable preferment in it. His talents, however, were indisputable, and his Satires still retain a place in the standard literature of his country.

REID, THOMAS, a celebrated Scotch divine and metaphysician, was born, in 1710, at Strachan, in Kincardineshire; was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen; became minister of New Machar; was appointed one of the professors of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1751; succeeded Adam Smith, in 1764, as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow; and died in 1796. Dr. Reid was the first writer in Scotland who attacked the sceptical conclusions of Hume's philosophy, and laboured to refute the Ideal Theory, which was then prevalent. His principal works are, An Inquiry into the Human Mind; Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man; and Essays on the Active Powers of Man.

REISKE, JOHN JAMES, a learned German philologist and orientalist, was born, in 1716, at Zorbig, in Saxony; studied at Halle and Leipsic, at the last of which places he became Arabic professor; was appointed rector of the college of St. Nicholas; and died in 1774. Among his numerous works are, editions of the Greek Orators, and of many classics; and translations from the oriental languages. He was assisted by his wife, ERNESTINA

CHRISTINA, who learned Greek and Latin that she might be able to lighten his labour.

REMBRANDT, PAUL, called Van Ryn, from his living on the banks of the Rhine, but whose real name was GERRETZ, was born, in 1606, in a village near Leyden, and studied painting under Van Swanenburg, Lostman, and Pinas. He settled at Amsterdam, and soon became so highly celebrated that he acquired a large fortune. His habits, however, were low, and his avarice was insatiable; so that he lived like a beggar, and descended to the meanest tricks to increase his hoard. He died in 1647. He excelled with the graver no less than with the pencil. Rembrandt has been called, but not with much discrimination, the Shakspeare of painting.

RENNEL, JOHN, an eminent English geographer, was born, in 1742, at Chudleigh, in Devonshire; and entered the naval service at the age of fifteen. He quitted the sea, however, in his twenty-fourth year, went to India as an officer of engineers, resided there for some years, and rose to the rank of major and surveyor general of Bengal. On his return home he became a member of the Royal Society. He died May 29, 1830. Among his chief works are, The Bengal Atlas; a Map of Hindostan; Memoirs on the Geography of Asia; and The Geographical System of Herodotus explained.

RENNIE, JOHN, one of the most celebrated civil engineers and mechanists, was born, in 1761, at Phantassie, in East Lothian, and first became known by the

talent which he displayed in the mill work of the Albion Mills. He soon, however, became eminent in labours of a superior kind. Among his numerous works are the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet and Avon, and many other canals; the Southwark, Waterloo, and New London Bridges; the Breakwater at Plymouth; and several docks and harbours, among which are those of London, Hull, and Sheerness. He died Oct. 4, 1821.

RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE, NICHOLAS EDMUND, a French author, equally remarkable for his fertility as a writer, and for his cynicism and vanity as a man, was born, in 1734, at Sacy, in Burgundy, and died at Paris, in 1806. He wrote more than two hundred volumes of novels, and other productions, of which the best is Le Paysan Perverti. At one period he was a printer, and some of his compositions were transferred from his head to the press without being previously committed to paper.

RETZ, JOHN FRANCIS PAUL DE GONDI, cardinal de, remarkable for his daring and intriguing spirit, was born, in 1614, at Montmirail; became coadjutor to the archbishop of Paris, archbishop of Corinth, and a cardinal; took a prominent part in the troubles of France, and in opposing Mazarin, during the minority of Louis the fourteenth; was imprisoned, but escaped, and remained in exile till 1661; practised in his declining years those virtues which he had trampled under foot in his youth; and died in 1679. His Memoirs are highly interesting.

REYNOLDS, Sir JOSHUA, a celebrated artist, was born, in 1723, at Plympton, in Devonshire; of the grammar school of which place his father, a clergyman, was the master. As he early manifested a taste for drawing, he was placed under Hudson. He afterwards visited Rome, where he studied for three years. In 1752 he settled in the British metropolis, where he rapidly rose to eminence, and numbered Burke, Johnson, and other illustrious characters

among his friends. When the Royal Academy was instituted, in 1768, he was

unanimously chosen president, and was knighted. In 1783 he was appointed principal painter to the king. He died Feb. 23, 1792. His literary works, the principal of which are the masterly Discourses delivered to the Academy, form three volumes. In the British school of art, especially as a portrait painter, he stands very high; as a writer he displays much elegance and sound sense; and as a man he was deservedly beloved. "He had (says Burke) too much merit not to excite some jealousy; too much innocence to provoke any enmity."

RICARDO, DAVID, an able political economist, was born, in 1772, in London, and entered upon a mercantile life, after having received a common school education. He gained a large fortune by commerce; obtained, in 1819, a seat in parliament for Portarlington; and acquired reputation as a senator and as a writer. He died September 11, 1823. He wrote Principles of Political Economy and Taxation; On the Depreciation of the Currency; an Essay on Rent; and other works of a similar nature.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, Sir PAUL, a traveller and historian, was born in London, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1661 he was secretary to the embassy at Constantinople; after which he was, successively, consul at Smyrna, secretary to the viceroy of Ireland, judge of the admiralty there, and resident in the Hans Towns. He died in 1700. Ricaut wrote The State of the Ottoman Empire; The Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches; and a Continuation of Knolles's History; and translated Platina's Lives, and Garcilasso's Commentaries of Peru.

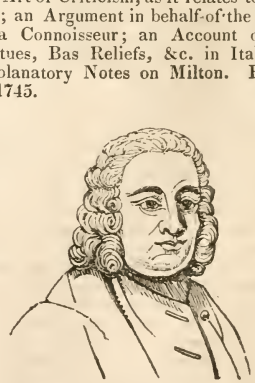
RICCI, SCIPIO, an Italian prelate, was born, in 1741, at Florence, and was raised to the bishopric of Pistoia and Prato, in 1786. He distinguished himself by strenuously seconding the grand duke Leopold in the attempt to introduce a reform into the ecclesiastical discipline of the dutchy. His efforts drew upon him the hatred of the clergy, the displeasure of the pope, and much consequent persecution. He died in 1810. His Life, by De Potter, contains a variety of curious information.

RICCOBONI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, was born, in 1707, at Mantua, and was an actor and author. He was, however, far more successful in the latter capacity than in the former; his comedies having attracted crowded audiences. What he gained by the stage he dissipated in foolish attempts to discover the philosopher's stone. He died in 1772. Among his works are Comedies, Farces, and The Art of the Theatre.

RICCOBONI, MARY JANE LABORAS DE MEZIERES, the wife of Anthony Francis, was born, in 1714, at Paris; became an actress from necessity, in 1734; and remained on the stage till 1761, when she quitted it, and became eminent as a romance writer. She died in 1792. Among her best productions are, Letters of Julia Catesby; History of the Marquis de Cressy; Ernestina; and Letters from Lord Rivers to Sir Charles Cardigan.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JOHN, a learned writer, was born in 1776, and at the age of seventeen became resident of the East India Company at Bagdad; for which situation he was indebted solely to his merit and literary attainments. His researches into the antiquities of the East were extensive. He wrote Memoirs of Ancient Babylon. He died at Shiraz, in 1821.

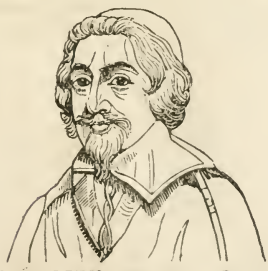
RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, an English painter, born about 1665, was a pupil of Riley, and married his niece. As a portrait painter, he was not without merit. Assisted by his son, he wrote an Essay on the Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting; an Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur; an Account of some Statues, Bas Reliefs, &c. in Italy; and Explanatory Notes on Milton. He died in 1745.



RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, is said to have been the son of a joiner, and was born, in 1689, in Derbyshire. His educa-

tion was scanty, and he was acquainted with no language but his own. He seems at an early period to have been fond of framing stories, to relate to his school fellows, and of writing letters. In 1706, he was bound apprentice to a printer, and in 1719 he commenced business in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. By dint of industry, his establishment became highly flourishing. Onslow, the speaker of the commons, was one of his patrons. Though he had compiled indexes, and written prefaces and dedications, it was not till 1741 that he came prominently forward in a literary character. In that year he published Pamela, and at once rose into popularity. In 1748 Clarissa came forth, and in 1753 Sir Charles Grandison. The general chorus of praise, and almost of adulation, that rose around him, it would be difficult to describe. His pecuniary concerns were also in the most prosperous condition. But the best gift of Heaven was wanting. In his latter years he suffered much from ill health, and he died of apoplexy, July the 4th, 1761.

RICHARDSON, William, a Scotch poet and miscellaneous writer, a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, became a student at Glasgow, in 1758; accompanied Lord Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; was for more than forty years professor of humanity at Glasgow; and died in 1814. Among his works, all of which are marked by elegance and learning, are Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters; Poems; and Dramas.



RICHELIEU, Armand John du PLESSIS, cardinal and duke, a French statesman, was born, in 1585, at Paris. He was at first intended for the army, but the bishopric of Lucon being opened to him by the resignation of his brother, he studied theology with such industry that he obtained a doctor's degree in his twentieth year, and the mitre before he was twenty-two. His ambitious views first began to be manifest on his being appointed, in 1614, a deputy to the states general. Attaching himself to the queen mother, he became her almoner, and, through her, was appointed one of the secretaries of state. When she lost her influence, he resigned his employment to retain her favour, but took care to act in such a manner as not to irritate her enemies. When a reconciliation at length, through his intervention, took place, he was rewarded by the dignity of cardinal. Aware of Richelieu's aspiring character, Louis XIII. long refused to admit him into the administration. At length he yielded, and thenceforth, for a period of eighteen years, he was little more than the phantom of a monarch; the sceptre being, in fact, wielded by the cardinal "He made (says Montesquieu) his sovereign play the second part in the monarchy, and the first in Europe; he degraded the king, but he rendered the reign illustrious." Richelieu was, indeed, a great minister, as far as greatness can be attained by success bought at the expense of every virtue, but as a man he merits execration. He died December 4, 1642.

RICHELIEU, Louis Francis Armand du PLESSIS, duke of, a French marshal, descended from the brother of the cardinal, was born in 1696, and died in 1788. He was an odd compound of scoundrel and hero; in which admirable mixture the first ingredient bore a large proportion. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philipsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; and reduced Minorca. He compelled the duke of Cumberland to capitulate at Closter Seven, after which he pillaged the electorate of Hanover in the most infamous manner. On more than one occasion he proved himself an able ambassador. The rest of his life was spent in open defiance of all the laws of morality.

RICHELIEU, Armand Emanuel du PLESSIS, duke of, a French statesman, grandson of the foregoing, was born, in 1766, at Paris. He emigrated at the commencement of the revolution; entered the Russian service; and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismael. After having fought for a while under the banners of the prince of Condé, he went back to Russia, and was appointed governor of Odessa. By his prudnet measures he raised that city from insignificance to the height of prosperity. The restoration of the Bourbons enabled him to return to France, and in 1815 and 1820 he held the office of prime minister. He died in 1822, respected for his disinterestedness and his good intentions.

RICHTER, John Paul Frederic, an eminent German novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1763, at Wunsiedel, in Franconia; studied at Leipsic; was patronised by various princes; and died Nov. 14, 1825. Among his works

are, A Selection from the Devil's Papers; Hesperus; Quintus Fixlein; Introduction to Æsthetics; and Levana, or Lessons of Education. They manifest great talent, but their style is marked by much singularity.

RIDLEY, Gloster, a divine, was born at sea, in 1702; was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford; obtained respectable preferment in the church; and died in 1774. His principal works are, A Life of Bishop Ridley; A Review of Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole; Melampus, a poem; and some smaller poems in Dodsley's Collection.

RIEGO Y NUNEZ, Raphael del, a Spanish patriot, was born, in 1783, at Tuna, in the Asturias. As an officer of the Asturian regiment, he bore arms against Napoleon, and was taken prisoner. On his return, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1819 he formed, with Quiroga and others, a plan for freeing his country from the yoke of despotism; and in 1820 he powerfully cooperated to execute it. When, however, the worthless Ferdinand, by the aid of the French army, recovered the power of tyrannizing, Riego was brought to trial, and was executed with every circumstance of insult and indignity, Nov. 5, 1825.

RIENZI, Nicholas GABRINO de, an Italian reformer, of the fourteenth century, was the son of an innkeeper, but received an excellent education, and was endowed with great genius and eloquence. In 1347 he succeeded in overthrowing the tyranny of the nobles at Rome, and obtaining the supreme authority, with the title of tribune and liberator. He was, however, soon expelled, and was imprisoned for three years by Clement VI. He was released by Innocent VI., who sent him to the Roman capital as senator and tribune, but he was murdered by the people in 1354.

RING, John, an eminent surgeon, and a miscellaneous writer, was a pupil of Pott. He died in 1821. Ring was a strenuous advocate of vaccination. Among his works are, a Treatise, and various pamphlets, on Cow Pox; a Treatise on Gout; parts of a translation of Virgil; and some poems.

RIQUET, Peter Paul, a celebrated French civil engineer, was born, in 1604, at Beziers, and died, in 1680, at Toulouse. Riquet projected, and nearly completed the execution of, the magnificent canal of Languedoc, which forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean

RITSON, Joseph, a critic and antiquary, was born, in 1752, at Stockton, in the county of Durham; was a conveyancer by profession; and held the office of high bailiff of the Savoy. He died in 1803. Ritson was an acute and well informed man, but of a most unfortunate temper. One of his singularities was the holding of animal food in abhorrence; and on this subject he wrote a volume. Among his works are, Biographia Poetica; The English Anthology; English Songs; and Ancient Metrical Romances.

RITTENHOUSE, David, a celebrated mathematician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1732. During his early life he was employed in agriculture, but as his constitution was feeble he became a clock and mathematical instrument maker. In 1770 he removed to Philadelphia, and practised his trade. He was elected a member, and for some time president of the philosophical society; and one of the commissioners employed to determine the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and between New York and Massachusetts. He was treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1789, and from 1792 to 1795 director of the United States mint. His death took place in 1796. His mathematical talents were of the highest order.

RIVINUS, Augustus Quirinus, an eminent botanist and physician, whose real name was Bachmann, was born, in 1652, at Leipsic; practised medicine, and was professor of physiology and botany, in his native city; and died in 1723. His principal work is a Systema Plantarum. Rivinus's system of classification is founded on the form of the corolla.

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Giles, a French geographer, was born, in 1688, at Paris, and died there in 1766. Among his works are, The Great Universal Atlas, in 108 sheets; and a Complete Atlas of the Revolutions of the Globe, in 66 sheets.—His son, who was born in 1723, and died in 1786, was also an able geographer.

ROBERTSON, William, a divine and a celebrated historian, was born, in 1721, at Borthwick, in Mid Lothian, of which parish his father was the minister. After having been educated at Dalkeith, and at Edinburgh university, he was presented, in 1743, to the living of Gladsmuir. During the rebellion he bore arms as a volunteer His first work was a Sermon, published in 1755, which passed through numerous edi-

tions. It was not, however, till 1759, that, by his History of Scotland, he acquired a place among British classical writers. Fame was accompanied by preferment. He was transferred from Gladsmuir to Edinburgh; and, in 1759, 1761, 1762, and 1764, became chaplain of Stirling Castle, one of the king's chaplains, principal of the university of Edinburgh, and royal historiographer for Scotland. Advancement in the English church was offered to him, but was refused. In 1769 he brought out the History of Charles V.; in 1775 the History of America; and in 1790 an Historical Disquisition concerning Ancient India. He died June 11, 1793.

ROBERVAL, GILES PERSONE DE, a French geometrician, was born, in 1602, at Roberval; became professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris; and died in 1675. Roberval invented the curve lines to which Torricelli gave the name of Robervallian; and also a geometrical method of resolving the most difficult problems. His miscellaneous works were collected by his friend Gallois.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANCIS MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH ISIDORE, one of the most celebrated and most violent demagogues of the French revolution, was born, in 1759, at Arras, where his father was a lawyer. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, but was protected by the bishop of Arras, who placed him at the college of Louis XVI. at Paris. Returning to his native place, he became an advocate in respectable practice. His political career began, in 1789, when he was sent a deputy from the bailiwick of Arras to the states general. He held a seat in all the subsequent legislative bodies, and gradually acquired influence in them, and unbounded popularity among the people, from whom he obtained the title of "the incorruptible." It was in the Convention, however, that he rose to his greatest eminence. He was the acknowledged head of the Jacobins, and, after the defeat of the Girondists and Dantonists, was, in a manner, the ruler of France. He would, perhaps, have established his authority had not some of his accomplices discovered that he had devoted them to the scaffold. A struggle ensued, in which he was defeated, and, with many of his partisans, he was guillotined, July 9, 1794.

ROBINSON, JOHN, minister of the church in Holland, to which the first settlers of New England belonged, was born in Great Britain in 1575, and educated at Cambridge. In 1602 he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in the north of England, and removed with them to Holland in 1608. It was his intention to follow his congregation to the new world, but his sudden death in 1625 prevented.

ROBINSON, MARY, a poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Darby, was born, in 1758, at Bristol. She was married early to a worthless character, and was obliged to resort to the stage for a subsistence. In this situation, her beauty attracted the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), and she became his mistress. The connexion, however, was but of short duration. In her latter years she lost the use of her limbs, and was partly dependent upon her pen for the means of living. She died in 1800. Among her works are Poems; Lyrical Tales; Memoirs of her own Life; and several novels.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANCIS, duke DE LA, prince of Marsillac, a French writer, was born in 1613, and died in 1680. He was a man of wit and courage, and acted a conspicuous part in the war of the Fronde. He wrote the well known Maxims, which do more credit to his head than his heart; and Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria.

ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT, FRANCIS ALEXANDER FREDERIC, duke DE LA, was born in 1747, and was grand master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and XVI. During the revolution, he was the friend of liberty, but the enemy of licentiousness. The downfal of the throne compelled him to quit France, and, after having resided for some time in England, he visited America. In 1799 he was allowed to return to his native country, and he died in March, 1827, generally respected for his liberal principles and his active benevolence. It was chiefly by his exertions that vaccination was introduced into France. His principal work is, Travels in the United States.

ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRY DE LA, one of the most eminent of the Vendean royalist leaders, was born, in 1773, near Chatillon sur Sevre, and was a son of the marquis de la Rochejaquelein. First as one of the chiefs, and afterwards as generalissimo, of the royalists, he displayed great talent, and the most daring valour. On first taking the command he addressed his men in the following pithy harangue: "I am young, and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy; if I give way, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." He was killed in March, 1794.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, earl of, was born in 1647; was educated at Burford grammar school, and at Wadham College, Oxford; and subsequently travelled on the continent. In 1665 he distinguished himself in the fleet under the earl of Sandwich. The remainder of his life was spent at court, where he was

equally remarkable for his licentiousness and his wit. He died, penitent, in 1680. His Poems manifest talent, but many of them are grossly indecent.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, lord, an able British admiral, the son of a naval officer, was born in 1717; entered early into the navy; was appointed governor of Newfoundland in 1749; was made admiral of the blue in 1759; and was so active in the seven years' war, that at the conclusion of it he was created a baronet. In 1768 he was chosen member for Northampton; and in 1771 was sent to Jamaica, as commander in chief. Having ruined his fortune by his election contest, he was under the necessity of retiring to France. In 1779, however, he was called into active service; in the following year he defeated the Spanish admiral Langara; and on the 12th of April, 1782, he obtained a splendid victory over count de Grasse, and was rewarded by a peerage. He died in 1792.

RODNEY, CÆSAR, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born at Dover, Maryland, in 1730. He was sent as a delegate to the congress of 1774, and remained in that body till the autumn of 1776. He was afterwards president of his native state for about four years. His death took place in 1783.

ROEMER, OLAUS, an eminent astronomer, was born, in 1644, at Copenhagen; was invited into France, in 1672, to be mathematical teacher to the dauphin; returned to his native place in 1681; and held several considerable offices previously to his decease, which took place in 1710. Roemer, by means of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, was the first who ascertained the velocity of light.

ROHAN, HENRY, duke of, prince of Leon, a celebrated general, was born, in 1579, at the castle of Blain, in Britanny. He first distinguished his valour and talents, as head of the Calvinists, in the civil wars during the reign of Louis XIII.; and he subsequently enhanced his fame by his admirable military conduct in the Valteline. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Rhinfield, in 1638. Among his works are, Memoirs on French Affairs; Political Discourses on State Affairs; and The Perfect Captain.

ROLAND, PHILIP LAURENCE, an eminent French sculptor, was born, in 1746, near Lisle; was a pupil of Pajou, and afterwards studied at Rome; acquired great reputation on his return to France; and died in 1816. His masterpiece is a statue of Homer singing to his lyre, which is in the gallery of the Louvre.

ROLAND DE LA PLATRIERE, JOHN MARY, a French writer, was born, in 1732, at Lyons, and held the office of inspector general of manufactures at Lyons, when the revolution broke out. Roland espoused the popular cause. Removing to Paris, he became closely connected with the Girondist party, and, through the influence of that party, was made minister of the home department, in 1792. After the 10th of August, he was a member of the executive council. The downfal of his party, in 1793, exposed him to proscription, but he found a secret asylum at Rouen. Hearing, however, of the execution of his wife, he quitted his retreat, and stabbed himself on the high road to Paris. He wrote The Dictionary of Manufactures, for the Methodical Encyclopædia; various works of a similar kind; and Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta.

ROLAND, MARY JANE, a woman of great talents, whose maiden name was PHLIPON, was the daughter of an engraver, and was born, in 1754, at Paris. At an early period she manifested a strongly marked character, and a love of reading. After her marriage with M. Roland, she assisted him in his literary and other avocations. Her principles were decidedly republican, and she was a warm and eloquent defender of the government which was established on the ruins of the throne. But to the jacobins she was as ardently hostile, and, when they succeeded in overthrowing the Girondists, she became one of the victims. She was guillotined, November 8, 1793. She wrote An Appeal to Impartial Posterity; and Miscellaneous Works, in three volumes.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, an eminent historian, was born, in 1661, at Paris. He was the son of a cutler, who designed him to follow his own trade; but a Benedictine monk obtained his admission in the college of Du Plessis. After having acquired there a knowledge of languages and philosophy, he studied theology for three years at the Sorbonne. Between 1683 and 1693, he filled the chairs of professor of rhetoric and of eloquence at the college of Du Plessis and the Royal College. In 1694, he was appointed rector of the university, and, in 1696, coadjutor of the college of Beauvais. The last post he held for fif-

teen years, greatly to the advantage of the students; but he was at length driven from it by the intrigues of the Jesuits. Thenceforth he gave his time wholly to literature. He died in 1741. His principal works are, Ancient History; Roman History; and a Treatise on the Mode of Studying.

ROMANA, Don PETER CARO Y SUREDA, marquis de LA, a Spanish general, was born, in 1761, at Palma, in Majorca; was educated at Lyons, Salamanca, and Madrid; served as aid-de-camp to Moreno, at the siege of Gibraltar; and distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French, on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1793 to 1795. La Romana commanded, in 1807, the auxiliary Spanish corps of fourteen thousand men, which was sent to the north of Germany by Napoleon. When Spain rose against her oppressor, La Romana, aided by an English squadron, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen, and leading them home in safety. He displayed great talents, both in the field and the council, in 1809 and 1810; but his career was unfortunately cut short by death, January 23, 1811.

ROMANZOFF, PETER ALEXANDROVITSCH, count de, a Russian general, was born, about 1730, and entered the army at a very early period. After having acquired reputation in subordinate ranks, he was, in 1769, appointed to command the army against the Turks. In four campaigns he obtained several victories, and conquered several fortresses; and he crowned his labours by compelling the grand vizier to sign, in 1774, the treaty of Kainardgi. In 1788 he was again placed at the head of an army against the Ottomans; but he was thwarted by Potemkin, and resigned in disgust. He died in 1796.

ROME DE L'ISLE, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French mineralogist and natural philosopher, was born, in 1736, at Grai; visited India, and was made prisoner at Pondicherry; studied natural history after his return to France, and gave lectures on mineralogy; and died in 1790. His principal works are, Crystallography; Metrology; and a Letter on Soft Water Polypuses.

ROMILLY, Sir SAMUEL, an eminent advocate and senator, was born, in 1757, in Westminster, and was the son of a jeweller. He was called to the bar in 1783, and gradually rose to high reputation in the court of chancery. When the whig party came into power, in 1806, he was appointed solicitor general, was knighted, and sat in parliament for Queenborough. He was one of the managers of the impeachment of Lord Melville. As a senator he distinguished himself on many occasions; but most conspicuously in his attempts to introduce a reform of the criminal law. In 1818 he was elected one of the representatives for Westminster. He, however, never took his seat. In a fit of temporary insanity, occasioned by the death of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, he put an end to his own existence, Nov. 2, 1818.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, a painter, was born, in 1734, at Dalton, in Lancashire; and was the son of a builder, who designed him for his own profession, but he became an itinerant portrait painter, by which he acquired sufficient money to enable him to settle in London. He afterwards visited Italy, where he spent two years. On his return he became a formidable rival to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and also enjoyed considerable reputation as a historical painter. He died in 1802.

ROMULUS, the founder of Rome. Of his real history little or nothing is known. There exist, however, an abundance of fables respecting him, among which are, that he was the son of Mars, and was suckled by a wolf. He is said to have founded Rome, B. C. 753. Its first citizens were robbers! He is believed to have been assassinated after a reign of thirty-seven years.

RONSARD, PETER DE, a French poet, was born, in 1524, in the Vendomois; was page to the duke of Orleans, who transferred him to James of Scotland, and afterwards received him again into his own service; gained unbounded popularity by his poems, but has since been as much undervalued; was a favourite of Charles IX.; who gave him several rich benefices; and died in 1585. His poems form ten volumes. Ronsard undoubtedly possessed talent, but was deficient in taste and judgment.

ROOKE, Sir GEORGE, an admiral, was born, in 1650, in Kent; gained at an early period a high reputation for skill and bravery; defeated the French and Spaniards at Vigo, in 1702, and captured several men of war and galleons; bore a part in the reduction of Gibraltar, in 1704; and died in January, 1708-9. He was not less disinterested than able and intrepid.

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated Italian painter, was born, in 1614, at Naples. Francanzano and Ribera were his instructors in the pictorial art. He rose to great eminence, and was patronised at Naples, Rome, and Florence, at the last of which cities he resided for nine years. In landscape, in scenes of gloom, and in the representation of banditti, he has not been surpassed. Nor were his talents confined to painting. He composed music, engraved several of his own pictures, and wrote plays and poetry. His Satires have been often reprinted. He died in 1673.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman actor, of such talent that his name has since been given to every performer of transcendent merit, is believed to have been born in the territory of Lanuvium. He died, at an advanced age, B. C. 61. Cicero, to whom he had given lessons in the art of declaiming, wrote one of his orations to defend him against Cherea.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, a biographer and miscellaneous writer, was born, about 1751, at Liverpool. His parentage was humble; his education imperfect; and he began his career in life as articled clerk to an attorney. In the few hours, however, which he could snatch from the law, he made himself master of the Latin, Italian, and French languages; and he subsequently acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek. His first literary attempt, a poem called Mount Pleasant, was written in his sixteenth year. On the expiration of his clerkship, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinwall, an attorney of Liverpool. After having followed the profession for several years, he entered himself at Gray's Inn, with the purpose of becoming a barrister; and he subsequently became a partner in a banking house. As a banker he unfortunately failed. In 1806 he was elected one of the members for Liverpool; but he declined a contest at the next election. His two great works, The Lives of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and of Leo X. were published in 1796 and 1805, and gave him an enduring reputation. He died June 30, 1831. Among his other works are, Poems; a translation of Tansillo's Nurse; and various pamphlets on politics, and against the slave trade.

ROSCOMMON, WENTWORTH DILLON, earl of, was born, about 1633, in Ireland; received his education partly under Dr. Hall, and partly at Caen, under Bochart; spent his youth in dissipation, but became reformed in his maturer years; and died in 1684. His Poems, though admitted into collections of British poetry, and once highly praised, have now few readers, and fewer admirers.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman and writer, was born, in 1744, at Brechin, in Angusshire, and was the son of a clergyman; was originally a purser, but, through the influence of Lord Marchmont, was made keeper of the records in the exchequer; displayed talents for business, by which he obtained the confidence and friendship of Mr. Pitt; rose to be president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy; and died January 13, 1818. Among his works are, A Report on the Records; Observations on Mr. Fox's History; and an Examination into the Increase of British Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation.

ROSENMULLER, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a celebrated German anatomist, was born, in 1771, at Hessberg; was professor of anatomy and surgery at the university of Leipsic; and died in 1820. His principal work is an Anatomico-Chirurgical Atlas, of which the plates were designed by himself.

ROSS, GEORGE, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He pursued the profession of law, and settled in the western part of Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was elected a delegate to the Congress which met at Philadelphia, and continued in this body till January 1777. In April 1779 he was appointed a judge of the state court of admiralty. He died in the July following.

ROTGANS, LUKE, a Dutch poet, was born, in 1645, at Amsterdam; served in the army from 1672 to 1674, as an ensign; and died in 1710. He wrote a poem, in eight books, the hero of which is William III.; two tragedies; the Dutch Fair, a descriptive poem; and some miscellaneous poetry.

ROTROU, JOHN, a dramatic poet, one of the creators of the French theatre, was born, in 1609, at Dreux, and became early a writer for the stage. He held the office of civil and criminal lieutenant at his native place. Being at Paris when a pestilential disorder broke out at Dreux, he hastened to afford relief to his fellow citizens; but, three days after his arrival, in 1650, he died, the victim of his courageous benevolence. Incapable of mean jealousy, Rotrou bore public testimony to the superior merit of his rival Corneille. Of his thirty-seven plays, the best are the tragedies of Cosroes and Wenceslaus.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANCIS, a sculptor, was born, at Lyons, about the latter end of the seventeenth century. He settled in England in the reign of George I.; was much esteemed both as an artist and as a man; and died in 1762. Among his works are, the monument of the duke of Argyle, in Westminster Abbey; statues of Sir Isaac Newton, Handel, George I. and II.; and the duke of Somerset; and a figure of Religion, at Gopsall, in Leicestershire.

ROUSSEAU, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated French poet, the son of a shoemaker, was born, in 1670, at Paris, and received an excellent education. At his outset in life, he was page to the French ambassador in Denmark; after which he was secretary to Marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. The liberality of M. Ronillé, director of the finances, at length enabled him to devote himself to literature, and he attained high reputation, particularly as a lyric poet. He was on

the point of succeeding Boileau as a member of the French Academy, and of obtaining a pension, when an event occurred which annihilated all his prospects. On a charge of having written some infamously libellous verses, and then having suborned a witness to attribute them to Saurin, he was, in 1712, condemned to perpetual banishment. During the remainder of his life, however, and in his last moments, he solemnly denied that he was guilty. He died at Brussels, in 1741. His works form five volumes 12mo. His Odes, Psalms, and Epigrams are excellent; but many of the latter are grossly obscene.

ROUSSEAU, JOHN JAMES, one of the most eloquent, paradoxical, and singular of French writers, was the son of a watchmaker, and was born, in 1712, at Geneva. His education was neglected; and romances formed the chief part of his early reading. After having been dismissed, as incapable, from an attorney's office, he was apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he received such ill treatment that he ran away before he was sixteen. He found a friend in Madam de Warens, who ended by becoming his mistress. With her he lived for some years at intervals; and, when not with her, he spent a wandering life, in various characters, some of them of the humblest kind. It was not till 1750 that he manifested his splendid literary talents. In that year he gained the prize given by the Academy of Dijon, for his celebrated Essay, in answer to the question "Whether the progress of the sciences and arts has contributed to corrupt or purify manners." He maintained that the effect had been injurious. From this period his pen became fertile and popular. He produced, in succession, the words and music of The Village Conjurer; A Letter on French Music; The Origin of the Inequality of Ranks; The Social Contract; The New Eloisa; and Emilius. The last of these, which appeared in 1762, was condemned by the parliament, and he was compelled to fly from France. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place, to escape real or fancied persecution, and in suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. To disease of body and mind must, no doubt, be attributed much of his strange conduct. He died July 3, 1778. Of his latest works his Confessions are the most remarkable.

ROUSSET DE MISSY, JOHN, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1686, at Laon, in Picardy; quitted his country in consequence of being persecuted for his religion; resided for many years in Holland; and died in 1762. He was the proprietor and editor of The Historical and Political Mercury; and wrote and compiled many works, one of the principal of which is, A History of Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Prince of Orange.

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a poet and dramatist, the son of a serjeant at law, was born, in 1673, at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire; studied at Westminster School, and the Middle Temple, but was never called to the bar; began to write for the theatre at the age of twenty-five, and had considerable success; and died in 1718. His tragedies of Tamerlane, Jane Shore, and The Fair Penitent, still retain possession of the stage. His translation of Lucan is declared by Johnson to be "one of the greatest productions of English poetry."

ROWE, ELIZABETH, whose maiden name was Singer, a lady remarkable for the graces of her person and mind, was born, in 1674, at Ilchester, in Somersetshire; and died in 1737. Among her works are, Poems; Friendship in Death; The History of Joseph, a poem; and Devout Exercises of the Heart.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, an artist, who excelled in caricature and ludicrous subjects, was born in 1756, in London; studied drawing at Paris, and the British Royal Academy; dissipated, chiefly by gambling, a considerable fortune; and died in 1827. Among his works are the plates to Dr. Syntax's Tours; The Dance of Life; and The Dance of Death.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, a physician and botanist, was born, in 1759, at Craigie, in Ayrshire; was educated at Edinburgh; settled at Madras, whence he removed to Calcutta, where he became keeper of the botanical garden, and a member of the Asiatic Society; and died, in 1815, at Edinburgh. His principal work is, The Plants of the Coast of Coromandel. He contributed many papers to the Asiatic Researches.

ROZIER, JOHN, a botanist and agricultural writer, was born, in 1734, at Lyons; and was killed, by a bomb, during the siege of that city, in 1793. His chief works are, A Complete Course of Agriculture; Elementary Demonstrations of Botany; and Observations on Natural

Philosophy, Natural History, and the Arts.

RUBENS, Peter Paul, a celebrated painter, was born in 1577, but whether at Antwerp or at Cologne is a disputed point. He received an excellent education. The principles of painting he acquired from Vestraecht, Van Oort, and Van Veen, and he completed his knowledge by studying in Italy the works of the greatest masters. In the classic land of the arts he was employed by the duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but also on an embassy to Madrid. Being invited back to the Netherlands by the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, who conferred on him the office of chamberlain, and gave him a pension, he settled at Antwerp, where he rapidly rose to the highest eminence in his profession. In 1620, he went to Paris, at the request of Mary of Medicis, to embellish the Luxemburgh gallery with a series of pictures; a task which occupied him for three years. In 1628 Isabella dispatched him to Madrid, on a political mission. While residing there, he executed several fine works, for which he was rewarded with knighthood, and the appointment of gentleman of the royal bedchamber. In the following year he was sent on an embassy to England; painted, at Whitehall, the apothesis of James I. and other pieces; and received a gold chain, and the title of knight from Charles I. He died at Antwerp, in 1640.

RUCELLAI, John, the son of Bernard, who was an eminent writer and statesman, was born, in 1475, at Florence; was papal nuncio in France, and afterwards apostolical prothonotary and governor of the castle of St. Angelo; and died in 1525. Among his works are, The Bees, a didactic poem; and the tragedies of Rosmonda and Orestes. Rosmonda was one of the earliest specimens of modern tragedy.

RUDBECK, Olaus, a learned Swedish physician, was born, in 1630, at Vesteras, of which his father was bishop; established the botanic garden at Upsal; was botanical, medical, and anatomical professor, and chancellor of the university of that city; and died in 1702. He discovered the lymphatics of the liver. He wrote several works, the most curious of which is the Atlantica, in which he maintains that Sweden is the primitive Eden, and the Atlantis of Plato.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, a grammarian, was born, in 1674, at Boyndie, in Banffshire; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; became assistant keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh, and a printer; and died in 1757. He established The Caledonian Mercury; wrote The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, and other grammatical productions; and edited various works.

RUHNKEN, or RUHNKENIUS, David, an eminent German philologist and critic, was born, in 1723, at Stolpen, in Pomerania; studied at Wittemberg and Leyden; and died, in 1798, professor of eloquence and history, and librarian, at Leyden. He edited and added notes to several classics; and published a collection of his oratorical, critical, and philological tracts.

RULHIERE, Claudius Carloman de, a French historian, was born, in 1735, at Bondi, near Paris. After having been in the army, he accompanied the ambassador, baron de Bretuil, to Petersburgh, as secretary and confidential friend. In 1771 he received a pension; in 1787 he became a member of the Academy; and he died in 1791. Among his works are Poems; Anecdotes on the Russian Revolution of 1762; and A History of the Anarchy of Poland, and of the Partition of that Republic.

RUMFORD, Benjamin THOMPSON, count, was born, in 1753, at Rumford, in New Hampshire, and was educated at Harvard College. During the American war he espoused the royal cause, obtained the rank of colonel, and was knighted. At the close of the contest he entered the Bavarian service, as lieutenant-general, and was created a count, and received the order of the white eagle, for the reforms which he introduced into the army and the police. In 1798 he visited England, where he remained for four years, and took a prominent part in founding the Royal Institution. On his return to the continent he married the widow of Lavoisier. He settled near Paris, and died there August 21, 1814. His experiments and discoveries are recorded in his Essays, and in the Philosophical Transactions.

RUPERT, Prince, third son of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia, and of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, was born in 1619. He commanded the cavalry of Charles the First during the civil war, and on various occasions manifested the most daring valour;

but his impetuosity and want of prudence more than counterbalanced the effects of his bravery. In 1665 and 1666 he distinguished himself in various naval actions against the Dutch. He died in 1682. Rupert was a lover of the sciences, particularly of chemistry and experimental philosophy. He invented prince's metal, and the art of mezzotinto engraving

RUSH, BENJAMIN, an eminent American physician, was born, in 1745, at Bristol, in Pennsylvania; was educated at Princeton College, and took his degree at Edinburgh; was chosen, in 1776, a member of congress; and signed the declaration of independence; was professor of medicine and clinical practice at the Pennsylvanian university; and died in 1813. He was one of the greatest and best men who have adorned his country. Among his works are, Essays, literary, moral, and philosophical; Medical Inquiries and Observations; and A History of the Yellow Fever.

RUSSEL, Lord WILLIAM, one of the martyrs of liberty, was born about 1641, and was the third son of the duke of Bedford. In the house of commons he was a warm supporter of the bill for excluding the duke of York from the throne. The court did not fail to take a sanguinary vengeance for this offence. He was accused of having participated in the Rye House Plot, and on this charge he was brought to trial, July 13, 1683. By the aid of perjured and infamous witnesses, and a packed jury, a verdict was obtained against him, and notwithstanding powerful interest was exerted to save his life, the sentence of judicial murder was carried into execution on the 21st of July. After the Revolution the proceedings against him were annulled.

RUSSEL, Lady RACHEL, the wife of the foregoing, was the second daughter of the earl of Southampton, and widow of Lord Vaughan. In 1667, she was united to Lord William Russel, and for sixteen years they enjoyed uninterrupted felicity. On his trial she assisted him in taking notes. She survived him forty years, but constantly refused to enter again into the marriage state. She died, at the age of eighty-seven, in 1723. Lady Russel was a woman of unaffected piety and an excellent understandding. Her Letters have been often reprinted.

RUSSEL, EDWARD, earl of Oxford, a British admiral, was born in 1651; was one of the promoters of the Revolution; gained the celebrated battle of La Hogue, in 1692; commanded subsequently in the Mediterranean; was, at two periods, first lord of the admiralty; was one of the regents on the death of Queen Anne, till the arrival of her successor; and died in 1727.

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER, a physician, was born and educated at Edinburgh; was appointed, in 1740, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, and resided there several years; became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; and died in 1770. He wrote The Natural History of Aleppo.—His orother PATRICK, who succeeded him at Aleppo, and died in 1805, wrote a Treatise on the Plague; and Description of Fishes on the Coromandel Coast.

RUSSEL, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1746, in Mid Lothian, and began life as a bookseller; but at length became an author. He died in 1794. His principal work is The History of Modern Europe. He began The History of Ancient Europe, but left it incomplete.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a natural philosopher and physician, was born, in 1749, at Edinburgh, at the university of which city he studied. In 1786 he was appointed professor of botany, and keeper of the botanic garden. He died in 1819. Dr. Rutherford was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was one of the first, if not the first, who observed the acidifying power of oxygen.

RUTHERFORTH, THOMAS, a divine, was born, in 1712, at Papworth Everard, in Cambridgeshire; was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge; became professor of divinity in 1745; and died, in 1771, rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and archdeacon of Essex. Of his works, the most important are, A System of Natural Philosophy; Institutes of Natural Law; A Discourse on Miracles; and Sermons.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, an eminent lawyer, and a signer of the declaration of American Independence, was born in Charleston, S. C, in 1749. His legal education was completed in England, and in 1773 he returned to his native country, and entered upon the duties of his profession. In 1774, he was appointed a delegate to the congress at Philadelphia, and took an active part in the discussions of the day.

After a successful practice of his profession for seventeen years, in 1798 he relinquished his station at the bar, and was elected chief magistrate of South Carolina. He died in 1800.

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, a celebrated anatomist, was born, in 1683, at the Hague, and graduated at Franeker, after having studied at Leyden. In 1665, his Treatise on the Lymphatics gained for him the anatomical chair at Amsterdam. Peter of Russia gave him thirty thousand florins for his specimens and preparations. Ruysch died in 1731. He excelled all other anatomists in injecting the vessels with coloured wax; but, unfortunately, his secret died with him. His works form five quarto volumes.—His son, HENRY, who died in 1717, was the author of Theatrum Animalium.

RUYSDAEL, JACOB, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born, in 1636, at Haarlem, and died there in 1681. By whom he was instructed is not known; but his talents were great. In landscape he stands among the highest masters of his profession.—His brother SOLOMON, who was also a painter, but far inferior in merit, was born in 1616, and died in 1670.

RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN, a Dutch admiral, was born, in 1607, at Middleburgh, or at Flushing. He entered the naval service when he was only eleven years of age, and, by dint of bravery and skill, rose to the summit of his profession. After having distinguished himself on numerous occasions, particularly in the wars of 1652 and 1666, against the English, in the last of which he penetrated up the Medway, and destroyed some ships; he was mortally wounded in 1676, in an engagement with the French admiral Duquesne.

RYMER, THOMAS, an antiquary and critic, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at Northallerton School, and at Sidney College, Cambridge. In 1692 he was appointed royal historiographer. He died in 1713. As a critic he deserves little praise. He wrote a tragedy and some poems, which are equally worthless with his View of the Tragedies of the last Age. His great work, The Fœdera, though faulty, entitles him to somewhat more respect as an antiquary.

RYSBRACH, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent sculptor, the son of a painter, was born in 1694; settled early in life in England, where his works were much admired; and died in 1770. Westminster Abbey contains several of his productions.

RZEWIESKY, WENCESLAUS, a Polish nobleman, was born in 1705; filled various high offices, among which was that of grand general of the crown; was six years a prisoner in Russia, for his opposition to the election of Stanislaus Potowski; and died in 1779. He is the author of two tragedies; two comedies; poems; A Course of Rhetoric; several other works; and a translation of Horace's Odes.

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SAA DO MIRANDA, an eminent Portuguese poet, was born, in 1495, at Coimbra; abandoned the law professorship in that city to give himself up to literature and travelling; and died in 1558. He wrote two comedies, and many pastorals, epistles, and sonnets.

SAAVEDRA-FAXARDO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish writer, whom his countrymen named the Spanish Tacitus, was born, in 1584, at Algezares, in Murcia; was employed during thirty-four years as a diplomatist; and died in 1648. Among his principal works are, The Gothic and Castilian Crown, which, however, he completed only as far as the death of Roderic; and The Literary Republic.

SACCHETTI, FRANCIS, an Italian novelist and poet, was born, about 1335, at Florence; filled some of the most important offices in the Florentine republic; and died about 1410. As a writer of tales he stands next to Boccaccio.

SACCHINI, ANTHONY MARY GASPAR, a celebrated Italian composer, was born, in 1735, at Naples; studied under Durante; obtained an early reputation for talent; and died at Paris, in 1784, after having resided successively for considerable periods at Rome, Venice, and London. Among his finest operas are, Œdipus, Tamerlane, Montezuma, and The Cid.

SACKVILLE. See DORSET.

SADI, or SAADI, one of the most celebrated of the Persian poets, was a native of Shiraz, and studied at Bagdad. He is said to have visited Mecca forty times on foot, and he fought against the Crusaders, by whom he was taken prisoner in Syria. Sadi lived to the age of one hundred and two, and died in 1296. His principal works are, The Gulistan, or Rose Garden; The Bostan, or Fruit Garden.

SADOC, a Jewish doctor, flourished about B. C. 248, and was a disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, who succeeded Simon the Just as president of the Sanhedrim. He, in conjunction with his fellow pupil

Baithosus, was the founder of the sect of Sadducees.

SÆMUND SIGFUSSON, a celebrated Icelander, is believed to have been born about 1045, and to have died in 1135. He compiled The Edda; assisted in framing the Icelandic ecclesiastical ordinances; and wrote a History of Norway.

SAGE, BALTHASAR GEORGE, an eminent natural philosopher and mineralogist, was born, in 1740, at Paris, and after having been professor of experimental mineralogy, was appointed superintendent of the school of mines. At the beginning of his career Sage contributed much to the progress of mineralogy in France, but he subsequently set his face against the modern discoveries in that science and in chemistry. He died in 1824, a member of the Institute. Among his works are, Elements of Docimastic Mineralogy; and a Theory on the Origin of Mountains.

SAINT CLAIR, ARTHUR, a general in the American army, was born at Edinburgh, was a lieutenant under general Wolfe, and afterwards settled in Pennsylvania, and became a naturalized citizen. On the commencement of the revolution, he embraced the cause of the American army, and in February 1777 was appointed major general. He served with distinction, and in 1783 was elected president of the Cincinnati Society of his adopted state. In 1785 he was elected a delegate to Congress, and in 1787 was chosen president of that body. He was afterwards governor of the North West Territory, and in 1790 commanded an army against the Miami Indians. He resigned his commission of major general in 1792. His latter years were passed in poverty. He died in 1818.

SAINTE CROIX, WILLIAM EMMANUEL JOSEPH GUILHEM DE CLERMONT LODEVE, baron de, a learned French writer, was born, in 1746, at Mormoiron; studied at the Jesuits' College, Grenoble; quitted the army for literary pursuits; and died, in 1809, a member of the Institute. His chief works are, A Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great; and Memoirs for a History of the secret Religion of Ancient Nations.

SAINT EVREMOND, CHARLES MARGUETEL DE SAINT DENIS, seigneur de, a French wit and author, was born, in 1613, of a noble family, near Coutances; was educated at Paris and Caen; served with reputation in the army; was subsequently a courtier, and was much admired for his brilliant and sarcastic conversational talents; took refuge in England, in 1662, to avoid the Bastile; was in favour with Charles II. and William III.; and died in London, in 1703. His works have been collected in seven volumes 12mo.

SAINTE FOIX, GERMAIN FRANCIS POULLAIN DE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1698, at Rennes. He served in the army, and acquired reputation, but quitted the military profession for literature. He did not, however, relinquish all his military propensities, for he was frequently engaged in quarrels and duels. He died in 1776 Of his numerous dramatic pieces, only The Oracle retains possession of the stage. Of his miscellaneous productions, Historical Essays on Paris is the principal.

SAINT HYACINTHE, HYACINTH CORDONNIER, generally known as Themiseul de St. Hyacinthe, a French author, was born, in 1684, at Orleans. After having served in the army, as a cavalry officer, he resigned the sword to take up the pen. He died in 1746. Of his works the most important is, The Masterpiece of an Unknown, which met with extraordinary success, and inflicted a severe wound upon pedantry. The Literary Journal was established by him, in conjunction with s'Gravesande and other writers.

SAINT JOHN. See BOLINGBROKE.

SAINT LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCIS, marquis de, a French poet, was born, in 1717, at Vezelize, in Lorraine. At the peace of Aix la Chapelle he quitted the army, and obtained an office in the court of Stanislaus, where he became admired for his wit, and intimate with the marchioness de Chatelet. After the death of Stanislaus, Saint Lambert again entered the military profession, and served in the campaigns of 1756 and 1757. Settling at Paris, he was admitted a member of the Academy, and was one of the contributors to the Encyclopædia. He died in 1803. He wrote The Seasons; Fugitive Poems; Tales, &c.; and Philosophical Works.

SAINT MARC, CHARLES HUGH LEFEBVRE DE, a French writer, was born, in 1698, at Paris; was, successively, a military officer, an ecclesiastic, a private tutor, and an author; and died in 1769. Besides editions of several established productions, he published various original works, one of the most important of which is, A Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, from the downfall of the Western Empire.

SAINTE PALAYE, JOHN BAPTIST DE LA CURNE DE, a French writer, was born, in 1697, at Auxerre; studied with particular attention the manners and customs of ancient France and of the times of chivalry; became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of various other learned bodies; and died in 1781, of grief for the death of his twin brother. He wrote Memoirs on Chivalry; and supplied the materials from which Millot derived The

History of the Troubadours. His MS. collections formed one hundred volumes folio.

SAINT PIERRE, CHARLES IRENÆUS CASTEL, abbé de, a French publicist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1658, at Saint Pierre Eglise, in Normandy, and studied at the college of Caen. His life was spent in acts of benevolence, in framing projects for the benefit of mankind, and in making those projects public. Among his schemes was one for bringing about a perpetual peace; which Cardinal Dubois called "the dream of a good man." Having, in his Polysynodia, denied Louis the Fourteenth's right to the surname of Great, the Academy expelled him; and, when, on the decease of St. Pierre, it filled up the vacant place, it forbid his successor, Maupertuis, to pronounce, as was usual, his eulogy! His works form eighteen volumes 12mo.

SAINT PIERRE. See BERNARDIN.

SAINT REAL, CÆSAR VICHARD, abbé de, a Savoyard historian, was born, in 1639, at Chamberi; accompanied the duchess of Mazarine to England in 1675; resided subsequently for some years at Paris; and died, at his native place, in 1693. His works, among which are Don Carlos, and The Conspiracy of the Spaniards against Venice, form eight volumes 12mo. His histories are elegant, but are deteriorated by an infusion of romance.

SAINT SIMON, LOUIS DE ROUVROI, duke of, a French writer and statesman, was born in 1675, and was a godson of Louis XIV. After having served in the army, he spent the rest of his life at court. He was appointed one of the council of regency by the duke of Orleans; and, in 1721, was sent to Madrid to negotiate the marriage of Louis XV. with an Infanta. He died in 1755. Saint Simon wrote valuable Memoirs of the Court of France and of the Regency, of which no complete edition has yet been published.

SAINT SIMON, CLAUDIUS HENRY, count de, of the same family as the foregoing, was born, in 1760, at Paris, and died in that city in 1825. He is the founder of the politico-philosophical school of the *Industriels;* the leading dogma of which shool is, that industry is the definitive purpose of human society, and that those engaged in it constitute the superior class of society. Saint Simon published an Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century; Political, Moral, and Philosophical Discussions; and other works, to disseminate his doctrines.

SAINT VINCENT, JOHN JERVIS, earl of, an eminent British naval officer, youngest son of the auditor of Greenwich Hospital, was born, in 1734, at Meaford Hall; entered the navy, as a midshipman, at the age of fourteen; served in the expedition against Quebec; obtained the rank of post captain in 1760; commanded the Foudroyant in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers; and in 1782 was rewarded with the red ribbon for his gallant conduct in the capture of the Pegase. In 1794, as admiral of the squadron in the West Indies, he contributed to the reduction of the French islands; and, on the 14th of February, 1797, being then at the head of the Mediterranean fleet, he gained the splendid victory off Cape Saint Vincent. For this success, to which Nelson mainly contributed, Sir John Jervis was made an English peer, and received a pension. In 1801 he became first lord of the admiralty, which post he held till 1804; in 1814 he was appointed general of marines; and in 1821 admiral of the fleet. He died March the 15th, 1823.

SALAH-EDDYN, or SALADIN, MALEK NASSER YUSSUF, sultan of Egypt and Syria, one of the most celebrated champions of islamism during the crusades, was born, in 1137, at Tekrit, on the Tigris; raised himself from the station of an officer to that of a sovereign; obtained various successes over the Christians, but was defeated by Richard Cœur de Lion; and died, deeply regretted by his subjects, in 1193.

SALE, GEORGE, an author and oriental scholar, was born about 1680, and died in 1736. He wrote a part of the Ancient Universal History, and translated the Koran. He was one of the founders of a Society for the Encouragement of Learning.

SALISBURY, ROBERT CECIL, earl of, an eminent statesman, the son of Lord Burleigh, was born about 1550; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; sat in parliament for Westminster, and subsequently for the county of Hertford; became a privy counsellor in 1591, and secretary of state in 1596; and was sent ambassador to France in the following year. By James I., with whom he had kept up a secret correspondence, he was, in 1605, created earl of Salisbury, and in 1608 he was appointed lord high treasurer. He died in 1612.

SALLO, DENIS DE, a French writer, was born, in 1626, at Paris; was a counsellor of the parliament in that city; and died in 1669. He was the first person who established a literary journal. It was in 1665 that he began the Journal des Savans; a work that was long continued by other authors, and maintained a high reputation

SALLUST, or SALLUSTIUS, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, of equal talents and profligacy, was born, B. C. 86, at Amiternum, and was so remarkable in early life for shameless licentiousness, that he was degraded from the senatorial rank by the censors. Cæsar restored him to his seat, and successively made him quæstor and prætor, and governor of Numidia. In the

last of these offices he amassed an enormous fortune by acts of rapine. He died B. C. 35. His History of the Roman Republic is lost, with the exception of some fragments; but his masterly Histories of the Jugurthine War, and of the Conspiracy of Catiline, are extant, and bear ample testimony to his genius.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAISE, CLAUDIUS, an eminent French scholar, was born, in 1588, at Semur. He was educated by his father, and at Paris and Heidelberg; and translated Pindar, and composed Latin and Greek verses, when he was only ten years old. His knowledge of languages was extensive, and such was his memory that he retained whatever he once heard read. In 1632 he succeeded Scaliger at the university of Leyden. He twice visited Christina of Sweden at Stockholm, and was received in the most distinguished manner. In 1649 he wrote a defence of Charles I., to which Milton bitterly and victoriously replied. Salmasius died in 1653. His printed works amount in number to eighty, and he left sixty in manuscript, and as many unfinished.

SALUCES DE MENUSIGLIO, JOSEPH ANGELUS, count di, an Italian philosopher, was born, in 1734, at Saluzzo; made several important discoveries in chemistry, dyeing, and mechanics; and died in 1810. He wrote various essays on chemical and other subjects.

SAMANIEGO, FELIX MARIA, a Spanish poet, who is called the La Fontaine of Spain, was born, in 1742, at Bilbao, and died, in 1806, at Madrid, a member of the Royal Academy. His Fables are in two volumes octavo.

SANCHO, IGNATIUS, a negro of talent, was born, in 1729, on board a slave ship, and was carried to Carthagena. While he was young, he was brought to England, and given to three sisters, who called him Sancho. The duke of Montague took him into his service, and encouraged him in his love of learning, and the duchess left him an annuity at her death. Having married a woman of small property, he began business as a grocer, and continued in it till his decease in 1780. Sterne, Garrick, and other literary characters, were among his friends. He wrote Letters; some poems; and a tract on music.

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born, in 1616, at Fresingfield, in Suffolk; and was educated at St. Edmundsbury School, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which latter seminary he became master in 1662. After having been dean of York, and of St. Paul's, he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1677. Sancroft was one of the seven prelates who were tried for resisting the tyranny of James II.; but he refused to take the oaths to William III., and was in consequence deprived of his see. He died in 1693. He wrote Fur Predestinatus; Modern Politics; Sermons; and Letters.

SANCTORIUS, or SANTORIO, a celebrated Italian physician, was born, in 1631, at Capo d'Istria; studied at Padua, and was professor of the theory of medicine at that university for many years; and died at Venice, in 1636. Of his works the most important is, Ars de statica Medicina, which contains many valuable experiments on insensible perspiration, and has been repeatedly reprinted and translated. He invented a pulse-measurer, and several surgical instruments.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, founder of the sect called Sandemanians, was born, in 1723, at Perth; was at one period of his life a linendraper; became a preacher in America; and died there in 1771. His principal work, Letters on Theron and Aspasio, was written to controvert Hervey's doctrine respecting justifying faith.

SANDWICH, EDWARD MONTAGUE, earl of, a son of Sir Sidney Montague, was born in 1623; entered the parliament service at the age of eighteen; and commanded both by land and sea. At the Restoration, he conveyed Charles II. to England, and was created by him earl of Sandwich. He fought, under the duke of York, against the Dutch, in 1664, 1665, and 1672, and was drowned in the last of those years, by jumping overboard on his ship taking fire.

SANDYS, GEORGE, the second son o the archbishop of York, was born, in 1577, at Bishop's Thorpe, and was educated a. St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1610 he began his travels through the Levant and Italy, of which, in 1615, he published an account. The rest of his life was devoted to literary pursuits at home. He died in 1643. Among his works are, a Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and of Grotius's Christ's Passion; and Paraphrases of the Psalms, Job, and other parts of Scripture. Sandys has been praised by Dryden and Pope; a sufficient proof that he deserves the name of poet.

SANMICHELI, MICHAEL, an eminent Italian architect and engineer, was born, in 1484, at Verona; erected many superb edifices, and fortified many of the Venetian cities; and died in 1559. He was the inventor of angular bastions, the first example of which he gave at Verona.

SANNAZARO, or SANNAZARIUS, JAMES, a celebrated Italian poet, was born, in 1458, at Naples. The poems and canzonets which failed to win the heart of his mistress procured for him the patronage of Prince Frederic of Naples; and that patronage was still more liberally bestowed

when the prince ascended the throne. Sannazaro testified his gratitude by remaining unalterably attached to him in his subsequent misfortunes. He died in 1530. His principal works are, Arcadia; Piscatory Eclogues; and a Latin poem, de Partu Virginis, on which he bestowed the labour of twenty years.

SANSEVERO, Raymond di SANGRO, prince of, a man of multifarious talents, was born, in 1710, at Naples; made many discoveries in mechanics, hydraulics, fortification, painting, and other sciences and arts; and died in 1771. Among his mechanical inventions was a four-wheeled vehicle to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

SANSON, Nicholas, a French geographer and engineer, who is considered as the creator of geography in France, was born, in 1600, at Abbeville; constructed, when he was only sixteen, a map of ancient Gaul; was appointed engineer in Picardy by Louis XIII.; published above three hundred maps, and several volumes, in illustration of them; and died in 1667. His three sons, Nicholas, William, and Adrian, were all eminent geographers.

SANTA CRUZ DE MARZENADO, Don Alvar de Navia Osorio, marquis of, an able Spanish officer and diplomatist, was born, about 1687, in the Asturias; distinguished himself, in the service of Philip V., during the war of the succession; acquired equal reputation subsequently as a negotiator at Turin, the congress of Soissons, and Paris; and was killed, in 1732, in a sally from Oran, of which city he was governor. He is the author of Military Reflections, eleven volumes quarto.

SANTEUL, John de, an eminent modern Latin poet, was born, in 1630, at Paris; studied under the Jesuits, at the colleges of St. Barbe, and Louis the Great; distinguished himself early by his talent for composing Latin verse; entered among the canons of the abbey of St. Victor; was patronised by Louis XIV. and several illustrious personages; and died in 1697. Santeul was a man of much wit and humour, and of eccentric habits. His works form three volumes. His Inscriptions for Public Buildings, and his Hymns, are his best productions.

SAPPHO, a Greek poetess, born about B. C. 600, in the island of Lesbos, was the wife of Cercolas, by whom she had a daughter. After the death of her husband she became enamoured of Phaon, and is said to have thrown herself into the sea from the promontory of Leucate, in consequence of his neglect of her; but this story, like many others injurious to her character, is of doubtful authority. Sappho invented the metre which bears her name. Few of her works are extant, but those few breathe the very soul of poetry.

SARBIEWSKI, or SARBIEVIUS, Matthias Casimir, a Polish poet, better known by his christian name of Casimir, was born, in 1595, in the palatinate of Mazovia; was a professor in the Jesuits' College at Wilna; was highly esteemed by Ladislaus IV.; and died in 1640. His Latin poems have great merit. He left unfinished an epic poem, the subject of which was drawn from the history of his native country.

SARGENT, Winthrop, governor of Mississippi, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1771 He entered the revolutionary army in 1775, and served in various capacities with reputation to the close of the war. In 1786 he was appointed by congress surveyor of the northwestern territory, and in 1787 secretary of the government established there. He attended general St. Clair as adjutant general in his unfortunate expedition against the Indians, and was also adjutant-general and inspector under general Wayne. He died in 1820.

SARPI, Peter, better known under the name of Father Paul, or Fra Paolo, was born, in 1552, at Venice. So precocious were his talents, that, at the age of seventeen, he publicly maintained theological and philosophical theses, consisting of three hundred and nine articles. His eloquence was equal to his learning. He did not confine his studies to theology; for anatomy and astronomy also engaged much of his attention. He was of the order of the Servites, and became provincial of the order. The Venetian government appointed him its consulting theologian, and reposed unbounded confidence in him; which he justified and repaid, by defending the ecclesiastical liberties of his country against the encroachments of the Roman pontiff. His patriotism roused the vengeance of Rome against him, and in 1607, five ruffians made an attempt to assassinate him. They failed, however, in their purpose, though they gave him fifteen wounds. He died in 1628. His greatest work is, A History of the Council of Trent.

SARRASIN, John Francis, a French wit and poet, was born, in 1603, at Hermanville, near Caen; and became secretary to the prince of Conti. That prince, however, having struck him, Sarrasin was so deeply affected by the indignity, that it brought him to the grave in 1654. He wrote various Poems; A History of the Siege of Dunkirk; and other works. Several of his productions have been often reprinted.

SAUNDERS, William, a physician,

was born in 1743; became senior physician to Guy's Hospital; and died in 1817. Among his works are, Treatises on Mercury—on the Devonshire Colic—on Diseases of the Liver—on Indian Hepatitis—on Red Bark—and on Mineral Waters.

SAURIN, JAMES, a protestant divine, was born, in 1677, at Nismes; quitted his country, in childhood, with his father, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz; completed his studies at Geneva; and, after having been in a regiment of refugees, and pastor to the Walloon church in London, he settled at the Hague, and for more than a quarter of a century enjoyed the highest reputation as an eloquent preacher. He died in 1730. He wrote twelve volumes of Sermons; and Historical, Theological, and Moral Discourses on the Events of the Scriptures.

SAURIN, JOSEPH, brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1659, at Courtaison, in the principality of Orange, and was for some years a protestant preacher. In 1690, however, he embraced the catholic religion, and was pensioned by Louis XIV. He rendered himself celebrated as a geometrician; became a member of the Academy of Sciences; contributed for some years to the Journal des Savans; and died in 1730.

SAURIN, BERNARD JOSEPH, son of Joseph, was born, in 1706, at Paris; quitted the bar to become a dramatic writer; was a member of the French Academy; and died in 1781. Among his best productions are the tragedies of Spartacus and Beverley; and the comedies of The Three Rivals, and The Manners of the Times.

SAUSSURE, HORACE BENEDICT DE, an eminent naturalist, was born, in 1740, at Geneva. He was taught botany by Bonnet; was the friend and companion of Haller; and at the age of twenty was a proficient in the mathematical and physical sciences. For several years he was professor of philosophy at Geneva. By the instruments which he invented, and by the valuable observations which he made in his travels, particularly during those in the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. He died in 1799. Saussure is the author of Travels, four volumes; Essays on Hygrometry; and various papers in the Transactions.

SAUVAGES DE LA CROIX, FRANCIS BOISSIER DE, a celebrated French botanist and physician, was born, in 1706, at Alais; studied at Montpellier, at which university he was subsequently professor of medicine and botany; was a member of all the learned societies in Europe; was as much admired for his zeal and humanity as for his knowledge; and died in 1767. His great work is his Nosology, five vols. octavo.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, a poet, sprung from the illicit intercourse of Earl Rivers with the countess of Macclesfield, was born, in 1698, in London. His mother not only renounced him at his birth, and condemned him to be brought up in a low situation, but was, through life, his bitterest persecutor. It was by chance that he obtained the knowledge of his parentage. Having accidentally killed a man in a drunken brawl, he was sentenced to death, and his unnatural mother endeavoured to intercept the royal mercy. He was, however, pardoned, and Queen Caroline allowed him a small pension. For a while he was patronised by Lord Tyrconnel, but the bard and the peer soon quarrelled. After having suffered great misery, partly brought on by his own misconduct, he died a debtor in prison at Bristol, in 1743. Savage was intimate with Johnson, who wrote an admirable life of him. His poems, the principal of which are, The Wanderer, and The Bastard, have considerable merit.

SAVARY, NICHOLAS, a French traveller and writer, was born, in 1750, at Vitré, in Britanny; visited Egypt, the Archipelago, and Crete; and died in 1788. He translated the Koran, to which he added a Life of Mahomet, and Notes; and wrote Letters on Egypt; Letters on Greece; and an Arabic Grammar.

SAVERIEN, ALEXANDER, a French mathematician and writer, was born, about 1720, at Arles; spent his life in mathematical and literary pursuits; and died, unpatronised and in obscurity, in 1805. It was upon his suggestion that the naval academy was established at Brest. Among his works are various treatises on maritime tactics and shipbuilding; Dictionaries of mathematics and of naval affairs; Histories of ancient and modern philosophers; and a History of the Progress of the Human Mind in the Sciences.

SAVONAROLA, JEROME, a celebrated Italian monk, was born, in 1452, at Ferrara. In 1488 he settled at Florence, where he became popular for his eloquence as a preacher, and his exertions in the cause of liberty. Having, however, attacked the papal court, he was brought to trial in 1498, and was condemned to the flames. His works have been printed in six volumes.

SAXE, MAURICE, count de, a celebrated general, the son of the king of Poland and the countess of Konigsmarck, was born, in 1696, at Dresden. His military career began at the siege of Lisle, when he was only twelve years old, and he next was present at the siege of Tournay, and the battle of Malplaquet. He afterwards fought, at the head of his regiment of cavalry, in Sweden and Hungary. In 1720 he entered into the French service. In

1726 he was elected duke of Courland, but the hostility of Russia compelled him to relinquish the dukedom, and he returned to France. He distinguished himself greatly in the campaigns of 1733, 1734, 1735 and 1741, and rose to the rank of marshal. In 1744 he was appointed to the command of the French armies in Flanders; and, between that period and the close of the war, he gained the victories of Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Lafeldt. He died in 1750. He wrote, on the art of war, a treatise intitled My Reveries.

SAXE-WEIMAR, BERNARD, duke of, one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, was born, in 1600, at Weimar, and first served under his brother in the contest between Frederic V. of Bohemia and the Austrians. From 1623 till 1639, when he died, he was constantly engaged in Germany, performed numerous splendid actions, and was looked up to as one of the firmest and most valuable champions of the protestant cause. It was he who assumed the command after the fall of Gustavus Adolphus, and secured the victory of Lutzen.

SAXO, GRAMMATICUS, an historian and antiquary, born in the twelfth century, was a priest in the cathedral of Rothschild, and is believed to have been a Dane by birth. He died in 1208. His History of Denmark is the source whence Shakspeare derived the story of the tragedy of Hamlet.

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, usually known as the elder Scaliger, a learned critic, was born, in 1484, of a noble family, at Ripa, in the territory of Verona, and at twelve years of age was appointed one of the pages of the emperor Maximilian. His noble birth, however, is denied by some writers. Till he was nearly forty he led a military life; but he then quitted the army, and began to study medicine and the dead languages. In 1526 he settled as a physician at Agen. Before his decease, which took place in 1558, he acquired high reputation as an erudite writer. His vanity and insolence were at least equal to his talents. Among his works are, Poems; and a treatise De Causis Linguæ Latinæ.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the foregoing, and his rival in learning and arrogance, was born, in 1540, at Agen, and was educated at the college of Bordeaux, and, finally, by his father and Turnebus. Languages he acquired with wonderful ease, and is said to have been master of no less than thirteen. His friends denominated him "an ocean of science," and "the masterpiece of nature." He died in 1609, professor of the belles lettres at Leyden. His works, most of which are commentaries on the classics, are numerous. Of his other productions, one of the most valuable is a treatise De Emendatione Temporum.

SCAMOZZI, VINCENT, an eminent Italian architect, was born, in 1550, at Vicenza; settled at Venice in 1583; and died in 1616. He was the rival of Palladio, and after the death of that artist had no competitor. Venice, Florence, and Genoa contain some of his finest edifices. He wrote A Treatise on Architecture, and A Treatise on the Antiquities of Rome.

SCAPULA, JOHN, a lexicographer, was born, in Germany, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died at the beginning of the seventeenth. He was employed as a corrector by Henry Stephens, while that eminent man was printing the Greek Thesaurus; and he basely availed himself of the opportunity to pillage it, and form a Lexicon, by the publication of which he ruined his master.

SCARLATTI, ALEXANDER, a celebrated Italian composer, was born, in 1650, at Naples, and died there in 1725. He produced nearly a hundred operas, and two hundred masses, besides many other compositions, and contributed greatly to restore a pure musical taste in his native country.—His son DOMINIC and his grandson JOSEPH were both composers of merit.

SCARPA, ANTHONY, an eminent Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born about 1746, and died in 1826 at Pavia, at the university of which city he was professor. He enjoyed an extensive reputation both as a practitioner and an observer, and contributed greatly to the improvement of surgery. Among his works are, An Anatomical Description of the Auditory and Olfactory Organs; Observations on Aneurism; and A Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Eye.

SCARRON, PAUL, a French poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1610, at Paris, and was intended for the church, but never took orders; for which, indeed, his habits rendered him unfit. In his seven and twentieth year, one of his wild pranks having obliged him to hide himself in a marsh, he lost the use of all his limbs. For some time he subsisted by the composition of burlesque comedies, which were exceedingly popular. Anne of Austria afterwards gave him a pension; which, however, he subsequently lost by writing a satire on Mazarin. In 1652 he married Mlle d'Aubigné, who, at a later period, acquired such celebrity as Madame de Maintenon. At his house all the Parisian wits were accustomed to assemble. He died in 1660. Of his works The Comic Romance is the only one which is still read.

SCHADOW, ZONO RIDOLFO, a sculptor, the son of Godfrey Schadow, who was

also a sculptor, was born, in 1786, at Rome; was taken by his father to Berlin in 1788; returned to Rome to study at the age of eighteen; and was instructed by Canova and Thorwaldsen. He died in 1822. Among his works are, Paris deliberating on his judgment; a girl putting on her sandals; and a colossal group of Achilles defending the body of Penthesilea.

SCHALKEN, Godfrey, a Dutch painter, a pupil of Van Hoogstraeten and of Gerard Dow, was born, in 1643, at Dort, and died at the Hague, in 1706. He particularly excelled in candlelight scenes. His portraits are true to nature, but are deficient in grace.

SCHANK, John, a naval officer, was born, about 1740, in Fifeshire; entered the naval profession early in life; distinguished himself as an engineer and seaman, on the Canadian lakes, during the American war; was actively employed in the defence of the coast, and in the transport service during the war with France; and rose to the rank of admiral of the blue in 1821. He died in 1823. Schank was the inventor of sliding keels, guns with moveable slides, and other important improvements.

SCHIAVONETTI, Louis, an engraver, was born, in 1765, at Bassano, in the state of Venice. He was taught painting by Golini, and engraving by Bartolozzi and Valpato. Settling in England, he deservedly obtained a high reputation as an artist, and esteem as a man. He died in 1810.

SCHILL, Ferdinand Von, an intrepid and patriotic Prussian officer, was born, in 1773, at Sotthoff, in Silesia; and entered the Prussian army as a cadet in 1789. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jena; but took the field again, and distinguished himself, at the head of a free corps, before the end of the war, for which he was rewarded with the rank of colonel. In 1809, with the hope of contributing to free his country from the French yoke, he collected a small body of troops, and commenced operations on the Elbe against the forces of Napoleon; but, after having obtained several successes, and displayed equal ability and bravery, he was overpowered and slain, at Stralsund, on the 31st of May.

SCHILLER, John Frederic Christopher, one of the most illustrious of modern German writers, was born, in 1759, at Marbach, in Wurtemburgh. In his youth he was desirous to be of the clerical profession, but at length he studied medicine, and became a surgeon to a regiment. In his twenty-second year he published his drama of The Robbers, which, notwithstanding its sins against good taste, established his reputation as a man of genius. His success induced him to devote himself to literary pursuits. The tragedies of Fiesco and Cabal and Love were his next

productions. In 1787 he removed to Welmar; acquired the friendship of Wieland, Herder, and Göthe; and was nominated aulic counsellor and professor of history and philosophy at Jena, by the duke. Thenceforth he continued to increase his fame by various excellent compositions. He died May 9, 1805. Among his principal works are, The History of the Thirty Years' War; The History of the Revolt in the Netherlands; and the tragedies of Don Carlos, Wallenstein, Mary Stuart, Joan of Arc, The Bride of Messina, and William Tell.

SCHLOETZER, Augustus Louis, a German historian, was born, in 1737, at Jagstadt; was educated at Wittenberg and Gottingen; was invited to Russia, and resided there for some years; became professor of philosophy and politics at Gottingen; and died in 1809. Among his works are, A History of Lithuania; and various publications on the history of Russia.

SCHMIDT, Michael Ignatius, a German historian, was born, in 1736, at Arnstem, in the bishopric of Wurtzburgh; was brought up to the church; and died at Vienna, in 1794, aulic counsellor and keeper of the archieves. His History of the Germans, of which he published only eleven volumes, is much esteemed. It was continued by Milbiller, from the papers of Schmidt.

SCHOEFFER, Peter, one of the inventors of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in the territory of Darmstadt, and was originally a copyist at Paris. He entered into partnership with Guttenberg and Fust, the latter of whom gave him his daughter in marriage, and, on his decease in 1466, left him sole possessor of the printing establishment. Schoeffer died about 1502. He invented the steel punches used in letter-founding.

SCHREVELIUS, Cornelius, a lexicographer, was born, about 1615, at Haarlem; succeeded his father as rector of the grammar school at Leyden; and died either in 1664 or 1667. He edited various

classics, but is only remembered by his Greek and Latin Lexicon, the first edition of which was published in 1645.

SCHULEMBOURG, JOHN MATTHIAS, count de, one of the most eminent generals of the seventeenth century, was born, in 1661, at Cendan, near Magdeburgh. After having been in the Danish service, he entered into that of Poland, and distinguished himself greatly in the campaigns under Sobieski, and in those against Charles XII. In 1708 he led eight thousand Saxons to join the allies in the Netherlands. There he increased his fame, particularly by his conduct at the battle of Malplaquet. In 1715 he was appointed generalissimo of the Venetian forces, and in the following year he gained immortal honour by his defence of Corfu against the Turkish army. He died in 1747.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, who has been called the restorer of oriental literature in the eighteenth century, was born, in 1686, near Groningen; became professor of the eastern languages at Francker, and afterwards at Leyden; and died in 1750. Among his works are, Origines Hebreæ; and A Commentary on the Book of Job. —JOHN JAMES, his son, and HENRY ALBERT, his grandson, were also eminent orientalists.

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA, a female of varied talents, was born, in 1607, at Cologne; became, in 1653, one of the disciples of the fanatic Labadie, to whom she was even said to be privately married; and died in 1678. She was mistress of painting, engraving, sculpture, and music, and of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldee, Ethiopic, and several modern languages. She wrote various works, which were collected under the title of Opuscula Hebræa, Græca, Latina, Gallica, Prosaica, et Metrica.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, an officer in the American army, was appointed major general in 1775, and was dispatched to the fortifications in the north of New York, to prepare for the invasion of Canada. He afterwards fell under some suspicion, and was superseded in the chief command by general Gates. He was a member of congress before the adoption of the present constitution, and afterwards twice a senator. He died in 1804, in the seventy third year of his age.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, to whom is attributed the invention of gunpowder, is said to have been born at Friburg, in the Brisgau, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and to have been a benedictine or cordelier monk. It is certain, however, that gunpowder was known to Roger Bacon as early as 1292.

SCHWEDIAUER, FRANCIS XAVIER, a physician, was born, in 1748, at Steit, in Lower Austria; was educated at Vienna; practised with great success for some years in England and Scotland; settled and was naturalized at Paris, in 1789; and died there August 27, 1824. He wrote a Treatise on Syphilitic Maladies; Pharmacologia; a New System of Medicine; and other works.

SCIPIO, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed AFRICANUS, a celebrated Roman general. At the age of seventeen, he distinguished himself by saving his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus. Being sent with an army into Spain, he, in the course of four years, wrested the whole of that country from the Carthaginians. He next proposed the bold measure of attacking Carthage on her own territory, which was adopted. After having defeated Asdrubal and Syphax, he crowned his glory by vanquishing Annibal, at the battle of Zama, B. C. 202, and compelling Carthage to submit to humiliating terms of peace. His laurels, however, did not protect him from the intrigues of his enemies in Rome. Various charges were brought against him, and he at length retired in disgust to his country seat at Liternum, where he died, B. C. 189.

SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS, PUBLIUS, known as Africanus the Younger, was the son of Paulus Æmilius, and was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He first distinguished himself in Spain, where he killed a gigantic Spaniard, and obtained a mural crown at the siege of Intercatia. The destruction of Carthage, B. C. 147, was his next exploit. His last was the subjugation of Numantia, B. C. 133. He was found dead in his bed, in his fifty-sixth year, B. C. 128, and is believed to have been strangled. Scipio was a patron of literature.

SCOPAS, one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity, was born, at Paros, about B. C. 460. Among his most admired works were a statue of Venus, and the mausoleum which was erected by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband.

SCOPOLI, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian naturalist and physician, was born, in 1723, at Cavalese, in the Tyrol; became successively first physician to the mines at Idria, professor of mineralogy at Chemnitz, and professor of chemistry and botany at Pavia; and died in 1787. Among his works are a Carniolan Flora and Entomology; and Deliciæ Floræ et Faunæ Insubricæ.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a Scottish philosopher, was born, in the thirteenth century, at Balwirie, in Fife; travelled in France, Germany, and England, and was highly honoured by the monarchs of those countries; was knighted and employed by his own sovereign, Alexander the Third; and

died, at a great age, in 1291. He wrote various works; and was looked upon as a magician.

SCOTT, THOMAS, a divine, was born, in 1747, at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire; was intended for the medical profession, but entered into the church; became chaplain of the Lock Hospital in 1785, and rector of Aston Sandford in 1801; and died in 1821. He wrote The Force of Truth; Sermons; A Defence of Calvinism; and A Commentary on the Bible.

SCUDERI, GEORGE, a French writer, whom Boileau has devoted to ridicule as having "monthly given birth to a volume," was born, in 1601, at Havre. After having served in the army, he became a writer for the theatre, and produced sixteen pieces. Among his other works are, Alaric, or Rome Vanquished, an heroic poem; and an atack upon The Cid of Corneille. He died in 1667.

SCUDERI, MAGDALEN, sister of the foregoing, a woman of more wit and talent than taste, was born in 1607; was long a popular writer of romances; was intimate with many of the most distinguished of her literary contemporaries; and died in 1701. Her principal works are, the romances of Almahide, Artamenes, Clelia, and Ibrahim; Conversations; Fables; and some fugitive poetry.

SEBA, ALBERT, a naturalist, was born, in 1665, at Eetzel, in East Friesland; was brought up as an apothecary; and settled in that capacity at Amsterdam, after having made several voyages to the East and West Indies, in the course of which he formed a valuable collection of natural history. He died in 1736. He left a description of his collection in four folio volumes, with plates.

SECKER, THOMAS, an eminent and pious prelate, was born, in 1693, at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, and was educated, at various seminaries, with the view of becoming a preacher among the dissenters. In 1716, however, he went to Leyden, studied physic, and took his degree. In 1721 he entered at Exeter College, Oxford. Having conformed to the church, he took orders, and obtained preferment. After having filled various minor ministries, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1734. He was translated to Oxford in 1737; and, in 1758, he was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. He died in 1768. His Sermons, Charges, and other works, form twelve volumes octavo.

SEDGWICK, THEODORE, was born at Hartford, in 1746, was educated at Yale College, and removing to Massachusetts, pursued the study of the law. He embarked with spirit in the cause of the popular party before the revolution, held a seat several years in the state legislature, and was a member of congress under the old confederation. He was a member of the Massachusetts convention to decide on the adoption of the federal constitution, was a representative and senator to congress, and in 1802 was appointed judge of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. In this office he remained till his death in 1813.

SEDLEY, Sir CHARLES, a poet, dramatist, and wit, of the court of Charles II.; was born, in 1639, at Aylesford, near Maidstone, in Kent, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In the licentious circle which surrounded the restored Charles, he was a conspicuous figure. One of his frolics was haranguing a mob naked from a balcony, for which he was fined five hundred pounds. Irritated by James the Second having seduced his daughter, Sedley took an active part in promoting the Revolution. He died in 1701. His six plays, and miscellaneous poems, form two volumes.

SEGUR, Count LOUIS DE, a French diplomatist and writer, the eldest son of Marshal de Segur, was born, in 1753, at Paris; and, after having served in America, was successively ambassador to St. Petersburgh and Berlin. He was ruined by the revolution, and for a considerable period supported his father and his family by the productions of his pen. Napoleon, however, placed him in the council of state, and nominated him grand master of the ceremonies, and a senator. Count Segur died at Paris, August 27, 1830. His principal works are, A History of the Reign of Frederic William II.; Moral and Political Gallery; and Ancient and Modern History.

SELDEN, JOHN, an eminent lawyer and writer, was born, in 1584, at Salvinton, in Sussex; was educated at Chichester, and at Hart Hall, Oxford; and studied the law at Clifford's Inn and the Inner Temple. After having been called to the bar, he practised chiefly as a chamber counsel, and much of his time was devoted to studying the history and antiquities of his native land. Between 1607 and 1640,

ne produced several works, of which the chief are, Titles of Honour; A Treatise on the Syrian Deities; The History of Tithes; and Mare Clausum. In 1640 he was chosen M. P. for Oxford. Though Selden had more than once been persecuted and imprisoned by the court for his love of liberty, yet he acted with great moderation at the commencement of the disputes between Charles and the parliament. The house of commons appointed him keeper of the records in the Tower, and, subsequently, one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and voted him five thousand pounds. He died in 1654. His Table Talk was published, after his death, by his amanuensis.

SENECA, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated Roman philosopher, statesman, and moralist, the son of Marcus Annæus, an eminent orator, was born at Cordiba, in Spain, about B. C. 2. His education, which he received at Rome, was of the most liberal kind. The stoical philosophy was that which he adopted. Messalina having accused him of adultery with Julia, the daughter of Germanicus, he was banished to Corsica, where he remained eight years. Agrippina recalled him, and intrusted to him the tuition of Nero. After his accession to the throne, his imperial pupil for a while loaded him with favours; but at length, resolved to rid himself of him. Seneca was charged with being concerned in the conspiracy of Piso, and the emperor sent him an order to terminate his existence, which he obeyed by opening his veins, A. D. 65. He was a man of genius, but by no means a praiseworthy character. Several of his works have been translated into English, by Lodge, L'Estrange, and Morell.

SEPULVEDA, John GINEZ de, an historian, who has been called the Spanish Livy, was born, in 1490, near Cordova; resided for many years in Italy; became historiographer to Charles V.; and died, in 1572, at Salamanca. Sepulveda wrote A History of Charles V.; A History of the War of the Indies; and a treatise highly disgraceful to him, vindicating the cruelties of the Spaniards in America.

SERASSI, Peter Anthony, an Italian biographer, was born, in 1721, at Bergamo, and died in 1791, at Rome, where he was secretary to several of the cardinals. He wrote lives of Tasso, Dante, Bembo, Poliziano, and other eminent Italians; published editions of various authors; and collected materials for a literary history of his native country.

SERGEL, John Tobias, an eminent Swedish sculptor, was born, in 1740, at Stockholm; was a pupil of Larchevêque, and subsequently completed his studies at Rome; rose to great eminence, and was ennobled after his return to Sweden; and died in 1814. Among his most admired productions are, Othryades; a recumbent Faun; a Venus Callipyges; Diomedes bearing away the Palladium; Venus and Mars; and Cupid and Psyche.

SERRES, Oliver de, a celebrated agriculturist, to whom his countrymen have given the title of "the father of French agriculture," was born, in 1539, at Villeneuve de Berg, in the Vivarais. He died in 1619. France is indebted to him for the introduction of the manufacture of raw silk. His Theatre of Agriculture has passed through twenty editions, and is still popular.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, a Roman general, was born at Nursia, in the Sabine territory, and made his first campaign under Marius, in the Cimbrian war. Being proscribed by Sylla, he sought an asylum in the Iberian peninsula, where, by dint of consummate talent and bravery he long maintained his ground against the Roman generals, foiled even Pompey, and was at last assassinated B. C. 73.

SERVETUS, Michael, a celebrated antitrinitarian, was born, in 1509, at Villanueva, in Arragon; was educated at Toulouse; and took his doctor's degree in medicine at Paris. He published several works against the doctrine of the trinity, which excited against him the violent hatred of both catholics and protestants. From the persecutions of the former he was fortunate enough to escape; but he could not escape the vengeance of the latter. He was seized as he was passing through Geneva, and, being persecuted by Calvin with a baseness and malignity which have covered the reformer with infamy, he was condemned to the flames in 1553. Servetus appears to have approached to the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor, was born, A. D. 146, at Leptis, in Africa, and after having filled all the principal offices of the state, was raised to the throne on the death of Didius Julianus. Pescennius Niger proved for a while a formidable rival, but was at length overthrown at the battle of Issus. Albinus shared the same fate in Gaul; and Severus reigned without a competitor. The monarch was victorious over the Parthians, and other enemies, but stained his character by his cruelty at home. He died at York in 211.

SEVERUS II. Flavius Valerius, a Roman emperor, was a native of Illyrium, of an obscure family. Diocletian created him Cæsar, and Galerius made him his associate in empire. He was overthrown by Maxentius, and was put to death, in 307, by Maximinianus.

SEVIGNE, Mary de RABUTIN-CHANTAL, marchioness of, daughter of the baron de Chantal, was born, in 1627, at Bourbilly, in Burgundy, and was left an orphan at an early age. Her maternal uncle brought her up, and her mind was cultivated by Menage and Chapelain. At the age of eighteen she married the marquis de Sevigné, who was killed in a duel seven years afterwards. Left with a son and daughter, she devoted herself entirely to their education. To her daughter, who, in 1669, was united to the count de Grignan, she was particularly attached, and to her were addressed the major part of the well known letters which have placed the marchioness in the first rank of epistolary writers. She died in 1696. The best edition of her Letters is in eleven volumes octavo.

SEWALL, Samuel, chief justice of Massachusetts, was born at Boston in 1757, and, after graduating at Harvard College, entered on the profession of the law. He soon became eminent; in 1797 was elected a member of congress, and in 1800 was placed on the bench of the supreme judicial court. In 1813 he was appointed chief justice, but died suddenly in the following year. He was a lawyer of ability and learning, and highly popular.

SEWARD, Anna, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, was born, in 1747, at Eyam, in Derbyshire. Very early in life she manifested a talent for poetry, which her father vainly endeavoured to discourage. Her first productions were contributions to Lady Millar's Vase at Bath Easton; her first separate work, An Elegy on Captain Cook, appeared in 1780. From that period she came frequently before the public as a poet, and acquired considerable reputation. She died in 1809. Her poems have been collected in three volumes. She also wrote A Life of Dr. Darwin; and Letters.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley COOPER, earl of, a celebrated statesman, was born, in 1621, at Winborne, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; and studied the Law at Lincoln's Inn. In his nineteenth year he was chosen representative for Tewkesbury. At first he leaned to the king's party, but ultimately espoused that of the people. He was hostile, however, to Cromwell's usurpation, and he took an active part in restoring Charles II. For his services to the royal cause, he was made chancellor of the exchequer, and a lord of the treasury, and created Lord Ashley. He formed a part of the Cabal administration; but it is doubtful whether he participated in some of its worst measures. In 1672 he was made earl of Shaftesbury, and appointed lord chancellor. At the end of a twelvemonth, however, he resigned the seals, which even his bitterest enemies confessed that he had held with honour to himself. He was but once more in office, and that only for four months, in 1679; but during that brief period he conferred on his country the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act. The rest of his life was spent in opposition to the unconstitutional measures of Charles II. For this conduct he was libelled by Dryden, and a swarm of inferior writers: was twice committed to the Tower; and was accused of treason, but the grand jury threw out the bill. He at length withdrew, in 1682, to Holland; and died there January 22, 1683.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley COOPER, earl of, a celebrated writer, the grandson of the foregoing, was born, in 1671, in London. His education was partly private, and partly received at Winchester. After having travelled, he became, in 1693, M. P. for Pool, and, as a senator, he acted on enlightened and liberal principles. Subsequently, however, his delicate health deterred him from taking an active part in public affairs; and he devoted his leisure to literature. He died, in 1713, at Naples. His works, the style of which is polished with too laborious care, were collected in three volumes, under the title of Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times.

SHAKSPEARE, William, the glory of the British drama, was born, April 23, 1564, at Stratford upon Avon, and was

the son of a dealer in wool. All the learning which he possessed he acquired at the free school of his native place. In his eighteenth year he married Ann Hathaway, a yeoman's daughter, who was considerably older than himself. He was, however, compelled to quit the country, about 1586, in consequence of having formed one of a party in "conveying" away some of Sir Thomas Lucy's deer, and afterwards written a lampoon on the knight; for which he was prosecuted. On his first reaching London he is said to have been employed as prompter's call boy at the theatre. Other accounts represent him as holding horses for gentlemen at the door of the playhouse. He was next an actor, but does not appear to have risen high in the profession. His earliest dramatic attempt, the First Part of Henry VI., is supposed to have been made in 1589. He was patronised by the earl of Southampton; enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries; and was favoured by Elizabeth and James I. Having become proprietor and manager of the Globe Theatre, he realized a handsome fortune, with which he retired to Stratford, where he purchased an estate, and resided for several years. He died in 1616, on his birthday.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, a philanthropist and writer, was born, in 1734, at Durham, and was brought up to trade, but soon abandoned it. A place in the ordinance office he resigned, because he disapproved of the American war. The rest of his long life was spent in exertions of active benevolence. He, with infinite difficulty and expense, established the right of Africans to freedom in England; instituted the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; promoted the distribution of the Bible; and exerted himself in the cause of parliamentary reform. He died July 6, 1813. Among his works are various pamphlets on Slavery; Tracts on the Hebrew Language; and Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament.

SHARP, WILLIAM, an eminent engraver, was born, in 1740, in Haydon Yard, in the Minories; was apprenticed to Mr. Longmate, a writing engraver; rose to excellence in the highest branch of the graphic art by dint of his own unassisted exertions; and died July 25, 1824. His works are numerous, and are held in high estimation. His talent was all confined to his art. He was, in other respects, a common place being; and was, in succession, the dupe of Mesmer, Swedenborg, Brothers, and Joanna Southcott.

SHAW, THOMAS, a divine and traveller, was born, about 1692, at Kendal, in Westmoreland; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; became chaplain to the factory at Algiers; and died, in 1751, principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Greek professor, and vicar of Bramley. He wrote Travels in Barbary and the Levant.

SHAW, GEORGE, a naturalist, was born, in 1751, at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied medicine at Edinburgh; and took his degree at Oxford. He was a fellow of the Royal Society; vice president of the Linnæan Society; and librarian and assistant keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He died in 1813. His principal works are, General Zoology; Zoological Lectures; and the Zoology of New Holland. He also conducted the Naturalist's Miscellany; and was one of the editors of the abridged Philosophical Transactions.

SHEFFIELD, JOHN BAKER HOLROYD, earl of, a statesman, was born, about 1735, at Penn, in Buckinghamshire; sat in the house of commons for Coventry and Bristol; obtained an Irish peerage; and died in 1821. He possessed considerable knowledge upon mercantile subjects; and wrote several pamphlets on Irish and American commerce, and on the corn and wool trade. Holroyd was one of the most intimate friends of Gibbon, whose miscellaneous works he edited.

SHEFFIELD. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

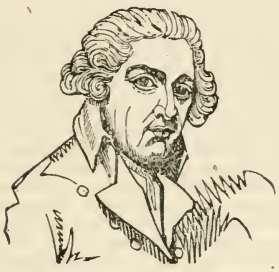
SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, an eminent poet, the son of Sir Timothy Shelley, was born, in 1792, at Field Place, in Sussex; was educated at Eton, and at Oxford; and was drowned, in the Mediterranean, July 8, 1822. Shelley was a man of splendid talent, and a highly poetical mind; but, unfortunately for his reputation and happiness, had adopted the blighting principles of atheism. His Revolt of Islam; Prometheus Unbound; Cenci; and, indeed, the whole of his poems, bear the stamp of genius.

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, a poet, was born, in 1714, at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. From his father he inherited an estate of no great magnitude, called The Leasowes. He rendered it an object of much picturesque beauty; but the praise which it attracted from its numerous visitors was dearly bought by him, for the improvement of it involved him in embarrassments which imbittered his latter years. He died in 1763. His works, in verse and prose, form three volumes.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the well known friend of Dean Swift, and father of R. B. Sheridan, was born, in 1721, at Quilca, in Ireland, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1742, he went upon the

stage, and gained applause as a tragedian. He next became manager of the Dublin Theatre, but was ruined by riots and an opposition establishment. He subsequently gave lectures on elocution, and for a short period was manager of Drury Lane Theatre. A pension was granted to him by Lord Bute. He died in 1788. His chief works are, an Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language; and A Life of Swift.

SHERIDAN, Frances, wife of the foregoing, whose maiden name was Chamberlaine, was born, about 1724, at Dublin, and died in 1767. She wrote Sidney Biddulph, a novel; Nourjahad, an eastern romance; and the comedies of The Discovery, and The Dupe.



SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, was born, October 31, 1751, at Dublin; was educated at Harrow, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; but was not called to the bar. He married early in life, and, having exhausted his pecuniary resources, he looked to literature for his immediate subsistence. His first dramatic attempt was The Rivals, which was but imperfectly successful. The Duenna, however, and The School for Scandal, placed him foremost among living dramatists; and he sustained his reputation by The Critic. In 1776 he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre; and in 1780 he was elected member for Stafford. For two and thirty years he pursued a splendid parliamentary career, during which he was unrivalled in wit, and had few equals in eloquence. One of his greatest efforts of oratory was his speech, as manager, upon the impeachment of Hastings. He was thrice in office, for short periods, under the Rockingham coalition, and whig administrations. In his latter years he drank deeply of the cup of bitterness. His profuse habits involved him deeply in debt; the destruction of Drury Lane Theatre by fire contributed to his ruin; his failure to obtain a seat in parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; his person was more than once seized by the harpies of the law; and, amidst difficulties, fears, and sorrows, this highly gifted man sunk to the grave on the 7th of July, 1816. His poems and plays were collected, in two volumes, by Moore, who also wrote a Life of him.

SHERLOCK, William, a divine, was born, about 1641, in Southwark; was educated at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge; obtained the mastership of the Temple, and other preferment; was suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William III., but subsequently complied, and was made dean of St. Paul's; and died in 1707. His Discourses on Death and Judgment are his only works which remain popular.

SHERLOCK, Thomas, a prelate, son of the foregoing, was born, in 1678, in London; and was educated at Eton, and at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which last he became master. He also succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple, and was, successively, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. He died in 1761. Sherlock was an antagonist of Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, and likewise undertook the refutation of Anthony Collins. He is the author of Sermons; and of The Trial of the Witnesses.

SHERMAN, Roger, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1721, and with only a common school education, rose to distinction as a lawyer and statesman. His early life was passed in the occupation of a shoe maker. Removing to Connecticut in 1743, he was admitted to the bar in 1754, and soon became distinguished as a counsellor. In 1761 he removed to New Haven, four years after was appointed a judge of the county court, and in 1776 advanced to the bench of the superior court. He was a delegate to the celebrated congress of 1774, and was a member of that body for the space of nineteen years. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States. He died in 1793.

SHERWIN, John Keyse, an eminent engraver, was a native of Sussex, in which county, till he was nineteen, he was a wood cutter. His talent for drawing having by mere chance been discovered, he was patronised, and became a pupil of Bartolozzi, after which he rose high in his profession. He died in 1790. The Finding of Moses, Christ and Mary Magdalen in the Garden, and Christ bearing the Cross, are among his principal works.

SHIELD, William, a celebrated composer, was born, about 1749, at Swallwell, in the county of Durham, and was the son of a singing master, who, in his ninth year, left him fatherless. He was apprenticed to a boat builder, but quitted that business as soon as his indentures expired, for he had never ceased to cultivate the

knowledge of the violin, which he had early acquired. After having acquired reputation in the country, he became first violin player at the Opera House; and, in 1778, he came forward as a dramatic composer, in the music to the Flitch of Bacon. The merit of this piece procured for him the situation of composer to Covent Garden Theatre, which he held for several years. In 1791 he visited France and Italy. Till his decease, which took place January 25, 1829, he continued to enjoy a high degree of popularity. He wrote An Introduction to Harmony, and Rudiments of Thorough Bass; and composed between thirty and forty musical dramas; besides numerous songs and other works.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was born in Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1754. His medical studies were completed at Edinburgh, and on his return in 1764 he began at Philadelphia the first course of lectures on anatomy ever delivered in the country. He assisted in establishing the medical school of that city, and was appointed one of its professors. In 1777 he was appointed director general of the medical department in the army. He died in 1808.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, the last of the Elizabethan race of dramatic writers, was born, about 1594, in London; was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford; and took his degree at Cambridge. He obtained a curacy, but resigned it on becoming a catholic. Having failed to establish a school, he wrote with success for the stage, and was taken into the service of Henrietta Maria. During the civil war, he again adopted the profession of a schoolmaster. He lost all his property by the fire of London, and he and his wife died of grief within twenty-four hours of each other, in the following October. An edition of Shirley's works was one of the last labours of William Gifford.

SIBTHORP, JOHN, a botanist, was born, in 1753, at Oxford; was educated at Lincoln College; studied medicine at Edinburgh; visited France, Switzerland, and Greece; became botanical professor at Oxford; and died in 1796. He wrote Flora Oxoniensis; and left an estate to the university, to defray the expense of publishing, from his observations, a Flora Græca.

SICARD, ROCH AMBROSE CUCURRON, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born, in 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse, and was brought up to the church. In 1789 he was chosen to succeed the Abbé de l'Epee, in the Parisian institution for the deaf and dumb; and he held this situation for many years, with honour to himself and great advantage to his pupils. He died May 10, 1822 He wrote Elements of General Grammar, several valuable works on the tuition of the deaf and dumb; was editor of the Catholic Annals; and assisted in the Encyclopedic Magazine.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most consummate of English tragic actresses, was born, in 1755, at Brecknock, and was the daughter of Roger Kemble, the manager of a company of itinerant players. In early life she experienced those privations and vicissitudes to which wandering actors are necessarily exposed. At the age of fifteen she became attached to Mr. Siddons, and her parents refusing their consent to her marriage, she went over to reside with Mrs. Greathead, of Guy's Cliff, as a humble companion. In her eighteenth year she was united to the object of her choice, and she returned to the stage. In 1775 she tried her powers on the London boards, but was unsuccessful. Time, however, matured her powers, and, after an absence of seven years, partly spent at Bath, where she was much admired, she reappeared at Drury Lane, on the 10th of October, 1782, in the character of Isabella. Thenceforth her course was a perpetual triumph. In 1812, having acquired an ample fortune, she withdrew into private life. She died June the 9th, 1831. Mrs. Siddons possessed considerable talent as a sculptor; a medallion of herself, and a bust of John Kemble, are among her works.

SIDNEY, Sir PHILIP, one of the most accomplished men of the reign of Elizabeth, was the son of Sir Henry Sidney; was born, in 1554, at Penshurst, in Kent; was educated at Shrewsbury School, Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and subsequently travelled in France, Germany, and Italy. On his return he became a favourite of the queen, and was sent by her, in 1576, on an embassy to the Emperor Rodolph. He was knighted in 1583. When his maternal uncle, the earl of Leicester, was appointed to the command of the auxiliary forces in the Netherlands, Sidney was nominated general of cavalry. He was, however,

mortally wounded, in September, in a victorious action near Zutphen, and died on the 17th of October, 1586. Sidney was universally beloved and admired. So high did his character stand that, in 1585, he was named as a candidate for the crown of Poland. He wrote The Arcadia; The Defence of Poetry; and various poems.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON, the second son of the earl of Leicester, was born about 1620, and received an excellent education under the eye of his father. In 1643 he returned from Ireland, where he had served during the rebellion. He joined the standard of the parliament, and was appointed a colonel, and subsequently lieutenant general, of horse. He was nominated a member of the court instituted to try Charles I. but he took no part in the proceedings, though he did not disapprove of them. To the usurpation of Cromwell he was decidedly hostile. At the Restoration he became a voluntary exile, and he continued abroad for seventeen years, till his father obtained for him a special pardon. Sidney, however, was too firm a friend of liberty to be tolerated by the minions of despotism. He was involved in the Rye House Plot, and was brought to trial after Lord William Russel. The most infamous perversion of justice was resorted to, in order to convict him; and he met death with heroic fortitude, December 7, 1683. Sidney is the author of Discourses on Government.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, was born A. D. 15; rose to the dignities of consul, and proconsul in Asia; and died at his villa of Tusculum, in his seventy-fifth year. He wrote a poem, in sixteen books, on the second Punic war.

SIMEON STYLITE, SAINT, a crack-brained fanatic, was born, about 390, at Sisan, on the Syrian and Cilician frontier, and was the son of a shepherd. After having inflicted upon himself many ascetic severities, he took up his abode on the summit of a pillar. In this singular situation he existed, or rather vegetated, nearly forty years. He died about 459.

SIMON, RICHARD, a learned French hebraist and theologian, was born, in 1638, at Dieppe; was professor of philosophy for several years at the college of Juilly; and died in 1712. His Critical History of the Old Testament was suppressed, because it denied Moses to be the author of the Pentateuch. He wrote various other theological and critical works.

SIMONIDES, a Grecian philosopher and poet, was born, B. C. 558, in the island of Ceos, and died in his eighty-ninth year, at the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. He excelled in lyric poetry and elegy. Only a few fragments of his works are extant.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born, in 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and prohibited his reading. Simpson separated from his father, and, after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune teller, he acquired a perfect knowledge of mathematics. He ultimately rose to be mathematical professor at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. His decease took place in 1761. He wrote Treatises on Fluxions, Annuities, and Algebra; Elements of Geometry; and other scientific works.

SIMSON, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician, was born, in 1687, at Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire; studied medicine at Glasgow, and took his degree, but did not practise; was professor of mathematics at Glasgow during a period of nearly half a century; and died in 1768. Among his works are, A Treatise on Conic Sections; The Loci Plani of Apollonius restored; and a translation of Euclid's Elements.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic poet, was born, in 1618, and died in 1700. The works of Six are remarkable for purity of style. He wrote several tragedies, of which Medea is considered as the best. He was the friend and patron of Rembrandt, and his portrait was engraved by that artist.

SIXTUS V. pope, FELIX PERETTI, the son of a gardener, was born, in 1521, at Montalto, in the marquisate of Ancona, and, in his early youth, was employed in keeping swine. Having become a cordelier, he acquired popularity by his preaching, and rose, successively, to be commissary general at Bologna, inquisitor at Venice, general of his order, bishop of St. Agatha, and a cardinal. By artfully feigning to be bowed down with age and infirmities, he induced the conclave to elect him pope, in 1585; but the moment his election was secured, he threw off the mask. He held the papal chair only five years; during which period he governed with great firmness and talent.

SKELTON, JOHN, a poet, was born, towards the close of the fifteenth century, in Cumberland; was educated at Oxford, where he was made poet laureat, obtained the curacy of Trompington, and the living of Diss; was obliged to take refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, in consequence of his satires on Wolsey and the mendicant friars; and died there in 1529.

SLEIDAN, JOHN PHILIPSON, an historian, whom protestant Germany considers as its Livy, was born, in 1506, at Schleide, in the electorate of Cologne, and completed his studies at the universities of Paris and Orleans. For many years he was confi-

dential secretary to Cardinal du Bellay. Having, however, espoused the doctrines of the reformation, he settled at Strasburgh; was employed in various negotiations; and died in 1556. Of his works the most important are, A History of the Reformation; and A History of the Four Ancient Monarchies.

SLOANE, Sir HANS, an eminent physician and naturalist, was born, in 1660, at Killileagh, in Ireland; took his degree at Montpellier; settled in London, in 1684; and became a fellow of the college, and a member of the Royal Society. In 1687 he went to Jamaica, as physician to the duke of Albemarle; and, during the fifteen months that he remained there, he made a valuable collection of objects of natural history. After his return to London, he acquired great reputation, and an ample fortune. He was secretary, and, on the decease of Newton, president of the Royal Society; president of the College of Physicians; physician general to the army; physician to George II.; and was created a baronet. He died in 1752. Sloane bequeathed the whole of his immense collection of natural curiosities, medals, and books to the public, on payment of a comparatively trifling sum, and it constitutes the basis of the British Museum. His chief work is A Natural History of Jamaica.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, was born, in 1722, at Shipbourne, in Kent, and was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. After having encountered numerous vicissitudes and sufferings, and having for a while laboured under insanity, he died, in 1770, within the rules of the King's Bench prison. Smart was a man of genius; and his poems, many of which are of a superior order, deserve the place which they have obtained among the collected productions of the British Poets. Among his other works are prose and metrical versions of Horace, and a translation of Phædrus.

SMEATON, JOHN, an eminent civil engineer, was born, in 1724, at Austhorpe, in Yorkshire, and, at an early period displayed a genius for mechanics. He began life as a mathematical instrument maker; but subsequently became an engineer, and soon rose to the summit of his profession. His great work, the Eddystone Lighthouse, was completed in 1759. Among his other works are the navigation of the Calder, the great canal in Scotland, and the improvements at Ramsgate Harbour. He died in 1792. He wrote An Account of the Eddystone Lighthouse; An Experimental Inquiry into the Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills; Reports; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, an able practitioner of midwifery, and lecturer on that branch of the medical art, was a native of Scotland; followed his profession for many years in London; and died, at an advanced age, in 1763. Dr. W. Hunter was one of his pupils. He published a Treatise on Midwifery; and illustrated it subsequently by Anatomical Tables.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was born, in 1740, at Edinburgh, and followed the profession of a printer. He died in 1795. He wrote The Philosophy of Natural History; A Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants; and some articles in the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; translated Buffon; and, in conjunction with Gilbert Stuart, carried on the Edinburgh Review and Magazine.

SMITH, JOHN, one of the early settlers of Virginia, was born in Lincolnshire in 1579. After passing through a variety of wonderful adventures, he resolved to visit North America, and having with a number of other persons procured a charter of South Virginia, he came over thither in 1607. Being taken prisoner by the Indians, and condemned to death, his life was saved by the daughter of the savage chief, the celebrated Pocahontas. He published an account of several of his voyages to Virginia, a history of that colony, and an account of his own life. He died at London in 1631.

SMITH, ELIHU H., a physician, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1771, and was graduated at Yale College. He studied medicine, and engaged in its practice at New York, where he soon obtained an extensive business. In conjunction with Dr. Miller and Dr. Mitchill, he commenced the publication of the Medical Repository, and communicated to it a number of valuable treatises. He died in 1798. His medical learning was very uncommon.

SMITH, JAMES, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was a native of Ireland, removed with his father to this country at an early age, and established himself in the practice of law at York, in Pennsylvania. He was a delegate from York county to the continental congress. His death took place in 1806.

SMITH, WILLIAM, a divine, was born, in 1711, at Worcester; was educated at the grammar school of that city, and at New College, Oxford; and died, dean of Chester, and rector of Trinity Church, Chester, in 1787. He produced translations of Thucydides, Longinus, and Xenophon's History of Greece; Sermons on the Beatitudes; and Poems.

SMITH, ADAM, a celebrated writer on morals and political economy, was born, June 5, 1723, at Kirkaldy, in Scotland His education he received at the grammar

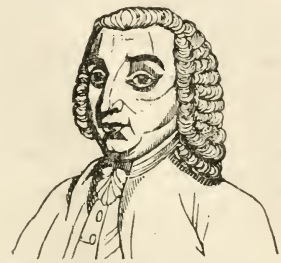
school of his native town, the university of Glasgow, and Baliol College Oxford.

On leaving the latter seminary, in 1748, he delivered lectures on rhetoric and polite literature at Edinburgh; in 1757, he was chosen professor of logic at Glasgow; and, in the following year, he was removed to the chair of moral philosophy. His Theory of Moral Sentiments, which appeared in 1759, established his reputation, and led to his being engaged, in 1763, to accompany the duke of Buccleugh in his travels. On his return, after an absence of three years, he lived in retirement during ten years, which period was occupied in the composition of his admirable inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. It was published in 1776. He died in 1790, one of the commissioners of Scotch customs.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE, a poetess and novelist, whose maiden name was Turner, was born, in 1749, in Sussex, where her father possessed considerable property. When she was only sixteen, she married a West India merchant, who was subsequently ruined, partly by imprudence, and partly by legal chicanery. Her pen, which had been her amusement, now became the support of her husband and family, and she long enjoyed great popularity as a writer both of verse and prose. Her volume of Elegiac Sonnets, published in 1784, and which passed through several editions, was the first work which she gave to the press. She died in 1806. Among her works are, Poems, Minor Morals, and other productions for youth; and the novels of Emmeline, Desmond, Marchmont, Ethelinda, Celestine, and The Old Manor House.

SMITH, Sir JAMES EDWARD, an eminent naturalist and physician, was born, in 1759, at Norwich; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden; was one of the founders and president of the Linnæan Society; and practised as a physician at his native place, where he died, March 17, 1828. His chief works are, A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent; Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia; English Botany; English Flora; and An Introduction to Botany.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, an accomplished female, was born, in 1776, at the family seat of Burnhall, in the county of Durham; and died in 1806. She had a knowledge of mathematics and drawing, possessed much poetical talent, and understood the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, and French languages. Her Fragments, Translation of Job, and Translation of the Life of Klopstock, have been published.



SMOLLET, Dr. TOBIAS, a writer of varied talents, was born, in 1721, at Dalquhurn, in Dumbartonshire; was educated at Dumbarton Grammar School; and studied medicine at Glasgow, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon. He served as surgeon's mate in the expedition against Carthagena, and, after a short residence in Jamaica, he returned to England, settled in the metropolis, and adopted the profession of an author. The tragedy of The Regicide, the spirited poem called The Tears of Scotland, and Advice and Reproof, two satires, were his first productions. In 1748 he gave to the press the novel of Roderick Random, which raised him into popularity. It was followed, at various intervals, by Peregrine Pickle, Count Fathom, a translation of Don Quixote, a History of England, Sir Launcelot Greaves, The Adventures of an Atom, Travels, and Humphrey Clinker. The growling tone of his travels drew upon him, under the appellation of Smelfungus, the playful satire of Sterne. In 1756, he established The Critical Review; for a libel in which, upon Admiral Knowles, he suffered fine and imprisonment. He was one of the champions of Lord Bute, in support of whom he published The Briton, a weekly paper, which was speedily silenced by the North Briton of Wilkes. He died, near Leghorn, in 1771.

SMYTH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, an eminent physician, was born, in 1741, in Scotland; studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden; obtained a medical appointment in the army department; and died

June 18, 1821. For his discovery of the mode of destroying contagion by means of nitrous vapour (a discovery which has been claimed for Guyton Morveau and Dr. Johnstone), he was remunerated by parliament. Besides several pamphlets on that subject, he wrote A Treatise on Hydrocephalus; and published an edition of Dr. Stark's works.

SNEYDERS, or SNYDERS, FRANCIS, a painter, was born, in 1579, at Antwerp; was a pupil of Henry Van Balen; was appointed principal painter to the Archduke Albert; and died, at his native place, in 1657. His landscapes are excellent; and his animals are not to be surpassed.

SNORRO-STURLESON, an historian and antiquary, was born, in 1178, at Dale-Syssel, in the west of Iceland; was governor of his native island; and was assassinated in 1241. He compiled the Edda which bears his name; and collected the Sagas, or traditions, relative to the Norwegian monarchs.

SOAVE, FRANCIS, an Italian writer, was born, in 1743, at Lugano. Being appointed professor of philosophy at Milan, he introduced important reforms into the method of teaching; wrote and translated many works on education; and established numerous schools in Lombardy. He died in 1816, professor of ideology at the university of Pavia. His Moral Tales have been often reprinted.

SOBIESKI, JOHN III. king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was born, in 1629, of an illustrious family, at the castle of Olesko, in Poland. In the Polish wars, from 1648 to 1674, he distinguished himself on numerous occasions; not only by being one of the bravest where many were brave, but also by superior military genius. During that period he gained several battles, in spite of an enormous disparity of numbers against him. In 1674 he was raised to the throne, and he led his troops to fresh victories. He repeatedly defeated the Turks and Tartars, and overran Moldavia and Wallachia; but the greatest of his exploits was the raising of the siege of Vienna, in 1683, by which he saved Europe from all the calamities consequent upon an irruption of the Ottoman forces. He died in 1696.

SOCINUS, FAUSTUS, from whom the Socinians derive their name, was born, in 1539, at Sienna, and was for a considerable period in the service of the grand duke of Tuscany; after which he went to study theology at Basil. The result of his studies was the adoption of those anti-trinitarian doctrines, which his uncle Lelio Socinus is believed also to have professed. Faustus settled in Poland; gained many followers, but endured much persecution; and died in 1694.

SOCRATES, one of the greatest of ancient philosophers, was born, B. C. 470, at Athens, was the son of a sculptor; and

followed the profession of his father for some years before he entered on the study of philosophy. He also distinguished himself at the battles of Tanagra and Delium. His philosophical lessons were highly favorable to virtue; and his disciples were numerous and illustrious. Against the shafts of satire and calumny, however, his noble character afforded no shield. Aristophanes held him up to ridicule, in the comedy of the clouds; and at a later period, and with more deadly effect, the infamous Melitus and Anytus accused him of being a contemner of the gods. Insanely giving credit to the charge, the Athenians condemned him to death by poison, and he met his fate with admirable fortitude, in the seventieth year of his age.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, an eminent Spanish historian and poet, was born, in 1610, at Placentia; was secretary to Philip IV. and historiographer of the Indies; was in orders for the last twenty years of his life; and died in 1686. He wrote A History of the Conquest of Mexico; Poems; and nine dramas.

SOLON, the illustrious legislator of Athens, and one of the seven sages of Greece, was born, B. C. 592, at Salamis, of an ancient family. He acquired fortune by commerce, and knowledge by his visits to foreign parts. He then directed his attention to state affairs. After having enhanced the glory of his country by recovering Salamis, he refused the sovereignty of Athens, but accepted the archonship. As archon, he framed a new code of laws, and, having obtained from the citizens an oath that they would observe them for ten years, he departed from Greece, and visited Egypt and Cyprus, and, perhaps, Lydia. On his return he found the tyranny of Pisistratus established, and he withdrew to Cyprus, where he is said to have died at the age of eighty.

SOMERS, JOHN, lord, a celebrated statesman and lawyer, was born, in 1650, at Worcester, at the school of which place, and at Trinity College, Oxford, he was

educated. The law he studied at the Middle Temple, and he soon rose to eminence as a counsel. He was one of the legal defenders of the seven bishops. In the convention parliament, where he sat for Worcester, he took a conspicuous part, and was one of the managers appointed by the commons. Under William III. he was successively solicitor and attorney general, lord keeper, and lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage. For his share in the Partition treaty he was impeached in 1701, but was acquitted by the lords. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners for accomplishing the Union, and in 1708 he was made president of the council, but was displaced in 1710. He died in 1716, with the character of having been one of the greatest and best men of the age in which he lived. The Somers Tracts were selected from a collection made by him.

SOMERVILE, William, a poet, was born, in 1692, at Edston, in Warwickshire; was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford; resided on his patrimonial estate, performing the duties of a magistrate; and died in 1742. Of his poems, most of which have considerable merit, The Chase is the principal.

SOMNER, William, an antiquary and philologer, was born, in 1598, at Canterbury, at the grammar school of which city he was educated. He became Anglo-Saxon lecturer at Cambridge, and, at a later period, master of St. John's Hospital, and auditor of Christ Church, Canterbury. His chief works are, The Antiquities of Canterbury; A Saxon Dictionary; and A Treatise on Gavelkind.

SONNERAT, Peter, a traveller and naturalist, was born, about 1745, at Lyons; went to the isle of France, in 1768; made several voyages to various parts of the Indian peninsulas and islands; and died in 1814. The bread fruit, the cacao, the mangoustan, and other trees and fruits were introduced by him into the isles of France and Bourbon. He wrote A Voyage to New Guinea, and A Voyage to the East Indies and China.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert, a traveller and naturalist, was born, in 1751, at Luneville, and was brought up to the bar, but quitted it to become an officer of marine engineers, in order to gratify his love of travelling. He spent three years in Guiana; after which he visited various parts of the European and African continents. He died in 1812. Among his works are, Travels in Egypt; Travels in Greece and Turkey; and an edition of Buffon's works.

SOPHOCLES, an illustrious tragic poet of Greece, was born, about B. C. 495, at Athens, and is said, but the fact is doubtful, to have received lessons in the dramatic art from Æschylus. He is also asserted to have contended with him in tragedy, and gained the prize. He continued to write for the theatre till a very late period of life. The number of dramas which he produced is variously stated from one hundred and two to one hundred and thirty. Unfortunately, only seven are extant. Sophocles was the first who brought three characters togetner on the stage, and he introduced many important improvements into tragic composition. His talent was highly honoured by his countrymen, and he was employed both in a civil and a military capacity. He died in his ninety-first year.

SORBONNE, Robert, the founder of the college which bears his name at Paris, was born, in 1201, at Sorbonne, in the diocese of Rheims; was chaplain and confessor to St. Louis, and canon of Paris; and died in 1274.

SOSIGENES, an Egyptian mathematician and astronomer, was one of the scientific characters whom Julius Cæsar invited to Rome to assist him in the reformation of the calendar. No further particulars respecting him are known, nor are any of his works extant.

SOUFFLOT, James Germain, an eminent French architect, was born, in 1714, at Irancy, near Auxerre, of rich parents, and was educated with the utmost care. As he displayed an early taste for the arts, his father sent him to travel in Italy and the Levant, to examine the remains of antiquity. After his return, he so much distinguished his architectural talent by several splendid edifices, that he was invited to Paris, where he became superintendent of the royal buildings. His great work is the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris; of which, however, it is feared that the dome will give way. He was so severely attacked upon the subject that his health and spirits were destroyed, and he died in 1781.

SOUTH, Robert, an eminent divine, was born, in 1638, at Hackney; was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford; and, between 1660 and 1678, was, successively, public orator at

Oxford, chaplain to the earl of Clarendon, prebendary of Westminster, chaplain to the duke of York, canon of Christ Church, chaplain to the English ambassador in Poland, and rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire. In 1693 he carried on a controversy with Sherlock on the doctrine of the Trinity. South was a man of great wit, and did not spare to display it even on serious occasions. He is the author of Sermons, and Latin and English Miscellaneous Works.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, was born, in April, 1750, in the west of England. Her parents were poor, and she herself was, for many years, a servant. Early in life she indulged in visionary feelings; but, when she was forty-two, she went further, and claimed the character of a prophetess. From that period, for more than twenty years, she continued to pour forth her unintelligible rhapsodies; by which, however, she succeeded in making numerous dupes. At length, mistaking disease for pregnancy, she announced to the world that she was destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh; and splendid preparations were made for his reception by her deluded followers. She, however, died of the malady, December 27, 1814. Her sect is not even yet extinct.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, was born, in 1660, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity College there; studied the law at the Middle Temple, but became an author, and afterwards an officer in the army; and died in 1746. Of his tragedies, Isabella and Oronooko are still acted.

SOWERBY, JAMES, a naturalist, was born in 1766, and was originally a drawing master; but acquired considerable reputation as a botanist and mineralogist. He died October 25, 1822. Among his works are, English Botany; English Fungi; and British Mineralogy.

SPAENDONCK, GERARDVAN, a flower and miniature painter, was born, in 1746, at Tilburg, in Holland, and was a pupil of Herreyns of Antwerp. He settled at Paris; became miniature painter to the king, and, subsequently, professor of iconography at the botanical garden; and died in May, 1822. As a flower painter he stands highest, perhaps, of all modern artists.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARUS, a celebrated Italian naturalist and physiologist, was born, in 1729, at Scandiano; studied at Reggio and Bologna; and was intended for the bar by his parents, but, at the request of Vallisnieri, was allowed to follow the natural bent of his genius towards science. After having held professorships at Reggio and Modena, he became professor of natural history, and director of the museum, at Pavia. He held this office till his decease, in 1799, and his labours were interrupted only by several tours in various parts. His works are numerous, and are highly valuable, as having contributed largely to the progress of physiology and comparative anatomy.

SPANHEIM, EZEKIEL, the son of Frederic Spanheim, a learned divine, was born, in 1629, at Geneva; and, after having been professor of eloquence in that city, was employed, in a diplomatic capacity, by the elector palatine, and, subsequently, by the elector of Brandenburg. He died, Prussian ambassador at London, in 1710. His chief work is A Treatise on Medals, two volumes folio.

SPARRMAN, ANDREW, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born, about 1747, in the province of Upland, studied medicine at Upsal, and gained, by his progress in natural history, the notice of Linnæus. He visited China and the Cape; penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of southern Africa; and accompanied Captain Cook on one of his voyages. He died, in 1820, at Stockholm. His principal works are narratives of his Travels.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian hero, who was torn from his country by the Romans, and made a gladiator at Capua. Escaping with a few of his companions from his tyrants, he at length rallied round his standard a formidable army, repeatedly defeated the Roman generals, and, had he been properly seconded, would, perhaps, have shaken the power of Rome. He was slain B. C. 71, after having displayed the most daring valour.

SPEED, JOHN, a geographer and historian, was born, about 1555, at Farrington, in Cheshire, and was a tailor by trade, but was enabled, by Sir Fulke Greville, to devote his time to study. He died in 1629. Speed is the author of The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain; A History of Great Britain; and A Cloud of Witnesses.

SPELMAN, Sir HENRY, an eminent antiquary, was born, in 1562, at Congham, in Norfolk; studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn; filled the offices of sheriff of Norfolk, a commissioner for settling tithes in Ireland, and a commissioner to inquire into fees in the courts; and died in 1641. His principal works are, Archæologus; A History of English Councils; and A History of Tenure by Knight's Service.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, a divine and critic, was born in 1698, and was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford; after which he was twice on the continent, as a travelling tutor. He obtained the poetry professorship at Oxford, the rectory of Great Horwood, and a pre-

bend in Durham Cathedral. He was drowned in 1768. Spence was intimate with Pope, whose friendship he obtained by his Essay on the Translation of the Odyssey. Besides that work, he wrote Polymetis; and Observations, &c. collected from the Conversations of Mr. Pope and other eminent men.

SPENCER, JOHN, an erudite divine, was born, in 1630, at Boughton, in Kent; was educated at Canterbury School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; became master of his college, archdeacon of Sudbury, and dean of Ely; and died in 1695. His chief works are, A Treatise on the Laws, &c. of the Jews; and A Discourse concerning Prodigies.

SPENCER, EDMUND, one of the greatest of English poets, was born, about 1553, in London, and was admitted a sizer of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1569. In 1576, he published The Shepherd's Calendar, which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, to whom he had been introduced in the preceding year. After having, from 1580 to 1582, been secretary to Lord Grey, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, he obtained, in 1586, a grant of lands in the county of Cork. Residence being the condition on which he held the property, he took up his abode at Kilcolman; and it was there that he wrote The Faerie Queen. The first three books were published in 1590, and inscribed to Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him a pension of fifty pounds per annum. He was subsequently sheriff of Cork, and clerk of the council of the province of Munster; in which latter capacity he drew up his View of the State of Ireland. The felicity which he had for several years enjoyed was, however, put an end to by the rebellion of Tyrone. His house was burnt, with one of his children, and he was compelled to fly to England, where he died, broken-hearted, but not, as has been supposed, in want, January 16, 1598-9.

SPINOLA, AMBROSE, marquis de, one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, was born, in 1571, at Genoa, and did not enter into the military service till he was in his thirtieth year, when he raised a considerable body of troops for Philip III.; and was employed in the Netherlands. He reduced Ostend, which had foiled all his predecessors, and, in the five succeeding campaigns, was a formidable adversary to Maurice of Nassau. On the expiration of the truce of 1621, he again led the Spanish troops in the Low Countries, and there, during six years, he enhanced his reputation. Being sent to command in Italy, he was neglected by the Spanish ministry, which withheld succours, and he died of grief, in 1630, exclaiming in his last moments "they have robbed me of my honour."

SPINOSA, or SPINOZA, BENEDICT, or BARUCH, the head of the modern pantheists, was the son of a Portuguese Jew, and was born, in 1632, at Amsterdam. He quitted the Hebrew faith, and, after having been an Arminian and a Mennonist, became an atheist. In private life, however, his character was unexceptionable. He died in 1677. His principal work, Tractatus Theologico Politicus, appeared in 1670, and roused a host of adversaries. His system is still further unfolded in his Posthumous Pieces.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTISWOOD, JOHN, a Scotch prelate, was born in 1565; was educated at Glasgow; was made archbishop of Glasgow in 1603, and was transferred to St. Andrew's in 1615; was appointed chancellor of Scotland in 1635; and died in 1639. His History of the Church of Scotland was published in 1655.

SPRAT, THOMAS, a prelate and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1636, at Tallaton, in Devonshire, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. After having been the panegyrist of Cromwell, he became the adulator of the Stuarts. His subserviency was rewarded by the successive preferments of king's chaplain, prebendary of Westminster, rector of Saint Margaret, canon of Windsor, and bishop of Rochester, to the last of which he attained in 1686. He favoured the arbitrary schemes of James II.; but retained his bishopric under William III. In 1692 he narrowly escaped being the victim of a conspiracy. He died in 1713. Sprat wrote Poems; Sermons; A History of the Royal Society; A History of the Rye House Plot; and some minor pieces.

STAAL, Madame de, whose maiden name was De Launai, was born, in 1693, at Paris, and was the daughter of a painter, who was obliged to quit the kingdom before she was born. She received an excellent education in the convent of St. Sauveur, in Normandy, and displayed precocious talents. For several years she was waiting woman to the heartless duchess of Maine. Having been privy to some of the political

intrigues of that personage, and refusing to betray them to the government, she suffered two years imprisonment in the Bastile; for which honourable fidelity she was but ill rewarded. Her marriage, however, with the baron de Staal placed her in comfortable circumstances. She died in 1750. Her works consist of her own Memoirs; Letters; and two Comedies.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a divine, was born in 1680, but the place of his birth is not known; became, in 1733, after many vicissitudes, vicar of Benham, in Berkshire; and died there in 1752. He wrote several works, of which the most important is, A History of the Bible. It has been often reprinted.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNE LOUISA GERMAINE, baroness de, a celebrated female writer, the daughter of M. Necker, the French financier, was born, in 1766, at Paris. Her talents were so early displayed that she was said never to have been a child, and the utmost care was taken to cultivate them. In her twentieth year she married the Baron de Stael, the Swedish ambassador. From that period she took an active part in literature, and an almost equally active one in politics. It was through her influence with Barras that Talleyrand was appointed minister of the foreign department. At the commencement of Bonaparte's career she was one of his admirers, but she afterwards became hostile to him; and, in 1801, in consequence of her attempting to thwart his government, she was ordered to quit Paris. After having visited Germany, Prussia, and Italy, she returned to France, whence, however, she was again expelled. Her peregrinations were next extended to Moscow, Stockholm, and London; nor did she again behold her favourite abode of Paris till after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1811 she married M. de Rocca, but their union was kept secret. She died July 14, 1817. Of her works, which form seventeen volumes, the principal are, the romances of Delphine and Corinna; Considerations on the French Revolution; Dramatic Essays; Considerations on Literature; Germany; and Ten Years of Exile.

STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST, an eminent German physician and chemist, was born, in 1660, at Anspach; studied at Jena; became physician to the king of Prussia; and died, in 1734, at Berlin. Stahl invented the theory of phlogiston, which was long prevalent. His chemical and medical works are numerous.

STAHREMBERG, GUIDO BALDI, count de, a celebrated Austrian field marshall, was born, in 1657, in Austria; distinguished himself at the sieges of Vienna, Buda, and Belgrade, and at the battles of Carpi, Chiari, and Luzzara, under Prince Eugene; commanded the Imperial army in Italy from 1702 to 1704; and subsequently in Hungary; whence he was removed to be placed at the head of the army in Spain. In the latter country he obtained several important successes, but lost the battle of Villa Viciosa. He died, in 1737, president of the aulic council of war.

STANDISH, MILES, the first captain at Plymouth, New England, was born at Lancashire in 1584, and accompanied Mr. Robinson's congregation to Plymouth in 1620. His services in the wars with the Indians were highly useful, and many of his exploits were daring and extraordinary. He died in 1656.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, earl, a politician and man of science, was born in 1753; was educated at Eton and Geneva; was member for Wycombe till he took his seat in the house of peers, in 1786, on the death of his father; was a strenuous republican, and enemy to Mr. Pitt's administration; and died December 16, 1816. Among his many inventions are, an improved printing press, a monochord, an arithmetical machine, a mode of secuirng buildings from fire, and a double inclined plane. He wrote several political and scientific pamphlets and papers.

STANLEY, THOMAS, a poet and historian, was born, in 1625, at Laytonstone, in Essex; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; settled in the Temple after returning from his travels; and died in 1678. He wrote a valuable History of Philosophy; Poems and Translations; and edited Æschylus.

STARK, JOHN, a general in the army of the American revolution, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1728. During the French war, he was captain of a company of rangers in the provincial service, in 1755, and was with Lord Howe when that general was killed, in storming the French lines at Ticonderoga, in 1758. On receiving the report of the battle of Lexington, he was engaged at work in his saw-mill; and, fired with indignation, seized his musket and immediately proceeded to Cambridge. He was at the battles of Bunker's Hill and of Trenton, and achieved a glorious victory at Bennington. He rose to the rank of brigadier general, and was distinguished throughout the war for enterprise and courage. He died in 1822.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, a Latin poet, was born, A. D. 61, at Naples, and died there in his thirty-fifth year. He wrote The Thebaid, which he began before he was twenty; Sylvæ; and two cantos of The Achilleid, which he did not live to correct.

STAUNTON, Sir GEORGE LEONARD, a native of the county of Galway, in Ire-

land, was educated at Montpellier, where he took his medical degree; practised in the island of Grenada, where he became intimate with Lord Macartney, who made him his secretary, and took him to Madras. He accompanied his lordship to China, in 1795, as secretary of legation; and on his return he published an Account of the Embassy. He died in 1801.

STEELE, Sir RICHARD, son of the secretary to the duke of Ormond, was born in 1671, or, according to some accounts, in 1675, at Dublin; was educated at the Charter House, and at Merton College, Oxford; and entered the military service, in which he rose to the rank of captain. The Christian Hero, which was printed in 1701, was his first production. It was followed by the comedies of The Funeral, The Tender Husband, and the Lying Lover. In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, he obtained the office of gazetteer, and, in 1710, he was made a commissioner of stamps. The Tatler he began in 1709, and he subsequently was, in part or in whole, the author of The Spectator, Guardian, Englishman, Spinster, Lover, Reader, and Theatre. In 1713 he was elected M. P. for Stockbridge, but was expelled for what the house was pleased to consider as libels. He afterwards sat for Boroughbridge. During the reign of George I. he was knighted, made surveyor of the royal stables, manager of the king's company of comedians, and one of the commissioners of forfeited estates, and gained a large sum by The Conscious Lovers; but his benevolence and his lavish habits kept him in a state of constant embarrassment. A paralytic attack at length rendered him incapable of literary exertion, and he retired to Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, where he died in 1729.

STEVENS, GEORGE, a commentator, was born, in 1736, at Stepney; was educated at King's College, Cambridge; and died in 1800. He was a man of talent and extensive reading, but his disposition was not amiable. His first work, published in 1766, was an edition of twenty of Shakspeare's plays; the notes to which, and additions, were afterwards incorporated with those of Johnson.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1757, at Elgin; studied at Aberdeen; was designed for the law, but gave himself up to literature; and died in 1821. He wrote a History of the War of the French Revolution; and Memoirs of John Horne Tooke; and contributed to the Monthly Magazine; Public Characters; and The Annual Obituary.

STEPHENS. See ETIENNE.

STERNE, LAURENCE, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland; and was educated at a school near Halifax, and at Jesus College, Cambridge. He successively obtained the living of Sutton, a prebend at York, the rectory of Stillington, and the curacy of Coxwold. In 1760 he published the first two volumes of Tristram Shandy; the remainder appeared in 1761, 1762, 1765, and 1767. Some of his latter years were spent in travelling on the continent, and his travels gave birth to The Sentimental Journey. He died in 1768. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote Sermons, and various minor pieces. When all that Sterne borrowed from old authors is deducted, there will still remain enough of wit, humour, and pathos, to entitle him to a distinguished place among British authors. His indecency, however, doubly disgusting in a clergyman, deserves severe censure.

STEUBEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, BARON DE, was a Prussian officer, aid-de-camp to Frederic the Great, and lieutenant general in the army of that distinguished commander. He arrived in America in 1777, and immediately offered his services to the continental congress. In 1778 he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of major general, and rendered the most efficient services in the establishment of a regular system of discipline. During the war he was exceedingly active and useful, and after the peace he retired to a farm in the vicinity of New York, where with the assistance of books and friends he passed his time as agreeably

as a frequent want of funds would permit. The State of New York afterwards gave him a tract of sixteen thousand acres in the county of Oneida, and the general government made him a grant of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. He died in 1795, and at his own request was wrapped in his cloak, placed in a plain coffin, and hid in the earth, without a stone to tell where he was laid.

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in London, in the first half of the eighteenth century; was for some years a strolling player; suffered severely from poverty till his Lecture on Heads brought him a competence; and died in 1784, after having been long in a state of utter imbecility. Among his works are, Religion, a poem; The History of Tom Fool; The Dramatic History of Master Edward, Mrs. Ann, &c.; Songs; and some interludes.

STEWART DENHAM, Sir JAMES, a political economist, was born, in 1713, at Edinburgh; was educated at the university of his native place; and became an advocate. Having taken, in 1745, an active part in favour of the house of Stewart, he was under the necessity of living for several years in exile. He was, however, allowed to return in 1767, and his estate was restored to him. He died in 1780. His chief work is, An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy.

STEWART, DUGALD, an eminent philosopher and writer, was born, in 1753, at Edinburgh, and was the son of the professor of mathematics; was educated at the high school and university of his native city; and attended the lectures of Dr. Reid at Glasgow. From Glasgow he was recalled, in his nineteenth year, to assist his father; on whose decease, in 1785, he succeeded to the professorship. He, however, exchanged it for the chair of moral philosophy, which he had filled in 1778, during the absence of Dr. Ferguson in America. In 1780 he began to receive pupils into his house, and many young noblemen and gentlemen, who afterwards became celebrated, imbibed their knowledge under his roof. It was not till 1792 that he came forward as an author; he then published the first volume of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. He died June 11, 1828; after having long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most amiable of men, and one of the ablest of modern philosophical writers. Among his works are, Outlines of Moral Philosophy; Philosophical Essays; Memoirs of Adam Smith, and Drs. Robertson and Reid; and Prefatory Dissertations in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, a prelate, was born, in 1635, at Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained various preferments, among which were, in 1677 and 1678, the archdeaconry of London and the deanery of St. Paul's; was promoted to the see of Worcester at the Revolution; and died in 1699. His works form six volumes folio; among them are Origines Sacræ, and Origines Britannicæ. Among his latest literary efforts was a controversy with Locke, on some points in the Essay on Human Understanding.

STOBÆUS, a Greek compiler, is believed to have lived in the fifth century, and to have derived his name from the city of Stobi, in Macedonia. He made a collection of extracts from various Greek authors, which time has rendered highly valuable by destroying many of the original works.

STOCKTON, RICHARD, a signer of the declaration of American Independence, was graduated at Princeton College in 1748, and entering on the practice of the law soon rose to eminence. He settled in New Jersey, was appointed to the office of judge, and was a delegate to the congress of 1776. He died in 1781.

STOEFLET, NICHOLAS, a French royalist chief, was born, in 1751, at Luneville; and, after having served during fifteen years in the army, became a gamekeeper in the province of Anjou. In 1793 he was placed at the head of a division of Angevin royalists, and he distinguished himself in no less than a hundred and fifty actions with the republicans. He was taken prisoner and shot in 1796.

STOLBERG-STOLBERG, FREDERIC LEOPOLD, count, a German writer, was born, in 1750, at Bramstedt, in Holstein; was educated at Halle and Gottingen; was employed in negotiations by the duke of Oldenburg and the prince regent of Denmark; and died in 1819. He translated the Iliad and the tragedies of Æschylus; and wrote A History of the Christian Religion; Travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; Poems; and Dramas.

STONE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, the son of the duke of Argyle's gardener, was born in Scotland, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Before he was nineteen he taught himself arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French, without any assistance. He died poor about 1767. He wrote a Treatise on Fluxions; and a Mathematical Dictionary; translated Bion on Mathematical Instruments; and published an edition of Euclid, with a Life.

STONE, THOMAS, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1743,

and was educated to the profession of the law. He was a delegate to the continental congress of 1776, and was again a member of that body when Washington resigned the office of commander in chief. He died in 1787.

STOTHARD, CHARLES ALFRED, a painter and antiquary, son of the eminent artist of the same name, was born in 1787, and early displayed a talent for drawing. He became a member and historical draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries, and was deputed by that body to take drawings from the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy. He was killed by a fall in 1821. He published Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.

STOW, JOHN, an antiquary, was born, about 1525, in Cornhill. By trade he was a tailor, but applied himself to the study of British antiquities under the patronage of Archbishop Parker and the earl of Leicester. In his old age he was reduced to such indigence as to solicit charity by means of a brief. He died in 1605. He wrote A Survey of London; and Annals of this Kingdom.

STRABO, a Greek geographer, was born, about half a century B. C., at Amasia, in Cappadocia, and received an excellent education, under several philosophers. He travelled extensively, and his Geography, the result of his observations and inquiries, entitles him to be considered as standing at the head of ancient geographers.

STRADA, FAMINIUS, an historian and modern Latin poet, was born, in 1572, at Rome, and belonged to the society of Jesuits. For fifteen years he was a teacher of eloquence at the Roman College. He died in 1649. He is the author of Poetical Profusions; and of a History of the Belgic Wars.

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of, an eminent statesman and minister, the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, was born, in 1593, in London; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, after having travelled, was knighted, and made custos rotulorum of the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1621 he was chosen one of the representatives of the county of York. For a few years he was one of the most active friends of the popular cause; stood prominently forward as an advocate for the petition of right; and was even imprisoned for refusing to contribute to a forced loan. But his seeming patriotism sprang rather from hatred of Buckingham than from principle, and was not proof against corruption. In 1628 he was gained over to the court. His apostacy was paid for by the titles of baron and viscount, and the offices of privy counsellor and president of the North. In the latter capacity he acted with the most arbitrary rigour. In 1632 he was sent to Ireland as lord deputy. His conduct there, during a government of seven years, was that of a despot. It would, however, be unjust to deny that Ireland derived some benefits from his administration. In 1639, on visiting England, he obtained the garter, the title of earl of Strafford, and the dignity of lord lieutenant. He demonstrated his gratitude by violent counsels to the infatuated Charles. But his downfal was at hand. In 1640 he was impeached by the Commons, and was brought to trial March 22, 1641. He defended himself with an eloquence and dignity worthy of a better cause. No moral doubt could exist of his crimes, but the legal proof was defective. In order to secure their victim, the Commons themselves lost sight of justice, and resorted to a bill of attainder. It was passed, and Strafford, deserted by his sovereign, was brought to the block, on the 12th of May, 1641.

STRANGE, ROBERT, an engraver, was born, in 1721, in Pomona, one of the Orkneys; studied under Cooper and Lebas; resided for several years in Italy, where he copied some of the finest works of art; was knighted by George III.; and died in 1792. Among his best productions are, Charles I. and his Family, from Vandyke; St. Jerome, from Corregio; and Danae, from Titian.

STRONG, CALEB, governor of Massachusetts, was born at Northampton in 1744, and graduated at Harvard College. He pursued the profession of the law, and established himself in his native town. Taking an early and active part in the revolutionary movements, he was appointed in 1775 one of the committee of safety, and in the following year a member of the state legislature. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the state, and of that which formed the constitution of the United States. Subsequently he was senator to Congress, and for eleven years at different periods, chief magistrate of Massachusetts. He died in 1820.

STRUTT, JOSEPH, an engraver, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1749, at Springfield, in Sussex; was a pupil of Ryland; and died in 1802. Strutt, who was a man of considerable talent, produced A Dictionary of Engravers; Sports and Pastimes of the People of England; Dresses and Habits of the People of England; Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England; Chronicle of England; Manners, Customs, &c. of the Inhabitants of England; Queen Hoo Hall; Ancient Time; and The Test of Guilt.

STUART, JAMES, an architect, was born, in 1713, in London, of poor parents.

and originally gained his livelihood by painting fans. Having made himself master of Greek, Latin, and mathematics, he travelled to Italy on foot, and at Rome he learned the principles of architecture from Revett, whom he subsequently accompanied to Athens. On his return to England he became eminent as an architect, and was appointed surveyor to Greenwich Hospital. He died in 1788. He published The Antiquities of Athens.

STUART, Gilbert, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1742, at Edinburgh, where also he was educated. He studied jurisprudence, but became an author by profession; sometimes residing in London, and sometimes in his native city. Dropsy, brought on by intemperance, terminated his existence in 1786. Stuart was a man of genius, but of a most unamiable disposition. He wrote The History of Scotland; History of the Reformation in Scotland; and other works; contributed to the Monthly Review; and was editor of the Edinburgh Magazine and Review.

STUART, Gilbert, a celebrated painter, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1755. Soon after becoming of age, he went to England, where he became the pupil of Mr. West. He soon rose to eminence as a portrait painter, and obtained a high reputation both in England and Ireland. In 1794 he returned to his native country, chiefly residing in Philadelphia and Washington, in the practice of his profession, till about the year 1801, when he removed to Boston. Here he remained till his death in 1828. Mr. Stuart was not only one of the first painters of his time, but was also a very extraordinary man out of his profession.

STUBBS, George, an artist, was born, in 1724, at Liverpool; studied at Rome; settled in London, and became celebrated as an animal painter; was admitted an associate of the Royal Academy; and died in 1806. He wrote The Anatomy of the Horse; and A Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Human Body with that of a Tiger and Common Fowl.

SUARD, John Baptist Anthony, a French writer and translator, was born, in 1734, at Besançon; acquired considerable reputation as a contributor to and editor of many public journals; was admitted into the Academy, and subsequently into the Institute; and died in 1817. Among his translations is Robertson's Charles V. Many of his pieces are contained in the Literary Varieties, and Literary Miscellanies. Several lives in the Universal Biography are also from his pen.

SUAREZ, Francis, a jesuit and theologian, was born, in 1548, at Granada; and, after having filled the theological chair at various universities, was appointed professor at Coimbra, by Philip II. He died, in 1617, at Lisbon. His works occupy twenty-three folio volumes. One of them, his Defensio Catholicæ, was burnt by the hangman at London and Paris.

SUCHET, Louis Gabriel, duke of Albufera, a celebrated French marshal, was born, in 1772, at Lyons, and entered the army, as a volunteer, in his twentieth year. Between that period and 1800 he distinguished himself in Italy, Switzerland, and the Grisons, and rose to the rank of major general. He subsequently increased his fame at Marengo, at Austerlitz, and in Poland. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the French forces in the south-east of Spain, and this command he retained till the termination of the war. He gained many victories, reduced a great number of fortresses, and conquered Valencia; and his services were rewarded with the rank of marshal, and the title of duke. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he intrusted Suchet with the defence of the departments bordering on the frontier of Savoy. He died January 7, 1826.

SUCKLING, Sir John, a poet and courtier, was born, in 1609, at Whitton, in Middlesex; served in Germany under Gustavus Adolphus; acquired reputation as a wit and dramatist after his return to England; raised a regiment to serve against the Scotch, in 1639; was obliged to retire to France, in consequence of having participated in a project to liberate the earl of Strafford; and died there, in 1641. His Poems have obtained a place in the standard collections.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS, Caius, a Latin historian, was born in the first century of the Christian era, and died in the second, but the precise dates of his birth and death are not recorded. Little more is known of him than that he was brought up to the bar, was made tribune, and subsequently became secretary to Adrian, but lost the secretaryship in 121, and that he was intimate with Pliny. All his works have perished except The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS, a celebrated Roman general of the first century, the place and time of whose birth and death are unknown, first distinguished himself by reducing, A. D. 37, the revolted Mauritanians to obedience. In 59 he was appointed to the government of Great Britain, which province he brought completely under the yoke; defeating Boadicea, and destroying the Druids in Mona. In his latter years he stained his reputation by the means to which he resorted for obtaining the favour of Vitellius after having fought for Otho.

SUHM, PETER FREDERIC, an eminent Danish historian and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1728, at Copenhagen; held various important offices under the government, and was appointed royal historiographer; married in Norway, and resided there for fourteen years, during which period he was indefatigable in collecting historical materials relative to the northern nations; returned to Copenhagen in 1765; and was a liberal patron of learning till his decease in 1798. His Miscellanies form fifteen volumes; and his valuable Histories of Denmark occupy sixteen volumes 4to.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer. When and where he was born and died are unknown, but he is supposed to have lived in the latter end of the ninth and the beginning of the tenth century. His Lexicon, faulty as it is in many respects, is valuable for the fragments it contains of lost works, and the information which it affords respecting ancient writers.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an officer in the army of the American revolution, was born in Maine, and established himself in the profession of law in New Hampshire. Turning his attention to military affairs, he received, in 1772, the commission of major, and in 1775 that of brigadier general. The next year he was sent to Canada, and on the death of general Thomas, the command of the army devolved on him. In this year he was promoted to the rank of major general, and was soon after captured by the British in the battle on Long Island. He commanded a division of the army at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown; and was the sole commander of an expedition to the island of Newport, which failed through want of cooperation from the French fleet. In 1779 he commanded an expedition against the Indians. He was afterwards a member of Congress, and for three years president of New Hampshire. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the district court, and continued in that office till his death, in 1795.

SULLIVAN, JAMES, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1744, and after passing the early part of his life in agricultural pursuits, adopted the profession of the law. He took an early part in the revolutionary struggle, and in 1775 was chosen a member of the provincial Congress. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the superior court. He was subsequently a member of Congress, a member of the executive council, judge of probate, and in 1790 was appointed attorney general. In 1807 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and again in the following year, in the December of which he died. He was the author of a History of Land Titles, a History of the District of Maine, and an Essay on Banks. His rank at the bar was in the very first class, and in his private character he was distinguished for piety, patriotism, and integrity.

SULLY, MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, duke of, a French warrior and statesman, equally brave in the field and wise in the council, was born, in 1560, at the castle of Rosny. At an early age he was placed about the person of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., to whom he ever continued to be strongly attached. He narrowly escaped being one of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In the majority of the battles and sieges which occurred during the struggle between Henry and his enemies, Sully bore a conspicuous part; he commanded the artillery at the battle of Coutras, and had two horses killed under him, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Ivry. Though himself a zealous Calvinist, it was he who advised the king to secure the crown by conforming to the catholic religion. In 1597 he was placed at the head of the finances, which was then in the most dilapidated state, and by his prudent administration he at once increased the revenue and lightened the burthens of the people. After the death of Henry IV. Sully retired from public affairs, and he died in 1641. His Memoirs, written by himself, are highly interesting.

SULZER, JOHN GEORGE, a Swiss writer, was born, in 1720, at Winterthur; became mathematical professor, and subsequently professor of philosophy, to the academy of nobles at Berlin; and died in 1779 His principal work, which possesses great merit, is The Universal Theory of the Fine Arts.

SUMAROKOFF, ALEXANDER PETROVITSCH, a Russian poet and dramatist, the son of a general officer, was born, in 1718, at Moscow; was educated at the Cadet School; displayed an early talent for dramatic writing; and died in 1778, a counsellor of state, and director of the court theatre. He wrote Tragedies, Comedies, Miscellaneous Poems; Dialogues of the Dead; an Abridged Chronicle of Moscow; and some works of less consequence.

SURREY, HENRY HOWARD, earl of, eldest son of the duke of Norfolk, was born about 1515; studied at Christ Church, Oxford; travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, in the last of which countries he fell in love with the Geraldine whom he celebrates in his verses; was captain general of the army at Boulogne in 1546; and fell a victim, on the scaffold, to the tyranny of Henry VIII. in 1547. "He was (says Raleigh) no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes;" and

Warton considers him as "the first English classical poet."

SUTTON, Thomas, was born, in 1532, at Knaith, in Lincolnshire; studied at Eton, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn; became a merchant, after having been master general of the ordnance in the north; rose to be the richest commoner in the kingdom; and died in 1611. Sutton was the founder of the Charter House, of which he intended to be the first master, but he died in the same year that the work was begun.

SUVAROFF, or SUWARROW, Prince Alexander, a celebrated Russian field marshal, was born, in 1730, at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, and was educated at the Cadet School of St. Petersburgh. He distinguished himself during the seven years' war; in Poland, in 1768, against the Confederates; in 1773, against the Turks; and, in 1782, against the Nogay Tartars. For these services he was rewarded with the rank of general in chief, the government of the Crimea, the portrait of the empress set in diamonds, and several Russian orders. In the war against the Turks, from 1787 to 1790, he gained the battle of Rymnik, took Ismail by storm, and obtained other important advantages. In 1794 he defeated the Poles who were struggling for freedom, and carried Praga by assault. When Russia joined the continental coalition, in 1799, he was placed at the head of the combined army in Italy, and, after several sanguinary battles, he succeeded in wresting that country from the French. He was less successful in Switzerland, whence he was obliged to retreat. He died of vexation, April 18, 1800, soon after his return to St. Petersburgh.

SWEDENBORG, Emanuel, the founder of a sect called The New Jerusalem Church, was the son of the bishop of Skara, and was born, in 1689, at Stockholm. He was not twenty when he published a volume of Latin poems. On returning from his travels he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the College of Mines, and, in 1719, was ennobled. Of his many works on mining the principal is his Opera Philosophica et Mineralogica. In 1743 he imbibed a belief that he was admitted to an intercourse with the invisible world, and this belief he retained till his decease in 1772. On this subject he published several singular works, among which is the Arcana Cœlestis. Swedenborg, though labouring under a mental delusion, was no impostor, but a learned and pious man.

SWIFT, Jonathan, a celebrated writer, was born, in 1667, at Dublin, and was educated at Kilkenny School, Trinity College, Dublin, and Hertford College, Oxford. For some years he lived with Sir William Temple as a companion, and

when that statesman died he left him a legacy and his posthumous works. From King William he entertained expectations of preferment, which were disappointed. Having accompanied Lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices to Ireland, as chaplain, he obtained from him the livings of Laracor and Lathbeggan, on which he went to reside, and to which he invited the lady whom he has celebrated under the name of Stella. He eventually married her, but would never acknowledge her as his wife. His conduct to two other ladies, Miss Waring and Miss Vanhomrigh, with whom he coquetted, was equally devoid of proper feeling. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and on the accession of Queen Anne he visited England. In the course of the nine ensuing years he published several works, but it was not till 1710 that he became active as a political writer. Having gone over to the tories, and become intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, he exerted himself strenuously in behalf of his new allies. Among his labours in this cause were The Examiner, and The Conduct of the Allies. It was not, however, till 1713 that he obtained preferment, and even then he was frustrated in his hopes of an English mitre, and received only the deanery of St. Patrick. When he returned to Ireland he was exceedingly unpopular; but he lived to be the idol of the Irish. Of the writings by which this change was produced, The Drapier's Letters, published in 1724, stand foremost. In 1726 he gave Gulliver's Travels to the world. As he advanced in years he suffered from deafness and fits of giddiness; in 1739 his intellect gave way; and he expired in October, 1745.

SWIFT, Zephaniah, a learned lawyer, was graduated at Yale College, and established himself in the legal profession in Windham, Connecticut. He was for eighteen years a judge of the superior court of that state. He published a Digest of the laws of Connecticut, in two volumes, on the model of Blackstone. His death took place in 1823.

SWINTON, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born, in 1703, at Bexton, in Cheshire; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; was chaplain to the factory at Leghorn; and died in 1777, keeper of the university records at Oxford. He contributed largely to the Universal History; and wrote many learned dissertations on Phœnician and other antiquities.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, an eminent physician, was born, in 1624, at Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; studied medicine at Montpellier; and settled in Westminster, where he deservedly attained a high reputation. He died in 1689. Sydenham was an acute observer of symptoms, and introduced very important improvements into the treatment of smallpox and other diseases. His works have been frequently reprinted.

SYDENHAM, FLOYER, an eminent Greek scholar, was born in 1701, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1759 he began a translation of the works of Plato, a part of which he published; but the want of patronage involved him in embarrassments; he was thrown into prison for a small debt which he had contracted for his frugal meals; and there he perished in 1788. His fate gave rise to the establishment of the Literary Fund.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman, was born, B. C. 137. After having spent a part of his youth in licentious pleasures, he distinguished himself in Africa, under Marius; in Pontus, as commander in chief; and on various other occasions. He rose to the consulship in the forty-ninth year of his age. He subsequently reduced Greece, and vanquished Mithridates; and, returning to Italy, overcame the Marian party, and assumed the dictatorship. By his merciless edicts of proscription he deluged Rome with blood; but, at the very moment when no one dared to dispute his power, he retired into private life. He died, B. C. 78, of the morbus pediculosus, the consequence of his debaucheries.

SZALKAI, ANTHONY, a Hungarian poet, who is considered as the founder of the dramatic literature of his country. He held an office in the household of the archduke palatine, Alexander Leopold, and died, in 1804, at Buda. His Pikko Hertzog was the first regular drama composed in the Hungarian language. He also wrote a travesty on the Eneid.

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TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, a Latin historian, was born about A. D. 56, and was of an equestrian family. The place of his birth is not known. He early cultivated poetry; he became an advocate; and he is supposed also to have borne arms. He was successively questor, edile, and pretor, and, in 97, attained the rank of consul. Pliny the younger was his bosom friend, and Agricola was his father-in-law. He is believed to have died about A. D. 135. Of his admirable History and Annals a large portion is unfortunately lost. Tacitus also wrote The Life of Agricola; The Manners of the Germans; and a Dialogue on Eloquence: the last of these, however, is by some attributed to Quintilian.

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, who claimed descent from the foregoing, was raised to the throne by the senate, in 275, at the age of seventy-five, after having been twice consul. He reigned only six months, during which short period he displayed both wisdom and vigour. It is not certain whether he was assassinated or died of a violent disease.

TAGLIACOZZI, or TALIACOTIUS, GASPAR, an eminent Italian surgeon, was born, in 1546, at Bologna; was for many years anatomical professor there; and died in 1599. He is the author of a work on the restoring of the nose. Butler, in his Hudibras, has a ludicrous allusion to him.

TALBOT, JOHN, lord, a famous warrior, was born, in 1373, at Blechmore, in Shropshire; obtained various successes against the Irish; distinguished himself in France by his skill and valour during the reigns of Henry V. and VI., for which he was rewarded by the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Wexford, and Waterford; and was killed at the battle of Castillon, in 1453.

TALBOT, CATHERINE, the only child of the bishop of Durham, was born in 1720, and died in 1770 She was an intimate friend of Mrs. Carter, and wrote Essays, Letters, Dialogues, and Poems; and Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week.

TALLIEN, JOHN LAMBERT, one of the most prominent characters in the French revolution, was the son of a nobleman's porter; was born, in 1769, at Paris; received a good education; and early in life was successively clerk to an attorney, and in a public office, and foreman to a printing establishment. On the breaking out of the revolution, he took a

violent part against the court, and he gradually acquired considerable influence. As a member of the Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and for a while he participated in all the enormities of the jacobins. At length, however, he became more moderate, and it was mainly to his courage and eloquence that France was indebted for the downfall of Robespierre. He continued to be an active member of the legislature till 1798, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. He enjoyed a place under the consular and imperial governments; remained unmolested after the accession of Louis XVIII.; and died in 1820.

TALMA, Francis Joseph, the greatest of French actors, was born, in 1763, at Paris, and spent his childhood in Flanders and England, where his father was a dentist. At the age of nine years he was sent to France to be educated, whence he returned to England. The stage was early his delight, and he was at one time on the point of appearing at Drury Lane. On his settling in France, he for eighteen months followed the profession of his father; but in 1787 he came out upon the French theatre, in the character of Seide. For some time, however, he was kept in the background; but at length he attained the highest rank as a tragedian. Talma also accomplished in France a complete reformation of theatrical costume. He died, at Paris, Oct. 19, 1826. Talma was highly esteemed, both as an actor and a man, by Napoleon.

TAMERLANE, TIMUR LENC, or TIMUR BEG, one of the scourges of mankind, was born, B. C 1336, in the province of Kersch, the ancient Sogdiana, where his father was the chief of a tribe. He attained the sovereign authority at Samarcand, in 1730. He subsequently conquered Persia, India, Syria, and many other countries; made prisoner Bajazet, the Turkish sultan; and was on the point of invading China, when he died in 1405.

TANSILLO, Louis, an Italian poet, was born, about 1510, at Venosa, and died in 1568, judge of Gaeta. Among his poems are The Vintager, and The Nurse, the latter of which has been translated by Roscoe.

TARTAGLIA, Nicholas, an eminent geometrician, was born, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at Venice. Though, at the age of six years, he was left an orphan, and in distress, he overcame every impediment in the acquisition of learning, and rose to be one of the most celebrated mathematicians of his time. He died in 1557. Among his works are, A Treatise on Gunnery; Various Questions and Inventions; and A Commentary on Euclid.

TARTINI, Joseph, an eminent violinist and composer, was born, in 1692, at Pirano, in Istria; was educated for the law, but devoted himself to music; obtained celebrity as a consummate violin player; and died in 1770. He wrote A Treatise on Music, and other works; and composed many pieces. His finest composition is The Devil's Sonata, so called, because he dreamt that it was played to him by his Satanic majesty.

TASMAN, Abel Janssen, a great navigator, a native of Holland, was born at Hoorn, but in what year is not known. In 1642 and 1644 he was employed on exploratory voyages by Van Diemen, the Dutch governor general in the East, and he made many important discoveries in Australia, and the surrounding islands. The time of his death is not recorded.

TASSIE, James, a modeller, was born, in the first half of the eighteenth century, near Glasgow, and was originally a stone mason, but acquired, from Dr. Quin, the art of imitating gems in coloured pastes, and was so successful that he gained both reputation and fortune. He likewise modelled in wax. Tassie died in 1799. The descriptive catalogue of his gems forms two volumes quarto.

TASSO, Bernardo, an Italian poet, was born, in 1493, at Bergamo; was successively in the service of the prince of Salerno and the dukes of Urbino and Mantua; and died in 1569. Of his poems the principal is Amadis de Gaul, in a hundred cantos.

TASSO, Torquato, one of the greatest of the Italian poets, was the son of Bernardo, and was born, in 1544, at Sorrento. He may almost be said to have "lisped in numbers;" and at twelve years of age he had acquired extensive knowledge. After having been educated at Rome, he went to Padua, to study law, in compliance with the wishes of his father. It was while he was there, and in his eighteenth year, that he published the poem of Rinaldo. In 1565 Duke Alphonso of Ferrara invited him to his court, and, with the exception of the time occu-

pied by a journey to France, Tasso resided there till 1577. During this period,

besides many minor pieces, he produced his Aminta, and completed the Jerusalem Delivered. In 1577 he secretly quitted Ferrara; having, it has been supposed, incurred the anger of the duke by his passion for the Princess Leonora of Este, his patron's sister. He returned, however, but his intellects being now in some degree affected, he was ungenerously shut up in a madhouse by Alphonso, where for seven years he experienced the most unworthy treatment. The remonstrances of several Italian princes at length procured his release. In 1592 he settled at Naples, and began to write a new poem on the subject of his Jerusalem. This poem he finished to his own satisfaction, but posterity has not ratified his partiality for it. He died April 25, 1595, at Rome, while preparations were making to confer on him the laureate crown in the capitol.

TASSONI, Alexander, an Italian poet, was born, in 1565, at Modena; was successively in the service of several princes; and died in 1635, counsellor to the duke of Modena. He was a man of extensive literary and scientific knowledge, and wrote various works; but it is to The Rape of the Bucket, a heroi-comic poem, that he owes his reputation.

TAVERNIER, John Baptist, a traveller, was born in 1605; visited Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, several times, as a dealer in diamonds and precious stones; was ennobled by Louis XIV.; and died, about 1686, at Moscow. His account of his Travels in the East, which has often been reprinted, forms three volumes quarto.

TAYLOR, Jeremy, a prelate and eloquent writer, was the son of a barber; was born, in 1613, at Cambridge; and was educated at the grammar school of his native place, and at Caius College. He became chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and subsequently to Charles I., and obtained the rectory of Uppingham. During the civil war he gained a subsistence by keeping a school, till he was interdicted from teaching. Lord Carbery then appointed him his chaplain, and it was while he resided with that nobleman that he wrote most of his pieces. He was twice imprisoned by the republican government. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Down and Connor; along with which see he held that of Dromore, and the vice-chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin. He died in 1667. His works, which stand high among those of British theologians, have been repeatedly reprinted.

TAYLOR, Brook, an eminent mathematician, was born, in 1685, at Edmonton, in Middlesex; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; became a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which body he largely contributed; and died in 1731. Among his works are, Methodus Incrementorum; New Principles of Linear Perspective; and Contemplatio Philosophica. Taylor invented the analytical formula which bears his name, and which Lagrange has made the basis of his theory of analytical functions.

TAYLOR, George, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. Emigrating to America, he became the proprietor of extensive iron works at Durham on the river Delaware. He was for some years a representative for Northampton County to the provincial assembly, and in 1776 was elected to the continental congress. He died in 1781.

TEKELI, Emeric, Count, a Hungarian nobleman, was born in 1658, and headed his countrymen in their struggle against Austrian tyranny. He defeated the Imperialists in several battles, and even penetrated in Moravia; but, after many vicissitudes, he was at length obliged to seek an asylum in Turkey, where he died in 1705.

TELL, William, one of the champions of Swiss liberty, was born, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, at Burglen, in the canton of Uri. Some doubt exists as to the truth of the story, that he was compelled to shoot at an apple on the head of his child, and that he shot the Austrian governor Gessler; but there is no doubt that he contributed to emancipate his country, and that he fought at the battle of Morgarten. He died in 1354.

TEMPLE, Sir William, an eminent statesman and writer, was born, in 1628, in London, and was educated at Bishop Stortford Grammar School, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge; Cudworth was his college tutor. In his nineteenth year he began his travels, in the course of which he resided for two years in France, and visited Flanders, Holland, and Germany. On his return he obtained a seat

in the Irish parliament. Charles II. employed him as a diplomatist, in which

capacity Temple displayed abilities of no common kind. He was twice dispatched on a secret mission to the bishop of Munster; as envoy extraordinary to the Hague he concluded within the short space of five days the treaty of triple alliance; he was one of the negotiators at the congress of Aix la Chapelle; he signed the peace of 1673; was appointed ambassador to the Hague in 1674, and contributed to bring about the marriage of the prince of Orange with the princess Mary; and, lastly, was one of the negotiators at Nimeguen. In 1679 he was appointed one of the king's new council, but was soon displaced for his freedom of speech. After this he retired into private life, and never again took part in public affairs. He died in 1698. His works form four octavo volumes.

TENCIN, Claudine Alexandrina Guerin de, a French writer, was born, in 1681, at Grenoble, and died in 1749. She was early bound by monastic vows, from which she succeeded in obtaining her release, and she subsequently spent many years in political, and especially in love intrigues; in the course of which she was imprisoned, unjustly, however, on a charge of having murdered one of her lovers. D'Alembert was her son. At length she adopted a more regular mode of living, and her house became the resort of wits and men of letters. Of her novels The Count de Comminges is that which is most esteemed; but they all have great merit.

TENIERS, David, the elder, an eminent painter, was born, in 1582, at Antwerp; studied under Rubens, and at Rome under Elsheimer; and died in 1649. His pictures of rural festivities, conversations, fairs, fortunetellers, and similar subjects, are usually of a small size, and are much valued.

TENIERS, David, the younger, a son of the foregoing, was born, in 1610, at Brussels, and was instructed in painting by his father, and by Adam Brouwer and Rubens. In his youth such was his facility of imitating the styles of various masters that he was called the Proteus and the Ape of Painting. He soon, however, had the good sense to choose nature as his model, and he rose into high reputation. He was patronised by the archduke Leopold William, the king of Spain, Christina of Sweden, and other distinguished personages. Teniers died in 1694. The subjects of his pictures are such as employed his father's pencil, and likewise landscapes. His works are numerous and of great price.

TENNANT, Smithson, an eminent chemist, was born, in 1761, at Selby, in Yorkshire; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Cambridge in 1796, but never practised; became a member of the Royal Society in his twenty-fourth year; was chosen professor of chemistry at Cambridge in 1813; and was killed, by a fall from his horse, at Boulogne, Feb. 22, 1815. He contributed many valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. Among his discoveries are, the mode of effecting a double distillation by the same heat; the true nature of carbonic acid gas, and of the diamond; and two new metals, iridium and osmium.

TERENCE, or TERENTIUS, Publius, a Latin comic writer, is believed to have been a native of Carthage, and to have been born about B. C. 192. Being taken a captive to Rome, he was sold to Terentius Lucanus, who gave him a good education, and enfranchised him. He was in his twenty-fifth year when he brought out his first play. His talents acquired for him illustrious friends, among whom were Scipio and Lælius. He quitted Rome when he was thirty-five, and is supposed to have perished at sea in a storm. Of his admirable comedies only six are extant.

TERRASSON, John, a French writer, was born, in 1670, at Lyons; was a member of the French Academy and the Academy of Sciences; and died in 1750. Of his works the principal are, the philosophical romance of Sethos, some parts of which are lauded by Voltaire; and a translation of Diodorus.

TERTULLIAN, Quintus Septimus Florens, one of the most learned men of the primitive church, was born, about 160, at Carthage. Originally a bitter enemy of the Christian faith, he was converted by witnessing the firmness of the martyrs, became a priest, and was thenceforth one of the most eloquent defenders of the doctrines which he had despised. Late in life he adopted the opinions of the Montanists, and afterwards formed a sect of his own. He died about 245. Among his works are, An Apology for the Christians; a Treatise against the Jews; and the five books against Marcion.

TESTI, FULVIO, a celebrated Italian poet, was born, in 1593, at Ferrara; held various important offices under the dukes Alphonso and Francis; but was thrown into prison, in consequence of having entered into a correspondence with Cardinal Mazarin; and is believed to have been put to death there, in 1646. His lyric pieces rank with those of Chiabrera, Guidi, and Filicaja.

THAARUP, THOMAS, a Danish poet, was born, in 1749, at Copenhagen; was professor of history, geography, and belles ettres at the marine cadet academy, and one of the managers of the royal theatre; and died in 1821. His works consist of Dramas and Sacred Songs.

THALES, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born, B. C. 639, at Miletus, in Ionia, or, as some affirm, was a native of Phenicia; he travelled in Egypt and other countries; and died in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Thales was the founder of the Ionian school of philosophy, and was an admirable astronomer and geometrician. He was the first who accurately calculated a solar eclipse.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian, was born, B. C. 535, at Phreas. Licentious in his youth, he was reclaimed from his follies by the love of glory. He bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Marathon, and the trophies gained there by Miltiades were a stimulus to the ambition of Themistocles. When, after the banishment of his rival Aristides, he acquired the management of the Athenian affairs, he displayed splendid talents. It was by his persuasion that his countrymen were induced to confide their safety to their navy, and to him were the Greeks indebted for the glorious victory of Salamis. He rebuilt the walls of Athens, fortified the Piræus, and prevented the Spartans from gaining an ascendancy in the Amphictyonic council. The popular favour, however, was at length withdrawn from him, and he was banished for five years. Further proceedings being meditated against him, he sought an asylum at the court of Artaxerxes, and was hospitably received. He died B. C. 470. Some attribute his death to poison taken by himself, rather than assist the Persian monarch against Athens, while others affirm that he died a natural death.

THEOBALD, LEWIS, a dramatist and commentator, was born at Sittingbourne, in Kent, and was brought up to his father's profession, that of a lawyer, but quitted it for literature. Having offended Pope, by editing a rival edition of Shakspeare, that poet made him the hero of the Dunciad. Yet, in spite of the wit of the satirist, Theobald is not despicable as a commentator on the bard of Avon. He died in 1744. Among his works are twelve plays, four of which are translated from the Greek; some poems; and The Gentleman's Library. The tragedy of The Fatal Falsehood he brought forward as a composition by Shakspeare.

THEOCRITUS, a celebrated Greek pastoral poet, was born at Syracuse, and flourished in the third century B. C. Ptolemy Philadelphus invited him to his court, and treated him munificently. It is said, that he was strangled by Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, for having written satires upon him; but there is little or rather no evidence in support of the assertion.

THEODOR, JAMES, a physician and botanist, generally known by the name of TABERNÆMONTANUS, was born about 1520, at Bergzabern, in the dutchy of Deux Ponts, and died in 1590. He published, in 1588, the first volume of a New Complete Herbal, which was the result of thirty-six years' labour, but death prevented the completion of it.

THEODOSIUS, FLAVIUS, surnamed the Great, a Roman emperor, was born, in 346, in Spain. In his eighteenth year he defeated the barbarians, and drove them across the Danube. Gratian rewarded him with the purple, and the sway over the eastern provinces. In the course of his reign Theodosius triumphed over the Goths, and various other enemies of the empire. He vanquished Arbogaste, in 394, and added the western provinces to his dominions; and died shortly after, at Milan, in 395.

THEODOSIUS II., surnamed the Younger, emperor of the East, grandson of the great Theodosius, was born in 400, and succeeded to the throne at the age of eight years. The early part of his reign was marked by some success against the Persians; the remainder of it was not fortunate. The code which bears his name was formed by his order, and was the work of seven lawyers. He died in 450.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was born, B. C. 371, at Eresus, in Lesbos. He was a disciple of Plato and of Aristotle, the latter of whom he succeeded, and with splendid success, in the Lyceum. Twice he was persecuted by his enemies, but, in both instances, he eventually triumphed. He died in his eighty-fifth year. Of all his numerous works time has spared only a Treatise on Stones; parts of his Characters, and of a History of Animals; and some fragments quoted by other authors.

THESPIS, a Greek poet, born at Icaria, in Attica, flourished B. C. 576. He is considered as the inventor of tragedy, from his having introduced actors in addition to the chorus. His stage is said to have been a cart, and the faces of the performers

were smeared with wine lees, or, according to Suidas, with white lead and vermillion!

THEVENOT, JOHN, a French traveller, was born, in 1633, at Paris. His fortune enabling him to gratify his love of travelling, he visited several parts of Europe, and afterwards explored many countries of the east. He died in Persia, in 1667, as he was returning from Hindostan. His Voyages and Travels have been often reprinted.

THOMAS, ANTHONY LEONARD, an eminent French miscellaneous writer and poet, was born, in 1732, at Clermont Ferrand. He was brought up as an attorney, but he quitted the law to become a teacher in one of the colleges at Paris. His literary productions having at length brought him into reputation, he became a member of the French Academy, and obtained a place under government which raised him above the fear of want. He died in 1785. Among his best works are his Eulogies; and his Essay on the Character, Manners, and Talents of Women.

THOMON, THOMAS JOHN THOMAS DE, a French architect, was born, in 1759, at Paris; was a pupil of Leroi, and afterwards studied at Rome; emigrated in 1791; settled in Russia, in 1798; and died at St. Petersburgh, in 1813. He embellished the Russian capital, Odessa, and other places, by the erection of many fine edifices, and wrote a Treatise on Painting.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, a poet and divine, was born at Brough, in Westmoreland; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; and died, about 1766, dean of Raphoe, in Ireland. His poems have been deservedly admitted among the collected works of the British Poets. His poem on Sickness contains many fine passages, and his Hymn to May breathes more of the spirit of Spenser than most modern imitations of him. Thompson also wrote Gondibert and Bertha, a tragedy; and published an edition of Bishop Hall's Satires.

THOMSON, JAMES, one of the most popular of English poets, was the son of a Scotch clergyman; was born, in 1700, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire; and was educated at Jedburgh and at Edinburgh. Relinquishing his views in the church, he went to London, where, in 1726, he published his Winter. The three other Seasons appeared in 1728, 1729, and 1730. During the same period he also produced the tragedy of Sophonisba, the poem of Britannia, and a poem on Sir Isaac Newton. Among the friends whom he gained by these splendid proofs of his genius was lord chancellor Talbot, who chose him as a proper companion to accompany his son on the grand tour. Thomson was thus occupied for three years, in the course of which he visited most of the European courts. After his return he was made secretary of briefs by the chancellor, but the death of his patron soon deprived him of that place. For this loss, however, he was indemnified by the office of surveyor general of the Leeward Islands, and a pension from the prince of Wales. His pen, meanwhile, was not idle. He wrote the tragedies of Agamemnon, Edward and Eleonora, Tancred and Sigismunda, and Coriolanus; the masque of Alfred, in conjunction with Mallet; and the poems of Liberty, and The Castle of Indolence. He died, at Richmond, August 27, 1748.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, an industrious writer and compiler, was born, in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire; was educated at St. Andrew's; and quitted the clerical profession in Scotland, to become an author and master of an academy in the metropolis. He died in 1817. Thompson was not without abilities and learning, but he was a hasty and slovenly writer. He was connected with various newspapers and periodicals; prepared for the press many works of other authors; and wrote, among other things, Mammoth; The Man in the Moon; and Memoirs of the War in Asia.

THORNHILL, Sir JAMES, a painter, was born, in 1676, in Dorsetshire, and, after his return from his travels in Holland, Flanders, and France, rose into considerable reputation as an artist. He was employed to paint the dome of St. Paul's, the refectory and saloon at Greenwich Hospital, and some of the apartments at Hampton Court. He died in 1734. Thornhill was also occasionally employed as an architect.

THORNTON, BONNEL, a witty miscellaneous writer and poet, was born, in 1724, in London; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford; took the degree of bachelor of medicine, but never practised; was in habits of friendship with many of the wits of that period; and died in 1768. The Connoisseur was the joint production of him and Colman. He translated a part of Plautus; and wrote a burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's

Day, The Battle of the Wigs, and a variety of humorous pieces.

THORNTON, MATTHEW, was born in Ireland in 1714, and when about two or three years old his father emigrated to America, and finally settled in Worcester, Massachusetts. Young Thornton pursued the study of medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Londonderry, New Hampshire. In 1776 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress, and affixed his name to the declaration of independence. He was afterwards chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of the superior court, of his adopted state. He died in 1803.

THOU, JAMES AUGUSTUS DE, eminent as a magistrate and an historian, was born, in 1553, at Paris. After having studied the law at Orleans and Valence, and travelled in Italy, he entered into public life, and was successively clerk of the parliament, master of requests, and president à mortier. Henry IV. he served with zeal, and was much esteemed by him. He died in 1617. His History of his own Times, in Latin, has been often reprinted.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, descended from the kings of Thrace, was born, B. C. 469, at Athens. Having failed to relieve Amphipolis, which was besieged by the Lacedemonians, he was banished by his countrymen, and he retired into Thrace, where he had large possessions. Nothing certain is known of the remainder of his life; but he is supposed to have died about B. C. 400. As an historian he ranks high among the writers of ancient times.

THUNBERG, CHARLES PETER, an eminent Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born in 1743, and was the pupil of Linnæus, and his successor at the university of Upsal. In his ardent zeal to improve the science of botany, he visited various parts of the globe. He died in 1828. Besides his Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, which were translated into English, he wrote several valuable works on natural history.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS DRUSUS NERO, a Roman emperor, was born, B. C. 34, at Rome. During the reign of Augustus, he was successful at the head of the armies in Spain, Armenia, Germany, and other provinces, but, falling into disgrace, he resided for some years, as an exile, at Rhodes. He was, however, restored to favour, and he was again victorious as the leader of the legions in Germany. On his accession to the throne, his acts gave promise of a beneficent sovereign; but he soon became licentious and sanguinary, and, after a reign of nearly twenty-three years, he died, universally hated, at Misneum, A. D. 37.

TIBULLUS, AULUS ALBIUS, a Latin poet, of an equestrian family, was born at Rome. He was the friend of Horace, and of many other eminent contemporaries, and is believed to have died shortly after Virgil His four books of Elegies have placed him at the head of the elegiac poets.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a poet, was born, in 1686, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was the friend of Addison, who made him under secretary of state; was appointed, in 1724, secretary to the Lords Justices in Ireland; and held that office till his death, in 1740. His Poems, which have much sweetness and elegance, form a part of the collected works of the British Poets. His translation of the first book of the Iliad occasioned the rupture between Pope and Addison.

TICKELL, RICHARD, a grandson of the foregoing, was born at Bath; obtained a pension and a place in the stamp office; and was killed, in 1793, by throwing himself in a fit of phrenzy from the window of his apartments in Hampton Court Palace. He wrote two poems, The Project, and The Wreath of Fashion; Anticipation, and other political pamphlets; and the Carnival of Venice, a comic opera.

TILGHMAN, WILLIAM, an eminent jurist, was born, in 1756, in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1772 he began the study of law in Philadelphia, but was not admitted to the practice of the profession till 1783. In 1788, and for some successive years, he was elected a representative to the legislature of Maryland. In 1793 he returned to Philadelphia, and pursued the practice of the law in that city till 1801, when he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. After the abolition of this court, he resumed his profession, and continued it till 1805, when he was appointed president of the courts of common pleas in the first district of Pennsylvania. In the following year he was commissioned as chief justice of the supreme court of that state. He died in 1827.

TILLEMONT, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a French ecclesiastical writer, was born, in 1637, at Paris; was educated at the seminary of Port Royal, where Nicole was his preceptor in logic; took orders, on which occasion he assumed the name of Tillemont, his family name being Le Nain: and died, generally respected, in 1698. He wrote a History of the Emperors; and Memoirs for the Ecclesiastical History for the first six centuries.

TILLI, JOHN TZERCLAES, count de, a celebrated German general, was born at Brussels, of an illustrious family, towards the close of the sixteenth century. Originally he was a jesuit, but he quitted that order to take arms. He first signalized himself in Hungary against the Turks.

Subsequently he rose to high command in the Bavarian service, and next in the Imperial, and gained several victories between 1620 and 1631; in which last year he eternally disgraced himself by his cruelty at the storming of Magdeburgh. Gustavus Adolphus defeated him at Lutzen in 1631, and again at the passing of the Lech, in 1632, in which action Tilli was mortally wounded.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, was born, in 1757, at Glasgow, where he received a liberal education. While resident at his native place he invented stereotype printing; but, after having joined with Mr. Foulis to carry it on, and taken out a patent, he had the mortification to find that the process had been previously discovered by Ged. Settling in London, he became editor and one of the proprietors of the Star newspaper, and, in 1797, he established the Philosophical Magazine. He died January 26, 1825. Tilloch made some improvements on the steam engine.

TILLOTSON, JOHN, an eminent prelate, was born, in 1630, at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, and was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was of a puritan family, and was brought up in their religious principles, but he conformed to the church in 1662. Between that period and 1669 he was, successively, curate of Cheshunt, rector of Keddington, preacher in Lincoln's Inn, lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, and gained reputation both as a preacher and a controversialist. In 1670 he was made a prebendary, and, two years afterwards, dean of Canterbury. In 1683 he attended Lord Russel on the scaffold, and laboured, but, of course, in vain, to draw from him a declaration in favour of passive obedience. This blot in his character is to be regretted. At the Revolution, he was appointed clerk of the closet to his majesty, and in the following year he exchanged his deanery for that of St. Paul's. In 1691, after fruitless attempts to avoid the honour, he accepted, with unfeigned reluctance, the see of Canterbury, which was become vacant by the deprivation of Sancroft. This promotion, however, he did not long survive, as his decease took place in 1694. He died poor the copyright of his Posthumous Sermons, which sold for two thousand five hundred guineas, being all that his family inherited. His works form three folio volumes.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, a deistical writer, was born, about 1657, at Beer Ferrers, in Devonshire; was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and obtained a fellowship in All Souls; and died in 1733. Among his works are, The rights of the Christian Church asserted; and Christianity as old as the Creation.

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew of the foregoing, was born, in 1687, in Devonshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained various livings, and the chaplainship of Greenwich Hospital; and died in 1774. He wrote a continuation of Rapin; translated Calmet and Cantemir; and abridged Spence's Polymetis.

TINTORETTO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was JAMES ROBUSTI, was the son of a dyer, from which circumstance he derived his pictorial appellation. He was born, in 1512, at Venice, and was a pupil of Titian, who became jealous of his talents, and dismissed him from his school. He rose to high reputation, and was employed by the Venetian government to paint a picture of the victory gained over the Turks in 1571. Most of his finest compositions are at Venice, where he died, in 1594.

TIPPOO SAHEB, or SAIB, sultan of Mysore, was born in 1749, and succeeded to the throne in 1782, on the death of Hyder Ali, his father. In 1784, he concluded a peace with the East India Company; but he never for a moment ceased to cherish the hope of expelling the British from Hindostan. His attack, in 1790, upon our ally, the rajah of Travancore, brought on a war with the Company, in the third campaign of which he was invested in his capital, and compelled to purchase a peace at the price of one half of his dominions. Still implacable, he continued his plots against the English. The result was a second and final war, which terminated May 4, 1799, by the storming of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo, who fell in the assault, and the political extinction of the descendants of Hyder.

TIRABOSCHI, JEROME, an Italian writer, was born, in 1731, at Bergamo, and died in 1794, counsellor and librarian to the duke of Modena. His works are numerous and valuable. Among them are, Memoirs of Modenese writers; and Notices of Painters, Sculptors, &c.; but his great production is The History of Italian Literature, sixteen vols. quarto.

TISSOT, SIMON ANDREW, an eminent Swiss physician, was born, in 1728, at Grancy, in the Pays de Vaud; studied

medicine at Montpellier; settled at Lausanne, where he became celebrated, particularly for his new method of treating the smallpox; was for three years medical professor at Pavia; and died, in 1797, at Lausanne. His works were collected by himself in ten volumes 12mo.

TITIAN, whose name was TIZIANO VECELLI, the greatest painter of the Venetian school, was born, in 1477 or 1480, at Pieve de Cadore, in Friuli; was a pupil of Zuccati and Bellini; and improved his original style by observing the works of Giorgione. He was patronised and highly honoured by Charles V., Philip II., and other princes. His powers continued undiminished till almost the latest period of his existence, and, as he was indefatigable in his art, and lived to the age of nearly a hundred, his works are numerous. They still retain their rank among the highest efforts of pictorial skill. Titian died of the plague, in 1576.

TITUS SABINUS VESPASIANUS, FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the son of Vespasian, was born A. D. 40. After having distinguished himself in arms, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem, he ascended the throne A. D. 79. His early licentiousness inspired fears as to his future conduct, but he discarded his vices, and acted in such a manner as to be denominated the delight of the human race. He was the father of his people. On one occasion, having within the twenty-four hours performed no act of kindness, he exclaimed, "My friends, I have lost a day!" He reigned little more than two years

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born, in 1770, at Salisbury; was educated at private schools at Southampton and Bristol; and was brought up as a solicitor. He had an irresistible propensity to dramatic composition, and at the age of twenty-four had written several plays; and he continued his labours till the close of his existence. In his applications to theatrical managers, however, he was uniformly unsuccessful; little to the credit of their judgment. It was not till he was sinking into the grave from consumption that his Honey Moon was accepted, and he did not live to witness its success. He died December 8, 1804. The Curfew, and The School for Authors, were subsequently represented.

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, VINCENT, a Spanish astronomer and hydrographer, was born, in 1740, at Carthagena or Mexico; entered the naval service, and rose to be brigadier of marines; was employed in surveying the Spanish coast; and died in 1806. He is the author of a Compendium of Geometry; Astronomical Observations; and an excellent Atlas of the Coasts of Spain.

TOLAND, JOHN, a deistical writer, was born, in 1669, near Londonderry; was originally a Roman Catholic, but became a dissenter, and, lastly, a sceptic; was educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden; was employed in secret missions to the German courts; and died in 1722 Among his works are, Christianity not mysterious; Nazarenus; Pantheisticon; Tetradymus; Amyntor; and a Life of Milton.

TOMLINE, GEORGE, whose family name was PRETTYMAN, a prelate and writer, was born, about 1750, at Bury St. Edmund's, where his father was a tradesman. He was educated at Bury School, and at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and was senior wrangler in 1772. Mr. Pitt, to whom he had been academical tutor, made him his private secretary, gave him the living of Sudbury, and a prebend of Westminster, and, in 1787, raised him to the see of Lincoln, whence, in 1820, Dr. Tomline was translated to that of Winchester. He died November 8, 1827. His principal works are, Elements of Christian Theology; Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England; and a Life of Mr. Pitt.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of Horne, was born, in 1736, in Westminster; was educated at Westminster and Eton schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1760 was inducted to the chapelry of

New Brentford. The clerical profession, however, was little suited to his habits and feelings, and he took an active part in politics. The cause of Wilkes he warmly espoused for a considerable time, but at length they became enemies. In 1771 he was attacked by Junius, but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. In 1775 he was sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of having libelled the king's troops in America. Out of this circumstance arose his Letter to Dunning, which formed the basis of his subsequent philological work, The Diversions of Purley, published in 1786. In 1790, and 1796, he stood, ineffectually, as candidate for Westminster; and in 1794 he was one of the persons who were tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, on a charge of treason. In 1801 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum; but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to prevent individuals in orders from sitting in future. He died March 19, 1812.

TOOKE, William, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1744, at Islington. He was originally a printer, but took orders in 1771, and went to Russia, where he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburgh. He returned to England in 1792, and died in 1820. Among his works are translations of Lucian, and Zollikofer's Sermons and Prayers; and A History of Russia; A View of the Russian Empire; A Life of Catherine II.; and other productions relative to Russia.

TOPLADY, Augustus Montague, an eminent Calvinistic divine, was born, in 1740, at Farnham, in Surrey; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin; and died in 1778, vicar of Broad Hembury, in Devonshire. Toplady was a strenuous opponent of Wesley. His works form six volumes octavo.

TORDENSKIOLD, Peter, a celebrated Danish admiral, was born, in 1691, at Drontheim, in Norway, and was killed in a duel, in 1720. His family name was WESSEL, but, for his exploits his sovereign gave him the name of Tordenskiold, compounded from words signifying thunder and shield. Among his achievements were the capturing of a Swedish squadron in the port of Dynekiln, and the taking of the town of Marstrand and the citadel of Carlstein.

TORQUEMADA, Thomas de, the first inquisitor general of Spain, a man infamous for his barbarity, was born in 1420; was a monk of the order of St. Dominic; became inquisitor general in 1483; and died in 1498. In the course of sixteen years he gave to the flames no less than eight thousand eight hundred victims, besides executing nearly as many in effigy, condemning ninety thousand to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and expelling from Spain above eight hundred thousand Jews.

TORRICELLI, Evangelista, a celebrated Italian geometrician, was born, in 1608, at Modigliana, or, as some assert, at Piancaldoli; began his education under the jesuits at Faenza, and completed it at Rome; was invited to Florence by Galileo; and succeeded that eminent man as professor of mathematics. The grand duke also appointed him his mathematician. Torricelli died in 1647. His geometrical works form a quarto volume. To him science is indebted for the invention of the barometer.

TORRINGTON, George BYNG, viscount, a British admiral, was born, in 1668, in Kent; became a rear admiral in 1703; and, during the reign of Queen Anne, distinguished himself at the taking of Gibraltar, the battle of Malaga, and the relieving of Barcelona. In 1718 he defeated the Spanish fleet off Sicily; in 1721 he was created a viscount; and was afterwards appointed first lord of the admiralty. He died in 1733.

TORSTENSON, Leonard, count, a celebrated Swedish general, was born, in 1595, at the castle of Forstena; commenced his career as page to Gustavus Adolphus; was rapidly promoted for his military talent by that monarch; and distinguished himself on numerous occasions during the thirty years' war, particularly by gaining the battles of Breitenfelt and Jankovitz, destroying great part of the army of Gallas, and conquering Holstein, Sleswick, and Jutland. He died in 1654.

TOTT, Francis, baron de, a French negotiator and officer, the son of a Hungarian gentleman, was born, in 1733, at Chamigny, near la Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and, after having served in the army, was employed in the French embassy at Constantinople. In 1767 he was appointed consul in the Crimea. He subsequently went back to Constantinople, and was charged by the grand seignor to carry into effect various important reforms in the military department. He was promoted on his return to France, but emigrated in 1790, and died in Hungary, in 1793. He wrote Memoirs on the Turks and Tartars.

TOURNEFORT, Joseph PITTON de, an eminent botanist, was born, in 1656, at Aix, in Provence; manifested at a very early age a love of botany; studied medicine and anatomy at Montpellier; travelled in various parts of Europe and

Asia; and died in 1708, professor of physic in the royal college, and of botany in the king's garden at Paris. Tournefort has been called the first restorer of botanical science. Among his works are, Voyages in the Levant; Elements of Botany; and a History of Plants in the Environs of Paris.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a negro of great talents, was born, in 1743, in St. Domingo. His early years were spent in slavery on the estate of Count Noe. When the blacks threw off the yoke, the abilities and courage of Toussaint soon raised him to the highest rank among them. By his wise measures he succeeded in expelling the English, reducing the Spanish part of the island, and restoring peace and order in the colony; for which the central assembly of St. Domingo voted him the dignity of governor and president for life. Anxious to recover so valuable a possession, Bonaparte, in 1801, dispatched General Leclerc with a large army. A desperate contest ensued, in which Toussaint was overcome. He was sent a prisoner to France, and the sable hero died in the fort of Joux, April 27, 1803.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1737, in Southwark; was successively a printer, a bookseller, and a preacher among the unitarians; received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh; and died in 1799. Among his works are, British Biography; a Life of Frederic, King of Prussia; and many political and other tracts. He also contributed to Dr. Kippis's edition of the Biographia Britannica.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, a divine and writer, was born about 1740; was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge; studied physic under Dr. Cullen, at Edinburgh, but became chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and was satirised by Graves in The Spiritual Quixote; obtained the living of Pewsey, in Wiltshire; and died in 1816. He was eminent as a scholar, mineralogist, and conchologist. Of his works the chief are, Travels in Spain; The Physician's Vade Mecum; Sermons; and The Character of Moses as an Historian established.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a Dutch naturalist, who, after visiting various parts of Europe, settled in England, established at Lambeth a garden of exotics, and was appointed gardener to Charles I. He died about 1652.—His son, JOHN, who died in 1662, published, with the title of Museum Tradescantium, a description of his father's collection of curiosities. The flower called Tradescantia was brought from Virginia by the latter.

TRAJAN, MARCUS ULPIUS CRINITUS, a Roman emperor, surnamed OPTIMUS, was born, A. D. 52, at Italica, in Spain. After having distinguished himself at the head of the legions in Lower Germany, he was, at the age of forty-two, adopted by Nerva. On the death of that monarch, A. D. 98, Trajan was invested with the imperial purple. The adoption of Nerva, and the choice of the senate, were justified by the conduct of the emperor. In his civil capacity he ruled for the welfare of his people; in his military character, he sustained the glory of Rome, by defeating the Dacians, Parthians, Arabians, Armenians, and Persians. The column which bears his name was raised in the Roman capital to commemorate his victories. He died A. D. 117.

TRAPP, JOSEPH, a divine and poet, was born, in 1679, at Cherrington, in Gloucestershire; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, at which university he was professor of poetry; and died, in 1747, rector of Harlington, Middlesex. His principal works are, A Translation of Virgil; Prælectiones Poeticæ; Sermons; Poems; and Abramule, a tragedy.

TREMBLEY, ABRAHAM, a naturalist, was born, in 1700, at Geneva. After having been tutor to the families of Lord Bentinck and the duke of Richmond, he returned, in 1757, to his native city, where he became one of the members of the great council. He died in 1784. By his Memoirs on Fresh Water Polypes he acquired reputation, and admission into the Royal Society and other learned bodies. He also wrote, Instructions from a Father to his Children on Nature and Religion; Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion; and Inquiries into the Principle of Virtue and Happiness.

TRENCHARD, JOHN, a political writer of the whig party, was born, in 1669, in Somersetshire; quitted the bar, and was appointed commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland; and died in 1723. He wrote various pamphlets, and, in conjunction with Gordon, The Independent Whig; and Cato's Letters.

TRENCK, FREDERIC, baron de, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures, was born, in 1726, at Kœnigsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of seventeen, he was presented to the king, as the most remarkable student in the university. Frederic rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the personal and mental accomplishments of Trenck having won the heart of the Princess Amelia, the monarch, her brother, resolved to punish him. Trenck was confined at Glatz, but contrived to escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758, he was seized at Dantzick, and was conveyed to Magde-

burgh, where, loaded with irons, he was incarcerated for nearly ten years in a horrible dungeon. After his liberation he withdrew to Vienna. He was subsequently a wine merchant at Aix la Chapelle, and a cultivator of his estate in Hungary. In 1791 he settled in France, and in 1794 he closed his eventful career under the axe of the guillotine. He wrote his own Memoirs, and some other works of considerable merit.

TRESHAM, Henry, a painter and poet, was born in Ireland, and imbibed the principles of art from West, of Dublin. He accompanied Lord Cawdor to Italy, and resided for fourteen years in that country. On his return to England he became a royal academician. He died in 1814. Tresham wrote three poems, The Seasick Minstrel; Rome at the close of the Eighteenth century; and Britannicus to Bonaparte.

TRESSAN, Louis Elizabeth de la VERGNE, count de, a distinguished French officer and writer, was born, in 1705, at Mons; signalized his valour in the army during several campaigns, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy; was appointed grand marshal of the court of Stanislaus at Lorraine in 1750; was admitted into the French Academy in 1781; and died in 1783. His select works form twelve volumes, and contain his miscellaneous pieces, and his translations of Amadis de Gaul, The Orlando Furioso, and several old French romances. Tressan did not confine himself to subjects of mere amusement; as early as 1749 he wrote a Treatise on Electricity, which was not published till more than thirty years afterwards.

TREVETT, Samuel R., a surgeon in the army of the United States, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1783, and was graduated at Harvard College. After studying the profession of medicine, he commenced practice in Boston, but being naturally of a chivalrous cast of character, he sought and obtained an appointment in the medical department of the navy. He was in the Constitution during her cruise before the last war, on board the United States when she captured the Macedonian, and was in the President when she was captured by the British fleet. He distinguished himself very much by his intrepid conduct when a passenger in the steam boat Phœnix, which was burned on Lake Champlain, in September 1819. After the war he had been appointed surgeon of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and in 1822 he was stationed as surgeon on board the sloop of war Peacock, bound on a summer cruise to the West Indies. He was seized with the yellow fever, and died at Norfolk in November of that year. For some time before sailing on his last cruise he had been engaged in collecting materials for the biography of American physicians.

TRIBONIAN, a celebrated jurisconsult, was born, about the beginning of the sixth century, at Sida, in Pamphylia; obtained reputation at the bar, and rose, through a succession of state offices, to those of pretorian prefect and consul. Justinian intrusted to him the superintendence of the compiling of his new code of laws. This task was begun in 530 and completed in 534. Tribonian, whose rapacity and venality were at least equal to his talents, died about 547.

TRIMMER, Sarah, an active and intelligent female, the daughter of Kirby, who wrote on Perspective, was born, in 1741, at Ipswich, and died December 15, 1810. She wrote several useful works to promote the diffusion of education.

TRISSINO, John George, an Italian poet, was born, in 1478, at Vicenza; was educated at Rome and Milan, and had Chalcondyles for one of his tutors; was employed by Leo X. and his successor Clement on various diplomatic missions; and died in 1550. Among his works are, The Deliverance of Italy from the Goths, an epic poem; and the tragedy of Sophonisba.

TROMP, Martin Herbertson, a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born, in 1597, at Brill; began his naval career at an early age; defeated the Spaniards in 1637 and 1639; fought with great gallantry against the English, during the war which began in 1652; and was killed in an engagement in 1653.—His son, Nicholas, who was born in 1629, and died in 1697, emulated the fame of his father, particularly in the four days' action in the Downs, in 1666.

TRONCHIN, Theodore, an eminent physician, was born, in 1709, at Geneva; was educated at Cambridge; and studied medicine under Boerhaave at Leyden. He first settled at Amsterdam, and afterwards at his native city; but subsequently removed to Paris on being appointed physician to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1781. Tronchin was a man of consummate skill in his profession, and of great benevolence. He was the friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, and many other celebrated characters.

TROWBRIDGE, Edmund, a learned jurist, was born at Newton, in 1709, and was graduated at Harvard College. He pursued the profession of the law, rose to distinction, in 1749 was appointed attorney general, and a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1767. In 1772 he resigned his seat on the bench, and died in retirement in 1793.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, the author of McFingal, was born in Connecticut in 1750, and was educated at Yale College, where he entered at a very early age. In 1772 he published the first part of his poem, The Progress of Dulness. In the following year, he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and, removing to Boston, continued his legal studies in the office of John Adams. He returned to his native state in 1774, and commenced practice at New Haven. The first part of McFingal was published at Philadelphia, in 1775: the poem was completed and published in 1782 at Hartford, where the author at that time lived. More than thirty editions of this work have been printed. In 1789 he was appointed state attorney for the county of Hartford, and in 1801 was appointed a judge of the superior court of errors and held this appointment till 1819. In 1820 a collection of his poems was published in two vols. 8vo. In 1825 he removed to Detroit, where he died, in May 1831.

TRUXTON, THOMAS, an officer in the American navy, was born on Long Island in 1755. In 1775 he commanded a vessel, and distinguished himself by his depredations on British commerce during the revolution. He subsequently engaged in commerce, till the year 1794, when he was appointed to the frigate Constitution. In 1799 he captured the French frigate L'Insurgente; and in the following year he obtained a victory over the La Vengeance. On the close of the French war he retired from the navy, and died at Philadelphia in 1822.

TRYPHIODORUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, is believed to have been an Egyptian, and to have lived in the beginning of the sixth century. All his works are lost, with the exception of nearly seven hundred verses on the destruction of Troy.

TSCHIRNER, HENRY THEOPHILUS, an eminent German theologian, and highly esteemed as a pulpit orator, was born, in 1778, in the vicinity of Chemnitz; was professor of theology at Wittenberg; and died February 17, 1828. He wrote The Fall of Paganism; Christian Apologetics; A Treatise on Catholicism and Protestantism, considered in a political point of view; The System of Reaction; and other works.

TSCHIRNHAUSE, EHRENFRED WALTHER DE, a German geometrician and experimental philosopher, was born, in 1651, in Lusatia, and was lord of Killengswald and Stalzenberg in that country. He studied at Leyden, and, after having served in the army and travelled, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He died in 1708. He established several glass houses to improve the glass used for optical instruments; constructed an enormous burning mirror; gave rise to the manufacture of Saxon porcelain; and discovered a particular kind of curve, which now bears his name. He wrote De Medicina Mentis et Corporis; and some philosophical papers.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, a metaphysical writer, born, in 1705, in London, was the son of a merchant, and was educated at Bishop Stortford School, and Merton College, Oxford. He studied for a while at the Inner Temple, but was not called to the bar. He died in 1774. His great work is, The Light of Nature pursued, in seven volumes octavo, of which the first half was published by himself, under the fictitious name of Edward Search.

TUCKER, JOSIAH, an acute writer on politics and political economy, was born, in 1712, at Langharn, in Caermarthenshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was, successively, curate of All Saints, Bristol, rector of St. Stephens, in the same city, minor canon and prebendary in the cathedral, and dean of Gloucester. During the American war he published many pamphlets, and strenuously recommended the separation of the colonies from the mother country. In his Treatise on Civil Government he controverts the doctrines of Locke. He died in 1799 Among his works are, Sermons; Elements of Commerce; and An Apology for the Church of England.

TUCKEY, JAMES HINGSTON, a nautical writer, was born, in 1778, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork; entered the navy at early age, and went to India; was employed in surveying the coast of New South Wales; was taken prisoner by the French in 1805, and remained in captivity till 1814; and died in September, 1816, while commanding the expedition of discovery on the Congo river. He wrote Maritime Geography.

TUDOR, WILLIAM, a man of letters, was born in the state of Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1796. He soon after visited Europe and passed several years there. After having been some time a member of the legislature of his native state, he was appointed, in 1823, consul at Lima and for the ports of Peru. In 1827 he was appointed charge d'affaires of the United States at the court of Brazil. He died at Rio de Janeiro in 1830. Mr. Tudor was the founder, and for two years the sole editor of the North American Review. He was the author of Letters on the Eastern States, and a Life of James Otis, and left a number of volumes in manuscript, nearly prepared for the press.

TULL, JETHRO, an agricultural writer was born about 1680; studied at one of the

universities and the Temple, and was admitted a barrister; but, on returning from his travels, he settled on his estate, and devoted himself to agriculture. He died in 1740. Tull is the inventor of the horse-hoeing system of husbandry, on which he wrote an Essay, in folio, and some smaller tracts.

TURENNE, Henry de LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, viscount de, a consummate general, second son of the duke of Bouillon, was born, in 1611, at Sedan; had from his childhood an irresistible propensity to a military life; and was initiated in the art of war by five years' hard service under his uncles, Maurice of Nassau and Prince Frederic Henry. On his returning to France, a regiment was given to him. He displayed such talent in Lorraine, Germany, Italy, and Roussillon, that, anxious to fix him in his interests, Mazarin gave him the marshal's staff in 1644. In 1645 he was defeated at Mariendahl, but was soon amply avenged by the victory of Nordlingen. During the war of the Fronde, he at first espoused the cause of the princes, and was beaten at Rhetel; but, having rejoined the royal party, he was more successful in the battles of Gien and the suburb of St. Antoine. In the war against the Spaniards, from 1654 to 1659, he gained the battle of the Downs, and a variety of other advantages. He now enjoyed some years of repose, during which he abandoned the faith of his fathers, and became a catholic. In the campaign of 1672 all the other marshals employed were placed under his orders. Between that period and 1675 he compelled the elector of Brandenburg to sign a peace, gained the battle of Sintzheim, and, by a movement of the most masterly kind, expelled the Imperialists from Alsace, and drove them over the Rhine. He sullied his glory, however, by his barbarous conduct in the Palatinate, which country he utterly devastated by fire and sword. In 1675 he was opposed to Montecuculi, and the game of war was never played with greater skill than by the two generals. Turenne believed that he had at length found a favourable opportunity of attacking his enemy, when he was killed, July 27, 1675, by a cannon ball, and the consequence of his death was the immediate retreat of the French.

TURGOT, Anne Robert James, a French statesman, was born, in 1727, at Paris. He studied at the Sorbonne, and was intended for the church, but relinquished the clerical profession, and was made master of requests. In 1761 he was appointed intendant of Limoges, which office he held for twelve years, greatly to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Limousin. In 1774 he was made comptroller general of the finances; but his benevolent views were thwarted by intrigues, and he was removed in 1776. He died in 1781. His works form nine volumes octavo.

TURNER, William, an English naturalist of the sixteenth century, was born at Morphet, in Northumberland; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and died, in 1568, dean of Wells. He wrote, among other things, A History of Plants, which is the earliest English herbal.

TUSSER, Thomas, one of our earliest agricultural writers, was born, about 1515, at Rivenhall, in Essex, and, after having been a singing boy at St. Paul's, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. He spent ten years at court, under the patronage of Lord Paget, and then became a farmer in Suffolk. Tusser, who died about 1580, is the author, in homely verse, of Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

TWEDDEL, John, a highly gifted scholar, was born, in 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham; was educated at Harforth School, Yorkshire, next under Dr. Parr, and lastly at Trinity College, Cambridge; gained several prizes at the university; began his travels in 1795; and died suddenly, at Athens, in 1799. The manuscripts of the observations which he made in his journey were unfortunately lost. A volume of his Correspondence was published in 1815. His Juvenile Prolusions appeared in 1794.

TWISS, Richard, an English traveller, was born, in 1747, at Rotterdam. He was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the continent. He died in 1821, at an advanced age. Among his works are, Travels through Spain and Portugal; A Tour in Ireland; A Trip to Paris in 1792; Anecdotes of Chess; and Miscellanies. His illiberal attack on the natives of Ireland drew on him a severe literary chastisement from the Irish poet Preston.

TYCHSEN, Olaus Gerhard, a celebrated Danish oriental scholar, was born, in 1734, at Tondern, and died, December 30, 1815, professor of oriental languages and librarian at Rostock. Among his works are, Introductio in rem nummarium Mohammedanorum; Physiologus Syrus; Tentamen de variis Codicum Hebraicorum; and Arabic and Syriac Grammars.

TYLER, Royall, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1776. In 1790 he removed his residence to Vermont, and soon distinguished himself in his profession of law. For six years he was an associate judge of the supreme court of that state, and for six years more chief justice. He was the author of several dramatic pieces of considerable merit; a novel

called The Algerine Captive; and numerous pieces in prose and verse published in the Farmer's Museum, when edited by Dennie. In addition to these he published two volumes entitled Vermont Reports. He died at Brattleboro', in 1825.

TYRREL, JAMES, an historian and political writer, was born, in 1642, in London; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but, being possessed of an independent fortune, did not practice. He died in 1718. He is the author of A History of England; A Refutation of Filmer; Political Dialogues; and other works.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about B. C. 684, is said to have been a native of Miletus, and to have settled at Athens. He was lame, and blind of one eye. Defeated by the Messenians, the Spartans applied for a general to the Athenians, who, in derision, sent Tyrtæus, to them. The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs that they were victorious. Some fragments of his battle strains are extant.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, a judicious critic, was born in 1730, and was educated at Eton, and at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1756 he was under secretary of state; and, in 1762, clerk to the house of commons; but he resigned his situation in 1768, in order to devote himself to study. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a curator of the British Museum. He died in 1786. Among his works are, editions of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and the pseudo Rowley's poems, the latter of which he proves to be the composition of Chatterton; Dissertatio de Babrio; notes on Euripides; and Conjecturæ in Strabonem.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1711, at Edinburgh; was educated at the grammar school and university of his native city; followed the profession of a solicitor; and died in 1792. His principal work is, An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary Queen of Scots.

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, son of the foregoing, was born, in 1747, at Edinburgh, in which city he was educated. After having been professor of universal history, at the university, and deputy judge advocate for Scotland, he was appointed a senator of the college of justice in 1802, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Woodhouselee. In 1811 he was appointed a commissioner of justiciary. He died in 1813. Among his works are, Decisions of the Court of Sessions; A Treatise on Military Law; Elements of General History; An Essay on Translation; An Essay on the Life of Petrarch; and Memoirs of Lord Kames.

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ULLOA, Don ANTHONY DE, an able Spanish naval officer and mathematician, was born, in 1716, at Seville; entered the navy in 1733; and at the age of only nineteen was chosen as one of the scientific characters who were appointed to measure a degree of the meridian in Peru. He was ten years a resident in South America. After his return he rose to high rank in the navy, and was employed in various important offices by the government. Spain is indebted to him for many important improvements. He died in 1795. He published his Travels; and a Physico-Historical work on South America.

ULPHILAS, or WULFILAS, a Gothic bishop, who flourished about the middle of the fourth century. He was deputed by the Goths, in 377, to obtain leave from the Emperor Valens to settle in one of the Roman provinces. His decease is supposed to have taken place in the following year. He translated the Gospels, and some other parts of the Scriptures, into the Gothic language.

ULPIAN, DOMITIUS, an eminent Roman civilian, was tutor to the Emperor Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary, and afterwards pretorian prefect. Having disobliged the soldiery by his reforms, Ulpian was murdered by them in 228. Some fragments of his works are extant.

ULUGH BEIGH, or OLEG BEK, a Tartar prince, celebrated for his astronomical knowledge, was a grandson of Tamerlane, and was born in 1393. His real name was Mohammed Taragai. He formed a seminary, and constructed an observatory, at Samarcand, and was a patron of learning. He was slain, in 1449, by one of his sons who had rebelled against him. He made a series of observations on the fixed stars. His works have been published by Greaves, and Dr. Hyde.

UNDERHILL, JOHN, one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, was sent by Sir Henry Vane to command the troops at Saybrook in 1637. He was engaged in the expedition against the Pequots, and displayed great valour and enterprise. In 1641 he was elected governor of Exeter Dover.

Removing to New York, he died at Medford.

URFE, Honorius d', a French writer, was born, in 1557, at Marseilles; distinguished himself as a soldier during the wars of the league, and as a negotiator at Turin and Venice; and died in 1625. He is the author of the romance of Astrea, which was once exceedingly popular in France, but is now completely forgotten. —His brother, the count de Lyon, wrote a volume of sonnets, with the title of Diana.

USHER, James, a divine and historian, was born, in 1580, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College, in that city. In 1601 he took orders; in 1620 he was made bishop of Meath; and, in 1624, was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh. The rebellion in Ireland drove him from his see, and deprived him of every thing but his library. To the cause of Charles I. he was warmly attached. He died, in 1656, at Ryegate, in Surrey. Usher is the author of many learned works; among which may be mentioned, De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu; Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates; Annals of the Old and New Testament; and Chronologia Sacra.

USTARIZ, Jerome, the first Spanish writer who distinguished himself by a knowledge of political economy, was born, in Navarre, towards the end of the seventeenth century, and died about the middle of the eighteenth. His Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation has been translated into English and French

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VADE, John Joseph, a French writer of broad farces and songs, was born, in 1720, at Ham, in Picardy. His career was cut short, in 1757, by the consequences of the dissipation in which he had spent his early youth. He was the first who introduced on the stage the coarse but emphatic slang language of the Parisian mob. His works form six volumes.

VAHL, Martin, a Norwegian naturalist and botanist, was born, in 1749, at Bergen; studied natural history, at Copenhagen and Upsal, under Stroem and Linnæus; was sent to travel, at the king's expense, over various parts of Europe and the African coast; and died, in 1804, professor of botany and inspector of the botanic garden at Copenhagen. Among his works are, Symbolæ Botanicæ; Eclogæ Americanæ; Enumeratio Plantarum; and a part of the Danish Zoology.

VAILLANT, John Foi, a celebrated French numismatist, was born, in 1632, at Beauvais, and was brought up as a physician. To the study of medals he was first led by a farmer bringing him some which he had found; and he pursued it eagerly and successfully. Employed by Colbert to collect medals for the king's cabinet, Vaillant made numerous visits to Italy, Sicily, and Greece. In one of his voyages, being pursued by an Algerine pirate, he swallowed twenty scarce gold medals, to save them from the pursuers. He died in 1706. His works on the medallic science are numerous.—His son, John Francis Foi, trod in his footsteps.

VAILLANT, Sebastian, an eminent botanist, was born, in 1669, at Vigny, near Pontoise. Under his father, who was an organist, he when a child acquired a proficiency in music; but he quitted music for the study of surgery. The lectures of Tournefort, at Paris, revived Vaillant's early predilection for botany, and to that science he devoted himself. He died, in 1722, director and professor of the royal garden. His great work is the Botanicon Parisiense, on which he was thirty-eight years occupied.

VALCKENAER, Louis Gaspar, one of the most able of modern philologists and critics, was born, in 1715, at Leenwarden, in Friesland; and studied at Franeker and Leyden, at which latter university he died, in 1785, professor of natural history, and of the Greek language and antiquities. Among his works are editions of various classical productions. His Opuscula were published in 1809, in two volumes.

VALDO, Peter, the founder of the sect called the Vaudois, or Waldenses, was born, in the twelfth century, at Vaux, in Dauphiny, and acquired a considerable fortune as a merchant at Lyons. The sudden death of a friend produced such an effect upon his mind, that he distributed all his property to the poor, and began to translate the Bible, and explain it to them. He also taught that the laity had the same right as the clergy to preach and administer the sacraments. The general council of Lateran, in 1179, condemned his doctrines, and he and his followers were obliged to take refuge in the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont, where, for a long period, they were brutally persecuted. A remnant of them still exists in Piedmont.

VALENS, Flavius, a Roman emperor, the son of Gratian, count of Africa, was born, about 328, in Pannonia. In 364 he was admitted by his brother Valentinian

to a share in the imperial authority, and he took the government of the East. After having defeated the Persians and Goths, he suffered the latter to settle in Lower Mœsia. They, however, revolted, and Valens was defeated by them, in 378, near Adrianople. A house, to which the wounded emperor was conveyed, was set on fire by the victors, and he perished in the flames.

VALENTINE, Basil, an alchemist and chemist, of whose life little is recorded, is said to have been born, in 1394, at Erfurth, and to have been a Benedictine monk. The properties of anatomy were discovered by him. His Currus Triumphalis Antimonii has been translated into English.

VALENTINIAN I., Flavius, a Roman emperor, the eldest son of Count Gratian, was born, in 321, in Pannonia; was chosen successor to Jovian, in 364; was victorious over the Alemani and the Quadi; and died in 375.

VALENTINIAN II., Flavius, the son of the foregoing, was born in 371; succeeded to the empire, in 375, with his brother Gratian, and had Italy for his portion; was dispossessed by Maximus, but was restored in 388; and was found dead in his palace, in 392, supposed to have been strangled by some of his domestics.

VALENTINIAN III., Flavius Placidius, emperor of the West, was born, in 419, at Ravenna; and was assassinated in 455, in revenge for his having dishonoured the patrician Maximus, by intriguing with his wife.

VALERIAN, Publius Licinius, a Roman emperor, was raised to the imperial dignity in 254. After having reigned seven years, he was defeated and taken prisoner, near Edessa, by Sapor, king of Persia. The imperial captive is said to have been treated with the utmost indignity by the victor, and to have been at length flayed alive.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, was born in the reign of Augustus. After having served in Asia, under Sextus Pompey, he settled at Rome, and withdrew from public affairs that he might devote himself to literature. He is the author of a valuable work, De Dictis Factisque Memorabilibus, in nine books, which he dedicated to Tiberius; and which was one of the first books that was published after the invention of printing.

VALETTE, John PARISOT de la, the forty-seventh grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born, in 1494, of an ancient Toulousan family, and succeeded to the grand mastership in 1557. His activity and success against the infidels so irritated Soliman, the Turkish sultan, that he resolved to make himself master of Malta. The city was attacked by a formidable force in 1565; but after a desperate struggle of four months, the valour of La Valette and his knights compelled the besiegers to retire with a loss of thirty thousand men. He died in 1568. La Valette founded the new city, which bears his name.

VALLA, Laurence, one of the most eminent philologists of the fifteenth century, who contributed greatly to the diffusion of classical literature, was born, in 1406, at Rome; was a celebrated professor at several Italian universities; was liberally patronised by Alphonso, king of Arragon and Naples; and died in 1457. Valla was of a contentious disposition, and had several violent literary disputes with Poggio and others. His attack on the pretensions of the Holy See exposed him to danger from the Inquisition. One of his principal works is A Treatise on the Elegancies of the Latin Language.

VALLANCEY, Charles, an antiquary, whose real name was Vallance, was born, in 1721, in England; entered the military service at an early period; rose to the rank of general of engineers; resided in Ireland during the greatest part of his life; and died in 1812. Among his works are, The Field Engineer; The Ancient History of Ireland; and several productions relative to Irish antiquities.

VALLE, Peter della, a traveller, was born in 1586. After having made a naval campaign in the Spanish fleet, disappointed love led him to assume a pilgrim's habit. He began his travels in 1614, in the course of which he visited Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and India. On his return, in 1626, he obtained an office in the pope's household. He died in 1652. The narrative of his peregrinations forms three quarto volumes.

VALLI, Eusebius, an eminent and enterprising Italian physician, was born, in 1762, at Pistoia, and studied at Pisa. For ten years he was a military physician. He visited Smyrna and Constantinople to make observations on the plague; and Spain and the Havannah to perform the same task with respect to the yellow fever. In both instances he voluntarily subjected himself to the disease. From the plague he escaped, but he died of the yellow fever, in 1816. Among his works are, Treatises on the Plague; on Phthisis; and on Chronic Diseases.

VALLISNIERI, Anthony, an Italian naturalist, was born, in 1661, at Tresilico, in the duchy of Modena; was appointed professor of practical medicine at Padua, in 1700; and died in that city in 1730. The complete edition of his works forms three folio volumes. Among them are, A History of Generation; and many treatises

on insects. Vallisnieri has a just claim to rank high among natural philosophers and medical practitioners.

VALMIKI, the oldest and most celebrated of the epic poets of India, is the author of Raymayana, which narrates the exploits of Rama against the giant Ravanna. He is said to have existed at a very remote period, and the stories which are told of him are manifestly fabulous. Two books of the Sanscrit text of the Ramayana, with a literal version, have been published by Carey and Marshman.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, James Christopher, an eminent naturalist, was born, in 1731, at Rouen. He was intended for the law, but chose the medical profession. The French government appointed him its travelling naturalist, and he made an extensive tour on the continent, whence he returned, in 1756, with a rich collection, especially of minerals. For many years he was exceedingly popular, at Paris, as a lecturer on natural history. He died in 1807. His principal works are, A Treatise on Mineralogy; and A Dictionary of Natural History.

VALPERGA DI CALUSO, Thomas descomtes Masino, an Italian mathematician and author, was born, in 1737, at Turin; was for a while in the Maltese naval service; and afterwards entered the church. Settling at Turin, he became professor of Greek and the oriental languages in the university, and president and director of one of the classes of the Academy of Sciences and Literature. He died in 1815. Of his numerous works, the mathematical were published with his own name; the poetical, under that of Euforbo Melesigeneo; and those on the eastern languages under that of Didymus Taurinensis.

VALSALVA, Anthony Maria, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born, in 1666, at Imola; was professor of anatomy in the university of Bologna, and surgeon of the hospital of Incurables; and died in 1723. Among the services which he rendered to surgery are the simplifying of many instruments, and the abolition of the practice of cauterising the arteries of an amputated limb. He had several eminent pupils, among whom was Morgagni. His principal work is the Anatomy of the Ear, which was the result of sixteen years' labour.

VALVASONE, Erasmus di, an Italian poet, was born, in 1523, in Friuli; resided upon the lordship which belonged to him and bore his name; spent his time in literature and in hunting; and died in 1593. His principal work is The Chase, a poem in five cantos, which is considered as one of the best didactic poems in the language.

VANBRUGH, Sir John, a dramatist and architect, of whom it was said that, though he wanted grace, he never wanted wit, was born, about 1672, in London. He was early in the army, but does not appear to have remained in it long. His first comedy, The Relapse, was produced in 1697. It was followed by the Provoked Wife and Æsop. In 1707 he joined Betterton and Congreve in establishing the Haymarket Theatre, on which occasion he brought out The Confederacy. In 1704 he was appointed clarencieux king at arms; in 1714 he was knighted; and, soon after, was made comptroller of the board of works and surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. He died in 1726. Though his licentiousness as a dramatist must be condemned, his talent is undeniable. As an architect much ridicule has been cast on him by ignorant or tasteless critics, but against such puny attacks the splendid piles of Blenheim and Castle Howard are alone sufficient to defend his fame.

VANCOUVER, George, a British navigator, was born about 1750; entered early into the naval service; and served, as midshipman, under Captain Cook, in his second and third voyages. In 1790, he was appointed to command an expedition, to explore the western coast of North America, to ascertain whether any communication by water exists between the Atlantic and the Pacific. On this service, which he performed skilfully, he was five years employed. He died in 1798, when he had nearly completed for the press the Account of his Voyage.

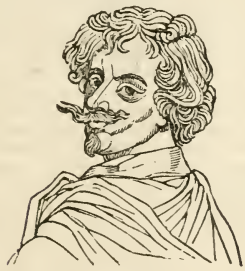
VANDALE, Anthony, a Dutch physician and author, was born, in 1638, at Haerlem; was physician to the hospital of that city; and died in 1708. He is the author of several learned but ill written works, one of the principal of which is Two Dissertations on Oracles, to which Fontenelle is much indebted for his History of the same subject.

VANDERVELDE, William, called the Old, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1610, at Leyden, and was bred to the sea, but quitted it for painting. He was invited to England, with his son, by Charles the Second; lived there many years; and died, in London, in 1693. He excelled in marine subjects and battles; and was so anxious to be correct in his representations that he would sail, in a light vessel, close to the fleets while they were hotly engaged.

VANDERVELDE, William, called the Young, the son of the foregoing, was born, in 1633, at Amsterdam; accompanied his father to England, where his works became exceedingly popular; and died in 1707. He surpassed even the elder Vandervelde in marine painting. Walpole denominates him the Raphael of this branch of art.

VANDERVELDE, ADRIAN, an admirable landscape painter, was born, in 1639, at Amsterdam; was a pupil of Wynants; and died in 1672. Though landscape was the peculiar department of Adrian, yet he was no mean historical painter, and he drew figures with such excellence that his assistance was often sought for by his own master, and by Ruysdael, Hobbema, and others.

VANDERWERF, ADRIAN, an eminent painter, was born, in 1659, at Ambacht, near Rotterdam; was a pupil of Picolet and Vandermeer; was patronised by the Elector Palatine, for whom he executed many of his best works; and died in 1718. His small history pieces are much esteemed.—His brother, PETER, who was born at Rotterdam in 1665, and died in 1718, acquired fame as a painter of portraits and conversation pieces.



VANDYCK, Sir ANTHONY, one of the greatest of portrait painters, was born, March 22, 1598–9, at Antwerp, and was the son of a merchant. His mother distinguished herself as a flower painter. Henry Van Balens and Rubens were his tutors in the pictorial art; the latter, with whom he was a favourite, cultivated his talents with great care, and advised him to visit Italy. After having resided for some time at Rome, and other Italian cities, Vandyck returned to Antwerp, whence he passed over to England. Charles I. was a liberal patron to him. He knighted and pensioned him, and obtained for him in marriage the daughter of Lord Gowrie. Vandyck died in 1641. His works are numerous, and are deservedly held in the highest estimation.

VAN DYK, HARRY STOE, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1798, in London, and died June 5, 1828. He is the author of Theatrical Portraits; The Gondola; Songs of the Minstrels; contributed to the first series of The London Magazine; and joined with Mr. Bowring in translating the Batavian Anthology.

VANE, Sir HENRY, the younger, the son of Sir Henry Vane, was born, in 1612, and was educated at Westminster School and Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Having imbibed the principles of the puritans, he emigated to America, and was elected governor of Massachusetts. Returning to England, he was chosen member for Hull, and, during the struggle between the king and the parliament, he took an active part on the side of the latter. He had, however, no part in the trial or death of Charles. To the authority of Cromwell he was steadily hostile, and, after the death of the protector, he laboured strenuously to establish a republican government. He was executed for high treason, in June, 1662, in violation of justice, and of the king's plighted word. Vane was a man of talent, and, though he was an enthusiast in religion and politics, there seems to be no valid reason to doubt his sincerity.

VANIERE, JAMES, a French poet, a member of the society of Jesuits, was born, in 1664, at Causses, in Languedoc; was professor of languages and rhetoric in various colleges; and died in 1739. His principal work is a Latin poem, the Prædium Rusticum, in sixteen books, describing, in elegant verse, the various labours of a farm.

VANINI, LUCILIUS, a philosopher, was born, in 1585, at Taurosano, in the kingdom of Naples; studied philosophy and theology at Rome; entered into the ecclesiastical state; travelled in various parts of Europe; and was at last burnt, in 1619, at Toulouse, on a charge of atheism, which appears to have been unfounded. He is the author of Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ; De Admirandis Naturæ; Dialogues; and other works.

VANNUCCHI, a celebrated painter, generally known under the name of ANDREA DEL SARTO, was born, in 1488, at Florence, in which city he died in 1530, in a state of abject poverty. Among his finest pieces are, The Preaching of Saint John; a Virgin and Child; and a Flight into Egypt.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, an eminent physician, was born, in 1700, at Leyden; studied at the university of that city, and of Louvain, and was a pupil of Boerhaave; became medical professor at Leyden, but lost his office in consequence of being a catholic; and was invited to Vienna, in 1745, by the empress, who made him her principal physician, director general of medicine in Austria, imperial librarian, a professor, and a baron. He died in 1772. Among his works are, Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave; Aphorisms of Surgery; and Treatises on Epidemics, and on Diseases of the Army.

VAN VITELLI, or VAN VITE, LOUIS, a celebrated architect, the son of a painter, was born in 1700 at Naples, and died at

Caserta, in 1773. Among his great and numerous works are, the palace of Caserta, the public buildings at the port of Ancona, and the churches of St. Francis and St. Dominic at Urbino.

VARCHI, BENEDICT, a poet and historian, was born, in 1502, at Florence, and studied at Parma and Pisa. Having taken a part against the Medici family, he was banished, but his literary reputation induced Cosmo I. to recal and pension him, and to confide to him the task of writing the History of the Florentine Republic. In his latter days he entered into the clerical state. He died in 1565. Among his works are, The Florentine History; Poems; and A Dialogue on the Tuscan Language.

VAREN, or VARENIUS, BERNARD, a geographer, was born, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, at Amsterdam; followed the profession of a physician; and died about 1680. He is the author of a well executed System of Geography, on which Newton did not disdain to comment; and A Description of Japan and Siam.

VARGAS Y PONCE, Don JOSEPH, a Spanish geographer and navigator, was born, about 1755, at Cadiz or Seville; assisted Tofino in forming the Atlas of the Spanish Coasts; and died, in 1821, at Madrid, a member of the Cortes. He wrote, among other works, A Description of the Pityusæ and Balearic Isles; and A Relation of the last Voyage in the Straits of Magellan.

VARIGNON, PETER, an eminent geometrician, the son of an architect, was born, in 1654, at Caen, in Normandy; was intended for the church, but became professor of mathematics at Mazarin College, and afterwards at the College of France; and died of apoplexy, in 1722. Varignon was one of the first to cultivate the science of infinitesimals. Among his works are, New Conjectures on Gravity; New Mechanics or Statics; and Elements of Mathematics.

VARILLAS, ANTHONY, a French historian, was born, in 1624, at Guerct. After having been a private tutor in his native province, he went to Paris, where he was made historiographer to the duke of Orleans, and assistant librarian at the Royal Library. The last of these places, however, he lost, in consequence of the careless manner in which he collated some manuscripts. His historical works were popular for a time, but, after his gross errors in The History of Heresies had been detected by Burnet and Larroque, no bookseller would purchase his productions. He died in 1696. His principal work is A History of France.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, who is regarded as the most learned of the ancient Romans, was born B. C. 116; studied philosophy under Stilo and Antiochus of Ascalon; filled the offices of triumvir and tribune of the people; espoused the cause of Pompey, but afterwards became the friend of Cæsar, who confided to him the formation of a public library; narrowly escaped proscription by the triumvirate; and died B. C. 27. He is said to have written between four and five hundred volumes, of which only a Treatise on Agriculture, part of a Treatise on the Latin Language, and some fragments, are extant.

VASARI, GEORGE, a Florentine artist and author, was born, in 1512, at Arezzo; studied under Michael Angelo and other great masters; acquired a profound knowledge of architecture as well as of painting; was employed by Cosmo I. to superintend the public buildings which he erected; and died in 1574. As a painter he has merit, but he is best known by his valuable work, The Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects.

VASI, JOSEPH, a designer and engraver, was born, in 1710, in Sicily; spent the greatest part of his life at Rome, and was patronised by Benedict XIV. and by Charles III. of Naples; and died in 1782 His two great works, the one in ten folio volumes, the other in two, represent all the remarkable objects in Rome and its environs. He was the instructor of J. B. Piranesi.

VATER, JOHN SEVERINUS, an eminent philologist, was born, in 1771, at Altenburg, in Saxony; and died, in 1826, professor of the oriental languages at Halle, after having filled the theological chair at Kœnigsberg. He is the author of various works on the eastern tongues; the Continuation of Adelung's Mithridates; Synchronistic Tables of Ecclesiastical History; and a Universal and Chronological History of the Christian Church.

VATTAL, EMMERICK, a celebrated Swiss publicist, was born, in 1714, at Couret, in the principality of Neufchatel; became envoy from Saxony to Berne, and afterwards privy counsellor to Augustus III. of Saxony; and died in 1767. The work on which his fame rests is, The Law of Nations, or Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns. It has been translated into various languages, and has partly superseded the productions of Grotius and Puffendorf.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LE PRESTRE DE, a French marshal, the greatest of military engineers, was born, in 1633, at Saint Leger de Foucheret, in Burgundy. He first served in the Spanish army, under

Condé, but, being taken prisoner by the French troops, Mazarin gave him a lieutenancy. The sieges of Ypres, Gravelines, and Oudenarde, in 1658, were his first essays in the science of attack. From that period till the peace of Ryswick he was incessantly employed, either in erecting fortresses for the defence of France, or in reducing those which belonged to her enemies; and in both cases his matchless skill was equally displayed. In 1703 he reluctantly accepted the marshal's staff. The siege of Brisach was his last operation. He died in 1707. Vauban left a MS. collection, in twelve folio volumes, containing his ideas and projects on various branches of government. He also wrote various other works, principally on fortification. All contemporary writers agree in giving the highest praise to his private character.

VAUCANSON, James-de, an eminent mechanist, was born, in 1709, at Grenoble, and died in 1782. Among his automatical performances were a flute player, and a pipe and tabor player. But even these were surpassed by two ducks, which dabbled with their beaks, ate grain, and voided it after it had undergone a sort of digestive process.

VAUGELAS, Claude Favre de, a celebrated grammarian, was born, about 1585, at Chambery, and died, at Paris, in 1650. His critical knowledge of the French language caused him to be admitted into the Academy, and to be chosen to superintend the execution of the Dictionary. He wrote Remarks on the French Language; and translated Quintus Curtius.

VAUVENARGUES, Luke de Clapiers, marquis of, an eminent French writer on moral philosophy, was born, in 1715, at Aix, in Provence, and entered the army at the age of seventeen. The fatigue which he endured in the retreat from Prague undermined his constitution, and the small pox completed the ruin of his health. To soothe his continual sufferings he resorted to meditation and composition. He died in 1747. Voltaire was one of his warmest friends. The works of Vauvenargues form three volumes, and consist of Thoughts, Reflections, and Maxims, Dialogues, Characters, &c.

VAUVILLIERS, John Francis, an eminent hellenist, was born, in 1737, at Paris; succeeded his father as Greek professor at the university of that city; and died, in 1801, in Russia, in which country he had taken refuge, after being condemned to transportation, as a royalist, in 1797. Among his works are, An Essay on Pindar; An Examination of the Government of Sparta; and Summary Ideas on Political Societies. The last of these, on which he was occupied during fifteen years, is yet unpublished.

VEGETIUS RENATUS, Flavius, the most celebrated Roman writer on the military art, flourished about the end of the fourth century, under Valentinian II. and is supposed to have been an inhabitant of Constantinople, and of a noble family. His work on Military Affairs consists of five books, and has been commented upon by Turpin de Crissé.

VELASQUEZ, James Roderick de Silva y, a celebrated Spanish painter, was born, in 1599, at Seville; was a pupil of Herrera the Elder and Pacheco; was patronised and highly esteemed by Philip III. and IV.; and died in 1660. Among his greatest works are, The Expulsion of the Moors; The Crucifixion; Joseph's Coat; and several portraits.

VELDE, Charles Francis, van der, a romance writer, who has been called the German Sir Walter Scott, was born in 1799, at Breslau, and died in 1824. He began his career, in 1809, by writing short pieces for the journals; was afterwards a dramatist, in which he was not successful; and, lastly, became a popular novelist. His works form eighteen volumes. Among them are, Arwed Gyllenstierna; The Patricians; The Anabaptists; The Hussites; Christina and her Court; and Tales and Legends.

VELLY, Paul Francis, a French historian, was born, in 1711, or 1709, at Crugny, near Rheims; was at one period a jesuit, but quitted the order, and became a private tutor; and died in 1759. He is the author of a History of France, of which he completed eight quarto volumes, and which was continued by Villaret and Garnier. Velly is impartial, and accurate as far as his knowledge extends, but his information is not drawn from the fountain head.

VENDOME, Louis Joseph, duke of, a great general, and a profligate man, the grandson of Henry IV., was born in 1654, and made his first campaign in 1672, at the invasion of Holland. After having distinguished himself in Flanders and Italy, he was, in 1695, appointed to command the army in Catalonia, where he reduced Barcelona with extraordinary celerity. From Italy, where, in the war of the succession, he was opposed to Prince Eugene, he was recalled, in 1708, to remedy the disasters which the incapacity of Villeroi had occasioned in the Netherlands. He failed, however, to accomplish this, and was defeated at Oudenarde. In 1709 he was sent into Spain, where he gained the decisive victory of Villa Viciosa, and established Philip on the throne. He died suddenly in 1712. Vendome possessed abilities, but he was dirty in his habits, and depraved in his morals.

VENTENAT Stephen Peter, an

eminent French botanist, was born, in 1757, at Limoges; was a regular canon of Saint Genevieve, but quitted the order during the revolution, and married; lectured on botany at the Lyceum; became chief librarian of the Pantheon, and a member of the Institute; and died in 1808. Besides many papers in scientific Transactions, he published The Garden of Malmaison, in two folio volumes; A Selection of Plants; A Dissertation on Mosses; and other works.

VENTURI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian natural philosopher, was born, in 1746, at Bibiano, in the duchy of Reggio; was successively professor of metaphysics and geometry at Reggio, engineer and professor of philosophy at Modena, member of the legislative body of the Cisalpine republic, professor of physics at Pavia, and envoy from the kingdom of Italy to Berne. Napoleon gave him the cross of the legion of honour and of the iron crown. Venturi died in 1822. Among his works are, Commentaries on the History and Theory of Optics; On the Origin and Progress of Artillery; and An Essay on the Physico-Mathematical Works of Leonardo da Vinci.

VERE, Sir FRANCIS, an English general, the grandson of the earl of Oxford, was born, in 1554, and served with distinction in the Netherlands, under the earl of Leicester, Lord Willoughby, and Prince Maurice, and also, as lord marshal, in the expedition against Cadiz. Bergenopzoom, Zutphen, Deventer, Nieuport, and Ostend were the principal scenes of his exploits. He died in 1608. He wrote Commentaries on the wars in which he had been engaged.—His younger brother, HORACE, was also a gallant officer.

VERNET, CLAUDIUS JOSEPH, an eminent French painter, was born, in 1714, at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen he visited Rome, where he studied under Fergioni. His voyage to Italy turned his genius to marine painting, in which he acquired almost unrivalled reputation. After an absence of twenty-two years he returned to France. On his homeward passage a storm arose, during which he ordered himself to be tied to the mast, that he might make a faithful sketch of the scene. On his return he was employed by Louis XV. to delineate the principal ports, a task which occupied him for ten years. He died in 1789.

VERNIER, PETER, a French mathematician, was born, about 1580, at Ornans, in Burgundy, and died in 1637. He invented the astronomical instrument which bears his name, but which has sometimes been erroneously attributed to Nonius.

VERNON, EDWARD, a British admiral, descended from a Staffordshire family, was born, in 1684, at Westminster, and chose the naval profession, in opposition to the wishes of his father, who was secretary of state to William III. After having served under Hopson, Rooke, and other commanders, he rose, in 1739, to the rank of vice admiral of the blue. In that year he took the town of Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications. He was less fortunate in 1741, when, in conjunction with Wentworth, he failed at Carthagena. He died in 1759.

VERRI, PETER, an Italian statesman and author, was born, in 1728, at Milan; quitted the military service for the civil, and held several important offices under the Milanese government; and died in 1797. His advice had considerable influence in inducing Beccaria to write the famous treatise on crimes and punishments. His principal work is, Meditations on Political Economy.

VERRI, Count ALEXANDER, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1741, at Milan; was brought up to the bar, but quitted it to devote himself to literature; and died in 1816. Among his works are, A Life of Erostratus; the romance of Sappho; An Essay on the General History of Italy; Analyses of and Criticisms upon the principal Grecian Orators; and The Roman Nights; the last of which has been translated into several languages.

VERROCHIO, ANDREW, a sculptor, was born, in 1422, at Florence, and died in 1488. In bronze works he surpassed all his contemporaries. Among his chief productions are, a Christ and St. Thomas, and an equestrian statue of Bartholomew Colleoni. Verrochio was also an able painter, and one of the best musicians of his period. He invented the method of taking the features in a plaster mould.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an antiquary, was born in London, and was educated at Oxford. Being a catholic, he settled at Antwerp, where, in 1592, he published his Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum, which gained him little credit, and was the cause of his being imprisoned when he subsequently visited Paris. As an antiquary he was more fortunate. His most valuable work is The Restitution of decayed Intelligence, which has been more than once reprinted. He died in 1635.

VERTOT, RENE AUBERT, abbé de, a French historian, was born, in 1655, at Benetot, in Normandy, and was, successively, a capuchin friar, a Premonstratensian, a secular ecclesiastic, prior of Joyenval, and a parish minister. He was also secretary to the duchess of Orleans, historiographer of Malta, and an associate of the academy of belles lettres. He died in 1735. The principal works of Vertot are, A History of the Conspiracy of Portugal

—of the Revolutions of Sweden—of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic—and of Malta. The style of Vertot is pleasing, but he is deficient in research, and is occasionally guilty of the serious historical fault of sacrificing correctness to dramatic effect.

VERTUE, GEORGE, an able engraver, was born, in 1684, in Westminster; was apprenticed to a plate engraver, and afterwards worked for seven years under Vandergucht. In 1709 he began business for himself. He was patronised by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the earls of Oxford and Burlington, and the prince of Wales. He died in 1756. Among his engravings, which amount to five hundred, are the heads for Rapin's England, twelve heads of distinguished poets, and portraits of Archbishop Tillotson and George I. It was principally from the materials collected by Vertue that Horace Walpole drew his Anecdotes of Painting.

VERUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in 130, and, with Marcus Aurelius, was adopted by Antoninus Pius. He filled the offices of questor and consul, and, after the death of Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius associated him in the government. Verus obtained a triumph, and the surname of Parthicus, for the successes of his generals against the Parthians. He died in 169. His manners were dissolute, but his disposition was not cruel.

VESALIUS, ANDREW, an eminent anatomist, was born, in 1514, at Brussels; was educated at Louvain and Paris; was professor of anatomy at various Italian universities; and afterwards chief physician to Charles V. and Philip II.; and died of hunger and fatigue, in 1563, in Zante, on which island he had been shipwrecked as he was returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Vesalius displayed an extraordinary predilection for the science of anatomy at a very early period, and his treatise on The Formation of the Human Body was composed when he was only eighteen.

VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, was born, at Rieti, towards the close of the reign of Augustus; and, after having been edile, pretor, commander of a legion, consul, and proconsul of Africa, and having distinguished himself in Germany, Britain, and Palestine, was raised to the empire, A. D. 69. He reigned ten years, and died, in 79, generally regretted.

VESPUCCI, or VESPUCIUS, AMERIGO, an eminent navigator, was born, in 1451, at Florence; was liberally educated; and was brought up to commerce. In 1490 he was sent by his father to conduct his commercial affairs in Spain. Stimulated, however, by the honour which Columbus had acquired, Vespucci quitted traffic, about 1499, to enter on the career of discovery. He subsequently made several voyages in the Spanish and Portuguese services, and explored a considerable extent of the South American coast. He died in 1516. By an act of flagrant injustice to Columbus, the name of one who was only his imitator was given to the new world.

VICENTE, GIL, the earliest and most eminent of the Portuguese comic poets, was born, about 1480, at Guimaraens, or at Barcellos; studied jurisprudence at the university of Lisbon; became a popular dramatist, and brought the drama of his country to a much more perfect state; and died in 1557. His works were published by his son; but complete copies of them are now unattainable.

VICQ D'AZYR, FELIX, an able French anatomist and physician, was born, in 1748, at Valogne; lectured at Paris with great success upon anatomy; became principal physician to the queen; and died in 1794. Among his works are, A Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology; An Anatomical System of Quadrupeds; and A Treatise on the Curing of Horned Cattle. The whole of his productions have been collected in six volumes.

VIDA, MARK JEROME, one of the most eminent of modern Latin poets, was born, in 1490, at Cremona; studied at Padua, Bologna, and Mantua; was raised to the bishopric of Alba by Clement VII. as a reward for having written The Christiad; and died in 1566. His works form two quarto volumes. Among them are, The Art of Poetry; Chess; The Christiad; The Silkworm; Hymns; and other poems.

VIEL, CHARLES FRANCIS, an architect, was born, in 1745, at Paris, and died there in 1817. He erected several splendid edifices in the French capital; and wrote a Letter on Ancient and Modern Architecture; Principles of the Arrangements and Construction of Buildings; and other works.

VIEN, JOSEPH MARY, an eminent French painter, was born, in 1716, at Montpellier; studied at Paris, under Natoire, and at Rome; was received a member of the Academy, in 1745, and became successively professor, rector, and director; and died in 1809. Among his best works are, St. Denis preaching; a Sleeping Hermit; the Parting of Hector and Andromache; and Hector exhorting Paris to arm himself. David and Vincent were pupils of Vien.—His wife, MARIA, who died in 1805, aged seventy-seven, was an excellent painter of birds, shells, and flowers.

VIETA, Francis, a celebrated French mathematician, was born, in 1540, at Fontenai le Comte, in Lower Poiton, and died at Paris, in 1603. He is considered as one of the principal founders of mathematical analysis, and made many improvements in algebra, among which is the use of letters as the symbols of quantities. Vieta was also celebrated as a decypherer. His works were edited, in a folio volume, by Schooten, with the assistance of Golius and Mersenne.

VIGEE, Louis William Bernard Stephen, a French poet and dramatist, was born, in 1755, at Paris, and died there in 1820, reader to Louis XVIII. He is the author of many poems; a Course of Literature, delivered at the Athenæum; three comedies; and the Pro and Con, a religious, moral, political, and literary dialogue.

VIGNOLA, James, whose real name was BAROZZIO, a celebrated architect, was born, in 1507, at Vignola, in the Modenese territory, and relinquished painting for architecture. He constructed various magnificent edifices at Bologna, Parma, Perugia, and Rome; but his masterpiece is the Caprarola palace, and he was intrusted with the management of the works at St. Peter's after the death of Michael Angelo. For the king of Spain he drew the designs of the Escurial; and in this instance his plans were preferred to those of twenty-two other artists. He died in 1573. He wrote treatises on Perspective, and on the Five Orders.

VILLANI, John, a celebrated Italian historian, was born, before the close of the thirteenth century, at Florence; travelled on various parts of the continent; filled several important offices in his native country; and died of the plague in 1348. His History of Florence was continued by his brother Matthew and his nephew Philip, the latter of whom is also the author of Lives of Illustrious Florentines.

VILLARET, Claudius, a French historian, was born, about 1715, at Paris, and was brought up to the bar, but quitted it for literature, and then went upon the stage, on which he remained till 1756. He subsequently obtained a place in the Chamber of Accounts, and was intrusted with the arrangement of the archives of that office—a task which led him to examine into the sources of French history. In consequence of this, he was employed to continue the work of Velly, and he is allowed to have surpassed his predecessor. His portion of the History extends from 1329 to 1469. His other productions are forgotten. He did in 1766.

VILLARS, Louis Hector, marshal, duke of, one of the most eminent of the French generals, was born, in 1653, at Moulins. He served his apprenticeship to the art of war under Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, and Crequi. Soon after the peace of Nimeguen, he was sent ambassador to Vienna. In the war which was terminated by the treaty of Ryswick, he distinguished himself, and particularly at the combat of Leuze. In 1699, he was again appointed ambassador at Vienna, and in this situation he displayed infinite diplomatic skill. During the war of the succession he was commander in chief in various quarters, and by numerous splendid achievements acquired a right to be considered as one of the greatest generals of the age. He closed, in 1732, his military career, by the conquest of the Milanese and the Mantuan. He died in 1734.

VILLARS, Montfaucon de, a French abbé, was born, in 1635, in the neighbourhood of Toulouse; and acquired great reputation at Paris as a preacher, but was prohibited from preaching in consequence of his publishing The Count de Gabalis, which his enemies pretended to be an irreligious work. He was assassinated in 1675. The idea of the sylphid machinery of the Rape of the Lock is borrowed from The Count de Gabalis.

VILLARS, Dominic, a French botanist, was born, in 1745, in a hamlet of the Gapençois; received a scanty education, but improved it by study; became eminent as a physician and botanical lecturer; and died in 1814. Among his works are, A Natural History of the Plants of Dauphiny; and Memoirs on Topography and Natural History.

VILLEHARDOUIN, Geoffry de, a French chronicler, was born, in 1167, near Arcis sur Aube; held the office of marshal of Champagne; took a part in the crusade of 1198, and was present at the capture of Constantinople; was appointed marshal of Romania; and died in Thessaly, about 1213. He wrote a History of the Events from 1198 to 1207.

VILLERS, Charles Francis Dominic, a French writer, was born, in 1767, at Boulay, in Lorraine; served as a captain of artillery, but emigrated in 1792, and joined the army of Condé; subsequently abandoned military for literary pursuits, settled in Germany, and became professor of French literature at Gottingen; and died in 1815. His principal work is An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation brought about by Luther.

VILLIERS. See Buckingham.

VILLIERS DE L'ISLE ADAM, Philip de, the forty-third grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was a Frenchman, born in 1464. He was residing in France, as ambassador from his order, when, in 1521, he was raised to the grand-mastership, and he instantly hastened

back to Rhodes, which he knew to be threatened by the Turks. In the following year he, for several months, defended the island with desperate valour against the numerous forces of Soliman; but was at length obliged to accept an honourable capitulation. After having remained for some time with his knights at Viterbo, he took possession of Malta, which was ceded to the order by Charles V. He died in 1534.

VILLOISON, JOHN BAPTIST D'ANSSE DE, a celebrated French hellenist, was born, in 1750, at Corbeil, and at the age of nineteen had read, and made critical notes on, all the Latin authors and many of the Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, he learned in a few months to read. Villoison travelled in Germany, Holland, Italy, and the Levant, in search of manuscripts. He died, in 1805, professor of ancient and modern Greek at the college of France. Among his works are, Anecdota Græca; and Epistola Vimarienses.

VINCE, SAMUEL, an eminent mathematician, was born, of humble parentage, at Fressingfield, in Suffolk; was educated at Cains College, Cambridge; became Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, a fellow of the royal society, rector of Kirkby Bedon, vicar of South Creek, and archdeacon of Bedford; and died in 1821. His principal works are, A Complete System of Astronomy; The Principles of Fluxions; The Principles of Hydrostatics; Elements of Conic Sections; and A Treatise on Trigonometry.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, an able critic and divine, was born, in 1739, in London; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was successively usher, second master, and head master, of the former seminary, and prebend and dean of Westminster; and died in 1815. His principal works are, The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean; Sermons; The Conjugation of the Greek Verb; and A Defence of Public Education.

VINCENT DE PAUL, ST. a French divine and philanthropist, was born, in 1576, at Ranquines, and closed in 1660 a life which had been devoted to acts of benevolence. He was considered as "the father of the poor and the steward of Providence." France is indebted to him for the institution of the Daughters of Charity, and of various other establishments to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow creatures. He was canonized in 1737.

VINCI, LÉONARDO DA, a celebrated Italian painter, the natural son of a notary, was born, in 1452, at a castle near Florence, whence he derived his name. To the personal gifts which he received from nature were joined the advantages of an excellent education, and he early acquired an extensive knowledge of mathematics and other branches of science. Verocchio was his preceptor in painting, and da Vinci soon surpassed him. In 1489 he was invited to Milan, by duke Louis Sforza, and he resided there for many years, acting at once as engineer, mechanist, sculptor, architect, and painter. During the period of his abode there he executed his great work, the Last Supper, and formed the canal of Martesana. He was subsequently employed at Florence and at Rome. In 1515 he accepted an invitation from Francis I. to visit France, and he died in that country in 1519. The story that he expired in the arms of Francis appears to be a fiction. Da Vinci is the author of a Treatise on Painting, and of some unpublished works.

VINER, CHARLES, an English law writer, was born, about 1680, at Aldershot, in Hampshire; spent a considerable part of his life in compiling the well known General Abridgment of Law and Equity; endowed several fellowships and scholarships, and founded the law professorship, at Oxford; and died in 1756.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the greatest of the Roman poets, was born, B. C. 70, at Andes, near Mantua, and studied at Cremona, Milan, and Naples. It appears to have been in his thirtieth year that he first visited Rome. His object was, to obtain restitution of his lands, of which the soldiers of Octavius had taken possession after the battle of Philippi. Through the interest of Varus and Pollio he obtained from Augustus the desired order; but, when he returned with it, the military usurper compelled him to save his life by swimming over the Mincio. A second mandate, however, had the wished for effect. The rest of his life was devoted to literature, and was cheered by the friendship of Augustus, Mæcenas, and all the other eminent men of the age. The fame which he acquired by his Eclogues, and The Georgics, he crowned by The Æneid; to which last work, however, he did not live to put the finishing touches. On his return from meeting Augustus, at Athens, he died at Brundusium, B. C. 19, and was buried at Naples.

VIRIATHUS, an illustrious Lusitanian chief, who was originally a shepherd, animated his countrymen to throw off the yoke of Rome. He repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for fourteen years successfully defended the liberty of Lusitania and a part of Spain. He was at last murdered by his servants (B. C. 40), who had been bribed by Cœpio, the Roman general.

VISCONTI, JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY, a learned Italian antiquary, was born,

in 1722, at Vernazza, in the Genoese territory; was educated at Rome; succeeded Winckelman as commissary of antiquities there; had a large share in the formation of the Pio-Clementine Museum; and died in 1784. He wrote various essays upon antiquarian subjects.

VISCONTI, Ennius Quirinus, the eldest son of the foregoing, and more than his equal in archæological knowledge, was born, in 1751, at Rome; displayed uncommon precocity of talent; was appointed conservator of the museum of the Capitol by Pius VI.; was minister of the home department, and subsequently one of the consuls, of the shortlived Roman republic; was in consequence compelled to seek an asylum in France; became there a member of the Institute, professor of archæology, and administrator of the museum; and died in 1818. Among his numerous works are, The Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum; Grecian Iconography; and Roman Iconography.

VITELLIUS, Aulus, one of the most contemptible of the Roman emperors, was born, A. D. 15, at Rome; rose to greatness by being subservient to the vices of his imperial masters; was at the head of the legions in Lower Germany when Galba died; was raised to the throne by his soldiers, and obtained full possession of it on the fall of Otho; and was put to death, A. D. 69, after a disgraceful reign of only eight months. His inordinate gluttony was his least vice.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, Marcus, a celebrated Roman writer on architecture, is supposed to have been born at Formia, in Campania; to have flourished under Julius Cæsar and Augustus; and to have lived to a very advanced age. He wrote an able work, in ten books, on Architecture.

VIVARES, Francis, an eminent engraver, was born, in 1709, in France, at St. Jean de Breul, a village of Rouergue; came to London in 1729, and was apprenticed to his uncle, a tailor; but left the shopboard, was instructed in engraving by Amiconi, and rose to eminence, particularly in landscape. He died in 1780.

VIVIANI, Vincent, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born, in 1622, at Florence; was the last pupil of Galileo, and was also instructed by Torricelli; became geometrician and chief engineer to the duke of Tuscany, and a member of various learned bodies; and died in 1703. He restored a part of the lost works of Aristeus and Apollonius; and wrote some valuable mathematical treatises.

VOET, or VOETIUS, Gisbert, a Dutch theologian, was born, in 1593, at Heusden; became professor of theology and the oriental languages at Utrecht; and distinguished himself by his intolerance against the Arminians, and his hostility to Cocceius and Descartes, the latter of whom he accused of being a disguised jesuit and an atheist. His partisans were called Voetians, in opposition to the Cocceians, who espoused the cause of Cocceius. He died in 1677. His numerous works are now nearly forgotten.

VOISENON, Claudius Henry Fusée de, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1708, near Melun; was educated for the church, and became grand vicar to the bishop of Boulogne, on whose decease he very properly refused the bishopric because he deemed himself unfit for the episcopal office; spent his life in literary pursuits, in conviviality, and in licentiousness; and died in 1775. Among his works are, Comedies; and Fugitive Poetry.

VOITURE, Vincent, a French wit and poet, was the son of a winemerchant, and was born, in 1598, at Amiens. His manners and talents conciliated to him the kindness of the great, and he became a favourite at the hotel de Rambouillet and at court. Gaston, duke of Orleans, was much attached to him, and made him his master of the ceremonies. Under the administration of Cardinal Mazarin, Voiture was in the zenith of his reputation, and enjoyed large pensions; but women and gambling kept him poor. In private life his character was amiable. His best poem is an Epistle to the Prince of Condé. His Letters, which were once considered as inimitable, are now almost wholly neglected.

VOLNEY, Constantine Francis Chassebœuf, count de, an eminent French writer, was born, in 1757, at Craon, in Britanny. He was educated at Angers, and for three years studied medicine at Paris; but coming into possession of a small estate he was enabled to indulge his ardent desire of Travelling. He spent three years in Syria and Egypt; and on his return published, in 1787, his Travels, which established his reputation. He was elected a member of the states general; was confined for ten months during the reign of terror; was appointed professor of history at the Normal school in 1794; and in 1795 made a voyage to the United States, whence he did not return till 1798. Napoleon created him a senator and a count. In all circumstances, however, Volney was a friend of freedom. He died April 25, 1820. Among his principal works are, The Ruins; Lectures on History; and New Researches on Ancient History.

VOLPATO, John, an eminent Italian engraver, was born, in 1733, at Bassano. Till he was twenty-one he followed the

trade of an embroiderer, but he subsequently, by his own unaided efforts, acquired such perfection in engraving as ranked him among the best modern artists. He died in 1802. Volpato is the author of The Principles of Design. Raphael Morghen was his pupil and son-in-law.

VOLTA, ALEXANDER, a celebrated experimental philosopher, who contributed largely to the progress of science, was of a noble family, and was born, in 1745, at Como; was for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia; was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon; was a member of many learned bodies; and died March 6, 1826. Electricity was the first object to which Volta turned his attention; and he invented the perpetual electrophorus and the condenser. But the great invention which immortalizes his name is the Voltaic pile, to which we are indebted for so many important philosophical and chemical discoveries. His works form five octavo volumes.

VOLTAIRE, MARIE FRANCIS AROUET DE, the most universal of French writers, was born, February 20, 1694, at Chatenay, near Sceaux, and was educated with great care at the Jesuits' College at Paris. One of his tutors predicted that he would be the Coryphæus of deism in France; and the society which the youthful poet frequented, elegant, but licentious and irreligious, did not tend to falsify the prediction. His father destined him for the magistracy, but the literary propensity of the son was unconquerable. In his twenty-second year he was sent to the Bastile, by the regent, on an unfounded suspicion of his being the author of a libel, and, while he was in prison, he formed the plan of The Henriade, and completed the tragedy of Œdipus. The tragedy was represented in 1718 with distinguished success. Two others, by which it was succeeded, were less fortunate. A second unjust confinement in the Bastile induced him to take up his residence in England for three years, where he was favourably received by many illustrious characters, and obtained a large subscription for The Henriade. In 1728 he returned to France, and between that year and 1749 he produced his tragedies of Zara, Alzira, Mahomet, Merope, and many other works; was admitted into the French Academy; and was appointed gentleman of the king's chamber in ordinary, and historiographer of France. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of the king of Prussia to Berlin. For a while the sovereign and the poet were on the most amicable terms; but in 1753 their friendship was broken, and Voltaire quitted the Prussian dominions. Paris, in consequence of the intrigues of his enemies, being no longer an eligible abode for him, he lived for short periods at Geneva and other places, and at length purchased an estate at Ferney, in the Pays de Gex, on which he finally settled. There, in possession of a large fortune, and surrounded by friends, he gave free scope to his indefatigable pen. In April, 1778, he went once more to Paris, after an absence of nearly thirty years. He was received with enthusiasm, his bust was crowned on the stage, and was placed by the Academicians next to that of Corneille; but he did not long enjoy these honours, for he expired on the 30th of May, and his death is supposed to have been hastened by an overdose of laudanum, which he took to calm the pain occasioned by strangury; and to procure sleep, of which he had long been deprived. His collected works, in the edition of Beaumarchais, form seventy volumes. "He was," says a French author, "one of our greatest poets; the most brilliant, the most elegant, the most fertile, of our prose writers. There is not, in the literature of any country, either in verse or in prose, an author who has written on so many opposite kinds of subjects, and has so constantly displayed a superiority in all of them."

VONDEL, JUSTUS VANDEN, a Dutch poet, was born, in 1587, at Cologne, but his parents settled in Holland while he was a child. He was by trade a hosier, but he left business almost wholly to his wife, that he might cultivate poetry, and at length he obtained an office under government. He died in 1697. He wrote thirty-two tragedies, and many poems; and translated Virgil, Horace, and Ovid.

VON VISIN, DENIS IVANOVITSCH, a Russian dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1745, at Moscow; and died in 1792, counsellor of state, and member of the Russian Academy. He wrote Comedies; Poems; Letters; and Callisthenes, a Greek tale; and translated various works from the German and French.

VOSS, JOHN HENRY, a German poet and critic, was born, in 1751, at Sommersdorf, and was educated at Gottingen. In 1775 he began to edit the Almanac of the Muses, and he conducted it till 1800. He was appointed rector of the college of Ottendorf, in 1778, whence he was removed to fill the same office at Eutin. At the latter place he remained for three and twenty years. The grand duke of Baden invited him, in 1805, to Heidelburg, and he died there in 1826. Voss wrote Louisa, a poem; Idylls; Miscellaneous Poems; Letters on Mythology; and other works; and translated Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Virgil, Horace, and several other Greek and Roman poets.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, an eminent

critic and philologist, was born, in 1577, near Heidelberg; studied at Dort and Leyden; was removed from the professorship of rhetoric and chronology at Leyden, in consequence of his favouring the Remonstrants; obtained a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral, through the influence of Laud, with a dispensation from residence in England; and died, in 1633, professor of history at Amsterdam. His works form six volumes folio.

VOSSIUS, Isaac, son of the foregoing, was born, in 1618, at Leyden, and acquired reputation by publishing, at the age of twenty-one, an edition of the Periplus of Scylax, with a Latin version and notes. After having resided for some time at Stockholm, to which capital he was invited by Christina, and subsequently in his own country, he settled in England, in 1670, and was made canon of Windsor. He died in 1688. His works are numerous, and bear ample testimony to his learning. He was rude in his manners, sceptical as to religion, but of boundless credulity in all other matters. Charles II. said of him that he believed every thing but the Bible.

VOUET, Simon, a French painter, was born, in 1582, at Paris; learned the rudiments of art from his father, who was also a painter; resided for several years in Italy; was recalled by Louis XIII., who employed him in the Louvre and Luxemburgh palaces; and died in 1649. Lebrun, Le Sueur, Mignard, and other eminent artists, were his pupils.

W

WADHAM, Nicholas, the founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born, about 1536, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Christ Church College. He died in 1610; and the seminary to the establishment of which he devoted a large part of his fortune was completed in 1613.

WAILLY, Noel Francis de, a French lexicographer and grammarian, was born, in 1724, at Amiens; settled at Paris as a teacher; became a member of the Institute; and died in 1801. He published an Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Academy: General and Particular Principles of the French Language; and other works; and edited various classical authors.

WAILLY, Charles de, an eminent architect, was born, in 1729, at Paris; studied his art under Blondel, Lejay, and Servandoni, and at Rome; was a member of the Institute, and the founder of the society of the Friends of the Arts; and died in 1798. His principal works are, the Spinola palace at Genoa, the mansion of Ormes in Touraine, and the hotel of Argenson, and the Odeon at Paris. The Odeon was the joint production of Wailly and Peyre.

WAKE, William, a learned and pious prelate, was born, in 1627, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. After leaving college, he was successively chaplain to the British embassy at Paris, preacher at Gray's Inn, king's chaplain to William III., and deputy clerk of the closet, rector of St James's Westminster, and dean of Exeter. He also distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Catholics, particularly in reply to Bossuet, and had the rare merit of controverting without acrimony. In 1705 he was raised to the see of Lincoln, whence, in 1716, he was translated to Canterbury. He died in 1737. Wake endeavoured to promote a union of the English and Gallican churches; a well-meant measure, for which he was grossly calumniated. Among his works are, Sermons; an Exposition of the Catechism; and a version of the Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers.

WAKEFIELD, Gilbert, a scholar and critic, was born, in 1756, at Nottingham, and was educated at Jesus College, Oxford. After having been a curate at Stockport, and also near Liverpool, he quitted the church, and became classical tutor at the Warrington Dissenting Academy. In 1790 he was appointed to the same office in Hackney College, but held it only a year. Being a warm friend to the French revolution, and as warmly hostile to the war against the republic, he took a decided part in the angry politics of that disturbed period. In 1798 he was prosecuted for a Reply to the Bishop of

Llandaff's Address to the People of Great Britain, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in Dorchester Gaol. During his captivity a subscription amounting to five thousand pounds was raised for him. He died in 1801, soon after his liberation. Among his works are, his own Memoirs; a translation of the New Testament; Silva Critica; a Reply to Paine's Age of Reason; and editions of various classics, and of Pope's Homer.

WALES, WILLIAM, a mathematician and astronomer, was born about 1734; went to Hudson's Bay in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus; accompanied Captain Cook in two voyages round the world; and died, in 1798, mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the board of longitude. Among his works are, Astronomical Observations in the Southern Hemisphere; a treatise on the Discovery of the Longitude by means of Timepieces; and an Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a political writer of the seventeenth century, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and became M. P. for Wells. Being a zealous presbyterian, he was violently hostile to the Independents, against whom he published, in 1648, A History of Independency. He also attacked the protector in a treatise called Cromwell's Slaughter House. He was committed to the Tower, and died there in 1651.

WALKER, GEORGE, an Irish divine, was born, in the seventeenth century, in the county of Tyrone; was educated at the university of Glasgow; and became rector of Donoghmore. When James II. invaded Ireland, Walker raised a regiment, and successfully defended Londonderry against him, after the governor had abandoned his post. He was nominated bishop of Derry, but was killed soon after at the battle of the Boyne. He wrote an Account of the Siege.

WALKER, ADAM, an astronomical lecturer and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1731, in Westmoreland, and very early displayed a turn for mechanics. While following his father's business of a woollen manufacturer, he used to amuse himself with making models of mills. He was, in succession, an usher, a mathematical teacher, a tradesman, and the master of an academy; and at last became, and continued through life, a highly popular lecturer on astronomy. He died February 11, 1821. Among his works are, A System of Familiar Philosophy; Lectures on Experimental Philosophy; A Treatise on Geography; and two Tours.

WALKER, JOHN, a lexicographer, was born, in 1732, at Friern Barnet, in Hertfordshire; was, at first, master of an academy, and, subsequently, a lecturer on elocution; and died in 1807. His principal works are, A Pronouncing Dictionary; a Rhyming Dictionary; Elements of Elocution; and a Rhetorical Grammar.

WALKER, JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, was born, in 1759, at Cockermouth, and died June 23, 1830. This singular character passed through the various occupations of engraver, smith, one of the crew of a privateer, schoolmaster, and medical practitioner. In the latter capacity he contributed greatly to diffuse vaccination, and at the time of his decease he was at the head of the Vaccine Institution. He published a Gazetteer and Atlas.

WALL, JOHN, a physician, was born, in 1708, at Powick, in Worcestershire; was educated at Worcester Grammar School, and at Merton College, Oxford; settled at Worcester as a medical practitioner; and died in 1776. Wall first made known the virtues of the Malvern waters, and he contributed to establish the porcelain manufactory at Worcester.

WALLACE, Sir WILLIAM, a Scottish patriot and hero, the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire, was born in 1276. Indignant at seeing his country enslaved by Edward I. he resolved to undertake its liberation. His success at the head of a small band of followers induced many of the barons to join him, and he gained a splendid victory over Earl Warenne, at Cambuskenneth. He was appointed regent, but his elevation having excited jealousy among the nobles, he resigned the office. The defeat of the Scots, at Falkirk, compelled Wallace to resort to his original system of predatory warfare, and for seven years he continued to harass the invaders; but, in 1305, he was betrayed into the hands of Edward by Sir John Monteith, and the monarch stained his character by executing his captive as a traitor.

WALLENSTEIN, WALSTEIN, or WALDSTEIN, ALBERT VENCESLAUS EUSEBIUS, duke of Friedland, a celebrated German general, was born, in 1583, in Bohemia, and began life as page to the margrave of Burgau, son of the archduke Ferdinand. After having travelled over nearly the whole of Europe, he married a widow possessed of immense riches, who left him a widower at the end of four years. At the head of a formidable army raised by him for the service of the emperor, and paid from his own resources and from unlimited plunder, he, for several years, distinguished himself by his successes in Moravia, Bohemia, and Northern Germany, and was rewarded with the dukedoms of Mecklenburgh and Friedland. His enemies at length succeeded in procuring his

dismission, and he retired to Prague, where he lived with all the state of a sovereign. The progress of Gustavus Adolphus compelled the emperor, in 1632, to place Wallenstein again in command of his forces, with almost regal authority. He foiled Gustavus at Nuremberg, but was defeated at Leipsic. At length he was accused of treason, and his commission was revoked; and, while he was meditating projects of revenge, he was assassinated, in 1634, by some of his own officers.

WALLER, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent parliamentary general, was born, in 1597, in Kent, and was educated at Magdalen College and Hart Hall, Oxford. On his returning from serving as a volunteer in Germany, against the emperor, he was elected for Andover as a member of the Long Parliament. He opposed the court, and, on the breaking out of the war, was made second in command under the earl of Essex. He fought chiefly in the west of England, and with varied fortune. The self-denying ordinance excluded him from service, and he became so much an object of suspicion to the republicans, that he was twice imprisoned. He died in 1668. He wrote Divine Meditations; and a Vindication of his conduct.

WALLER, EDMUND, an elegant poet, the son of a Buckinghamshire gentleman of large fortune, was born, in 1603, at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. In his sixteenth or seventeenth year he sat in parliament, and in his eighteenth he began to display his poetical talents. His already large fortune he increased by a marriage with a rich heiress, who soon left him a widower, and he then unsuccessfully paid court to Lady Dorothea Sidney, the Sacharissa of his verses. In the Long Parliament he was a moderate opponent of the court, and he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford. He was either already a secret royalist, or was converted by his intercourse with the monarch; for, soon after his visit to Oxford, he entered into a conspiracy against the house of commons. It was discovered; but Waller saved his life: though at the expense of such cowardice, treachery, and cunning, as thoroughly disgraced him. He was fined ten thousand pounds, and banished. Cromwell, however, permitted him to return, and treated him with favour; and the gratitude of the poet was displayed by a splendid panegyric, and, subsequently, by the less questionable tribute of an elegy on the death of the protector. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. he was highly distinguished at court, and was generally admired for his abilities and his wit. He died in 1687.

WALLERIUS, JOHN GOTTSCHALK, a Swedish naturalist, was born, in 1709, in the district of Necke, and died, in 1805, professor of chemistry, metallurgy, and pharmacy, at the university of Upsal. His countrymen consider him to have been one of those who, in the eighteenth century, contributed the most to the diffusion of science and literature among them. He wrote several works on mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, and agriculture.

WALLIS, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and divine, was born, in 1616, at Ashford, in Kent; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; obtained, in 1643, the living of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street; was chosen, in 1649, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; was made keeper of the archives there, in 1658; retained his offices at the Restoration, and was appointed one of the royal chaplains; was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society; and died in 1703. Wallis had consummate skill in the art of deciphering, and his talents were much called into use by the republican and succeeding regal governments. He was also one of the first who gave the power of speech to the deaf and dumb. As a mathematician his fame stands high both in England and on the continent. His mathematical works form three volumes, and his theological a fourth.

WALN, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Philadelphia, and was liberally educated, but adopted no profession. He was the author of The Hermit in Philadelphia, a satire; The American Bards, a satire; Sisyphi Opus, or Touches at the Times; a History of China; some of the lives in the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; a Life of Lafayette; and an account of the Quaker Hospital at Frankford, near Philadelphia. He died in 1824, at the age of thirty-one.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, earl of Oxford, a statesman, was born, in 1676, at Houghton, his father's seat, in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. He first sat in parliament, in 1701, as member for Castle Rising; but in the following year he was elected for Lynn, which he thenceforth continued to represent. As a senator he soon distinguished himself among the whigs. In 1708 he was appointed secretary at war; in 1709, treasurer of the navy; and in 1710 one of the managers of Sacheverell's trial; but, on the triumph of the tories, he lost his offices, and was expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, on an unproved charge of breach of trust and corruption. The accession of George I. restored the ascendancy of Walpole's party, and he was made paymaster of the forces, and, subsequently, prime minister. Disputes

with his colleagues, however, induced him to resign, in 1717, and he remained in opposition till 1720, when he once more became paymaster of the forces. On the retirement of Lord Sunderland, Walpole was again raised to the high situation of premier, and that situation he retained for two and twenty years, in spite of incessant attacks from political enemies of splendid talents. To maintain peace was one of the main objects of his administration. In 1742 he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. He died in 1745. "The prudence, steadiness, and vigilance of that man, joined to the greatest lenity in his character and politics (says Burke), preserved the crown to this royal family; and with it, their laws and liberties to this country."

WALPOLE, Horatio, lord, brother of the foregoing, was born in 1678; held various offices under the government; was employed as ambassador to France and Holland; was created a peer in 1756; and died in 1757. He wrote an answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History; and some political pamphlets.

WALPOLE, Horace, earl of Orford, the youngest son of Sir Robert, a man of varied and brilliant talents, was born in 1718, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1741 he entered parliament as member for Callington, and he afterwards represented Castle Rising and Lynn. He was a steady whig and an independent senator, but took no active part in the business of the legislature; and in 1768 retired wholly from it. Literature and virtú were the great occupations of his life; and much of his existence was dedicated to embellishing his villa at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, and forming a collection there. At that place he also established a private press, and printed several works. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom; an accession of dignity which he would have been glad to have avoided. He died in 1797. His works form several volumes in quarto, independent of his numerous Letters.

WALSINGHAM, Sir Francis, an eminent statesman, was born, in 1536, at Chiselhurst, in Kent; was educated at King's College, Cambridge; and acquired a knowledge of men and modern languages by foreign travel. After having been ambassador to France, he was, in 1573, appointed one of the secretaries of state, and was knighted. In 1581 he was a second time sent to France, and in 1583 to Scotland. As a minister he was active and vigilant, but his policy was of the Machiavelian character, which cannot honestly be praised. In the final proceedings against Mary queen of Scots he acted a conspicuous part He died poor in 1590. The papers relative to his second negotiations in France were published by Sir Dudley Digges, in 1665, with the title of The Complete Ambassador.

WALTER, John Theophilus, a celebrated German anatomist, was born, in 1734, at Kœnigsberg; studied at Frankfort on the Oder; became professor of anatomy and midwifery at Berlin; and died in 1818. He performed more than eight thousand dissections, and formed a cabinet consisting of nearly three thousand highly interesting anatomical subjects. Among his works are, Anatomical Observations; and Treatises on Myology, Osteology, and Neurology.

WALTON, Izaak, was born, in 1593, at Stafford, and kept a linen draper's shop in London, first in the Royal Exchange, and lastly in Fleet Street, at the corner of Chancery Lane. About 1643 he quitted the metropolis, and he died at Winchester in 1683. His Complete Angler has long afforded delight not only to those who are fond of angling, but to general readers of taste, and has passed through numerous editions. His Lives of Hooker, Sanderson, Wotton, Donne, and Herbert, exhibit him in a highly favourable light as a biographer. Wordsworth says of them,

> The feather whence the pen
> Was shaped that traced the lives of these good men
> Dropped from an angel's wing.

At a very advanced age Walton published, under the name of Chalkhil', Thealma and Clearchus, a Pastoral History.

WALTON, Brian, a divine and oriental scholar, was born, in 1600, at Seymour in Cleveland, Yorkshire; was educated at Peter House, Cambridge; obtained considerable ecclesiastical preferment, of which he was deprived during the civil wars; published in 1657 his Polyglott Bible; and was made bishop of Chester at the Restoration, but died, shortly after, in 1661. He wrote Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium; a Defence of the Polyglott Bible; and a pamphlet on tithes.

WALTON, George, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, about the year 1740. He was early apprenticed to a carpenter, but at the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to Georgia and entered the office of an attorney at law. In 1776 he was elected to the continental congress. At the siege of Savannah he was wounded and taken prisoner, but was exchanged in September, 1779. In the following month he was appointed governor of the state, and in the succeeding January was elected a member of congress for two years.

WARBURTON, William, an eminent prelate and writer, was born, in 1698, at Newark. After having been educated at Okeham and Newark schools, he served his clerkship to an attorney, and was admitted to practice. Tiring, however, of the law, he turned to the church, and took deacon's orders in 1723. In 1726 he obtained the vicarage of Greasley, and in 1729 the rectory of Brant Broughton. Between 1723 and 1729 he published Miscellaneous Translations, An Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, and a Treatise on the Legal Judicature of Chancery. These were preludes to his great works, The Alliance between Church and State, which appeared in 1738, and the first volume of his Divine Legation, which was given to the world in 1738. His Vindication of Pope's Essay on Man acquired for him the friendship of that poet, who introduced him to Mr. Allen, of Bath, and thus laid the foundation of his fortune. He rose successively to be king's chaplain, prebend of Durham, dean of Bristol, and bishop of Gloucester; to the last of these dignities he attained in 1759. He died in 1779. His original works were collected in six quarto volumes by his friend Bishop Hurd. The talents of Warburton were great; his erudition was still greater; and his vanity and arrogance were in full proportion to his abilities and learning.

WARD, Seth, a prelate and mathematician, was born, in 1618, at Buntingford; was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge; became Savilian professor of astronomy; was made bishop of Exeter in 1662, whence, in 1677, he was translated to Salisbury; and died in 1689. He wrote various mathematical works; Sermons; a Treatise against Hobbes; and a Philosophical Essay on the Being and Attributes of God, the Immortality of the Soul, &c.

WARE, Sir James, an Irish antiquary, was born, in 1604, at Dublin; and was educated at Trinity College, in that city; succeeded his father, in 1632, as auditor general, and secretary to the lords justices; was elected representative for his native place, and made one of the privy council; was an active partisan of the earl of Strafford and of Charles I.; was twice a captive to the parliament; resided in France for some years after his liberation; accompanied Charles II. to England, and was restored to his posts; and died in 1666. Among his principal works are, De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ; De Hibernia et ejus Antiquitatibus Disquisitiones; Rerum Hibernicarum Annales; and De Præsulibus Hiberniæ.

WARE, James, an eminent surgeon and oculist, was born, about 1756, at Portsmouth, and was apprenticed to Mr. Karr, surgeon of the king's dockyard at that place. After having been demonstrator under Dr. Collignon, professor of anatomy at Cambridge, he formed a partnership, in the metropolis, with Mr. Wathen, which continued till 1791. Subsequent to that period he practised on his own account, and ranked high among British surgeons. He died in 1815. Among his works are, Observations on Opthalmy; Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis; and Chirurgical Observations.

WARING, Edward, a mathematician, was born, in 1734, at Fitz, in Shropshire; was educated at Shrewsbury free school, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge; was chosen Lucasian professor at the age of twenty-five; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the board of longitude; and died in 1798. He wrote Miscellanea Analytica; Meditationes Analyticæ; Meditationes Algebraicæ; and An Essay on the principles of Human Knowledge.

WARREN, Sir John Borlase, an eminent naval officer, was born, in 1754, in Cornwall; entered the naval service at an early age from Winchester school; and completed his education subsequently at Emanuel College, Cambridge. During the American war he performed several gallant actions, and rose to the rank of post captain. In the two wars of the French revolution, he equally distinguished himself; particularly in capturing the Hoche and six frigates; and he attained the rank of admiral in 1810. After the peace of Amiens, he was appointed ambassador to Russia, in which post he remained till 1805. He sat in parliament in 1774 and 1780 for Great Marlow, and in 1796 and 1802 for Nottingham. He died February 27, 1822. Sir J. B. Warren is the author of A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain.

WARREN, Charles, an eminent engraver, died suddenly, of an enlargement of the heart, April 21, 1823. To Warren the arts are indebted for having brought to perfection the process of engraving on steel.

WARREN, Joseph, a patriot of the American revolution, was born in Roxbury, near Boston, in 1741, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1759. He pursued the profession of medicine, and soon after commencing the practice, distinguished himself by his successful treatment of the small pox. Early engaging in politics, he obtained great influence, and rendered efficient service by his writings and addresses. He was twice elected to deliver the oration in commemoration of the massacre on the fifth of March. In June 1775, the provincial congress of Massachusetts, of which he was at this time president, made him a major-general of their forces. At the battle of Bunker Hill he fought as a volunteer, and was slain within a few yards of the breast work as he was among the last slowly retiring from it. He was a man of the most generous and intrepid spirit, much elegance of manners, and of commanding eloquence. His loss was deeply felt and regretted. In 1776 his remains were removed from the battle ground, and interred in Boston.

WARREN, James, was born at Plymouth in 1726, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1745. He took an early and active part in the cause of the colonies against the aggressions of the mother country, was a member of the general court, proposed the establishment of committees of correspondence, and after the death of general Warren, was appointed president of the provincial congress. He was afterwards appointed a major general of the militia. On the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was for many years speaker of the House of Representatives. He died at Plymouth in 1808.

WARREN, Mercy, the wife of general James Warren, was the author of a valuable History of the American Revolution; The Adulator, and the Group, two political pieces before the revolution; and a volume of poems. She died at Plymouth, in 1814.

WARREN, John, a celebrated physician, was born, in 1753, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College. He delivered the first course of lectures on anatomy, ever given in New-England, and was appointed professor on the foundation of Dr. Hersey. Through life, he enjoyed a very high reputation, as a physician and anatomist. He died in 1815.

WARTON, Joseph, a poet and critic, was born, in 1722, at Dunsfold, in Surrey; was educated at Winchester school, and at Oriel College, Oxford; took his degree of D. D. in 1763; held, at various periods, the livings of Winslade, Tamworth, Thorley, Easton, and Wickham, and prebends of St. Paul's and Winchester, and was head master of Winchester school from 1766 to 1793. He died in 1800. He wrote Poems; and An Essay on Pope; contributed to the Adventurer; translated the Eclogues and Georgics; and edited the works of Dryden and Pope.

WARTON, Thomas, a poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer, brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1728, at Bassingstoke; and was educated at Winchester school, and at Trinity College, Oxford. His first poetical work was The Triumph of Isis; the next, The Progress of Discontent. As a poet he was much superior to his brother. In 1757 he was chosen poetry professor at Oxford; in 1771 obtained the living of Kiddington; in 1781 that of Hill Farrance; and in 1785 was appointed Camden professor of history and poet laureat. He died in 1790. His principal works are, Poems; Observations on the Faery Queen; and The History of English Poetry. Of the last work an elegant and enlarged edition was published a few years since by Mr. Price.

WASHINGTON, George, the illustrious founder of American independence, was born, in 1732, in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, where his father was possessed of great landed property. He was educated under the care of a private tutor, and paid much attention to the study of mathematics and engineering. He was first employed officially by General Dinwiddie, in 1753, in remonstrating to the French commander on the Ohio, for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations. He subsequently negotiated a treaty of amity with the Indians on the back settlements, and for his honourable services received the thanks of the British government. In the unfortunate expedition of general Braddock he served as aide-de-camp, and on the fall of that brave but rash commander, he conducted the retreat to the corps under colonel Dunbar in a manner that displayed great military talent. He retired from the service with the rank of colonel; but while engaged in agriculture at his favourite seat of Mount Vernon, he was elected senator in the national

council for Frederic county, and afterwards for Fairfax. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he was selected as the most proper person to take the chief command of the provincial troops. From the moment of taking upon himself this important office, in June, 1775, he employed the great powers of his mind to his favourite object, and by his prudence, his valour, and presence of mind he deserved and obtained the confidence and gratitude of his country, and finally triumphed over all opposition. The record of his services is the history of the whole war. He joined the army at Cambridge in July, 1775. On the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776, he proceeded to New-York. The battle of Long Island was fought on the 27th of August, and the battle of White-plains on the 28th of October. On the 25th of December he crossed the Delaware, and soon gained the victories at Trenton and Princeton. The battle of Brandywine was fought on September 11th, 1777; of Germantown, October 4th; of Monmouth, February 28th, 1778. In 1779 and 1780 he continued in the vicinity of New-York, and closed the important military operations of the war by the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in 1781. When the independence of his country was established by the treaty of peace, Washington resigned his high office to the congress, and, followed by the applause, and the grateful admiration of his fellow citizens, retired into private life. His high character and services naturally entitled him to the highest gifts his country could bestow, and on the organization of the government he was called upon to be the first president of the states which he had preserved and established. It was a period of great difficulty and danger. The unsubdued spirit of liberty had been roused and kindled by the revolution of France, and many Americans were eager that the freedom and equality which they themselves enjoyed should be extended to the subjects of the French monarch. Washington anticipated the plans of the factious, and by prudence and firmness subdued insurrection, and silenced discontent, till the parties which the intrigues of Genet the French envoy had roused to rebellion, were convinced of the wildness of their measures and of the wisdom of their governor. The president completed, in 1796, the business of his office by signing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then voluntarily resigned his power at a moment when all hands and all hearts were united, again to confer upon him the sovereignty of the country. Restored to the peaceful retirement of Mount Vernon, he devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture; and though he accepted the command of the army in 1798, it was merely to unite the affections of his fellow citizens to the general good, and was one more sacrifice to his high sense of duty. He died after a short illness on the 14th of December 1799. He was buried with the honours due to the noble founder of a happy and prosperous republic. History furnishes no parallel to the character of Washington. He stands on an unapproached eminence; distinguished almost beyond humanity for self command, intrepidity, soundness of judgment, rectitude of purpose, and deep ever-active piety.

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, an eminent judge, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was educated at William and Mary's College. He pursued the study of the law in the office of Mr. Wilson of Philadelphia, and commenced its practice with great success in his native county. In 1781 he was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. He afterwards removed to Alexandria, and thence to Richmond, where he published two volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Virginia. In 1798 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued to hold this situation till his death in November, 1829. He was the favourite nephew of President Washington, and was the devisee of Mount Vernon.

WATELET, Claudius Henry, a French writer, was born, in 1718, at Paris; was receiver general of the finances; patronised and understood the arts, being himself a proficient in painting, engraving, and sculpture; was a member of the French Academy, and of other bodies connected with literature and the arts; and died in 1786. Among his works are, The Art of Painting, a poem; Essay on Gardens; and A Dictionary of Painting, Engraving, and Sculpture.

WATERLAND, Daniel, a learned divine and controversialist, was born, in 1683, at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Lincoln free school, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of the last of which seminaries he became master. He died, in 1740, chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. Among his works are, A History of the Athanasian Creed; Scripture Vindicated; A Defence of Christ's Divinity; A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist; and Remarks on Dr. Clarke's Exposition of the Church Catechism.

WATSON, Robert, an historian, was born, in 1730, at St. Andrews; was educated at that university, and at Glasgow and Edinburgh; became professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres at St. Andrew's, and subsequently principal; and died in

1780. He wrote The History of Philip II. of Spain; and left unfinished A History of Philip III.; which was completed by Dr. Thompson.

WATSON, Henry, a celebrated engineer, the son of a grazier, was born, about 1737, at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire; was one of the most remarkable mathematical contributors to the Lady's Diary at the age of sixteen; completed his education at the Royal Academy at Woolwich; and obtained a commission in the corps of engineers. He so much distinguished himself at the sieges of Bellcisle and the Havannah, that Lord Clive took him to Bengal, as chief engineer. Among the works which Watson executed are the fortifications of Fort William, and those at Budge Budge and Melancholy Point. He died in 1786, soon after his return to England.

WATSON, Richard, an eminent prelate and writer, was born, in 1737, at Haversham, in Westmoreland. He commenced his education under his father, who was master of the free grammar school at his native place, and he completed it at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied with unremitting application. In 1764 he was chosen professor of chemistry, and, in 1771, regius professor of divinity. In politics he was of the liberal school, and he made a full avowal of his opinions in a sermon, called The Principles of the Revolution vindicated, which he preached before the university in 1776, and which excited much comment. In the same year he published his Apology for Christianity, in answer to Gibbon. In 1782 he was made bishop of Llandaff; but George III. having imbibed a prejudice against him, he obtained no further promotion. He died July 4, 1816. Among his other works are, Chemical Essays; Apology for the Bible; and his own Memoirs.

WATT, James, a celebrated natural philosopher and engineer, the son of a tradesman, was born, in 1736, at Greenock, in Scotland, and began life as a mathematical instrument maker. In that capacity he was employed by the university of his native place from 1757 to 1763. It was, in 1764, while he was engaged in repairing the model of a steam engine, that the idea of improving the construction arose in his mind. His first discovery was that of the mode of avoiding the enormous loss of power occasioned by cooling the cylinder; his next was the substitution of the expansive power of steam instead of the atmospheric pressure. To these he subsequently added many others, which brought the steam engine to its present state of perfection. In 1774 he entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham. His subsequent life was cheered by extensive fame and ample fortune. He died August 25, 1819. Among his other inventions are a micrometer, a copying machine, and a machine for making drawings in perspective. Watt possessed an extraordinary memory, a more than superficial acquaintance with many sciences and arts, and a knowledge of several modern languages. Some of his chemical papers are printed in the Philosophical Transactions.

WATT, Robert, a physician and bibliographer, was born, in 1774, in Ayrshire; became president of the faculty of physicians and surgeons at Glasgow; and died in that city, March 12, 1819. He compiled the Bibliotheca Britannica; and wrote a Treatise on Chincough; and some medical tracts.

WATTEAU, Anthony, a French artist, was born, in 1684, at Valenciennes. He received little instruction, and began by being a scene painter at Paris, but his admirable genius soon raised him above that humble occupation. He gained the prize of the Academy for a picture, and thenceforth continued to increase in fame. He died in 1721. The engravings from his compositions, to the number of five hundred and sixty-three, form three volumes. Comic conversations, movements of armies, landscapes, and grotesques, are his principal subjects.

WATTS, Dr. Isaac, a pious and highly gifted nonconformist divine, was born in 1674, at Southampton, and was educated at the free school there, and also at a dissenting academy in London. In his twenty-second year he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, and in 1702 he succeeded Dr. Chauncey as minister of a congregation in the metropolis. Nearly the last forty years of his blameless life were spent in the family of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, at Stoke Newington. His theological and miscellaneous works form six quarto volumes, and many of them are still popular. His poems have a place in the collections of the standard British poets.

WATTS, Jane, an accomplished female, whose maiden name was Waldie, was born, in 1792, at Hendersyde Park, in Roxburgshire; displayed precocious talents; acquired music, French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin, without assistance, and painting with very little; gave proof of superior literary powers in her Sketches of Italy, Journal of a Tour in Flanders, and many smaller pieces; and died July 6, 1826. Several of her pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy and the British Gallery, and were admired even by the most fastidious judges.

WAYNE, Anthony, major general in the army of the United States, was born, in 1745, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He entered the army as colonel in 1775, served under Gates at Ticonderoga, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, in 1779 captured the fortress at Stony Point, and rendered other important services during the war. In 1787 he was a member of the Pennsylvanian convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he succeeded St. Clair in the command of the western army, and gained a complete victory at the battle of the Miamis in 1794. He died at Presque Isle in 1796.

WAYNFLETE, William of, a munificent prelate of the fifteenth century, whose real name was Patten, derived his adopted name from the place of his birth in Lincolnshire; and was educated at Winchester school, and at Oxford. He was made provost of Eton, in 1442; bishop of Winchester in 1447; and lord chancellor in 1456; and died in 1486. Magdalen College at Oxford, and a free school at Wainfleet, were founded by him.

WEBBE, Samuel, an eminent musician, particularly celebrated for his glees, was born in 1740. His mother being left destitute, he was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker, but, when his term of servitude expired, he abandoned his trade, and gained a subsistence by copying music. By dint of incessant study he became an excellent composer, and also acquired several languages and elegant accomplishments. He died in 1816. His glees and part songs form three volumes.

WEBBER, Samuel, president of Harvard College, was born in Byfield, Massachusetts, and was educated at the college of which he afterwards became the head. His displayed an early fondness for mathematics, and in 1789 became professor of mathematics and natural history. In 1806 he was raised to the presidency of Harvard College, and discharged the duties of this office till his death in 1810. He published, in 1801, a system of mathematics, in two vols. 8vo., intended as a text book for the university.

WEBER, Henry William, an archæologist and editor, was born, in 1783, at Saint Petersburgh, of German parents; studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, and devoted himself to literary pursuits; and died in 1818, after having for some time been disordered in his intellect. Among his publications are, Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries; The Battle of Flodden Field, a poem of the sixteenth century; and editions of Ford and Beaumont and Fletcher; of which the last two subjected him to severe criticism.

WEBER, Carl Maria von, one of the most eminent of modern composers, was born, in 1786, at Eutin, in Holstein, and was liberally educated. To music he displayed the warmest attachment at an early age. His instructors in the science were Heuschel, Michael Haydn, Valesi, Kalcher, and the Abbé Vogler. For a while, however, he abandoned his favourite art to practise that of lithography, but he soon returned to it. His first operas were Das Waldmunchen, and Peter Schmoll, the first of which was produced in 1800. He made professional tours through various parts of Germany, and was, successively, chapel master at Breslau and at Carlesruhe, and conductor of the opera of Prague. In 1816 he was invited to Dresden by the elector of Saxony, to form a national opera, and was appointed director of music to the court. His Freischütz was brought out in 1821, a Berlin, and rapidly became popular through out Europe. In 1826 he visited London and brought out the opera of Oberon; but his health was now completely broken, and he died suddenly, on the third of June. Weber left a prose work in manuscript, called Lives of Artists, which possesses considerable merit.

WEDGEWOOD, Josiah, an eminent manufacturer of pottery, was born in 1730. He succeeded to the business of his father, and, in 1760, began his improvements in porcelain and earthenware, which have changed the current of trade in those articles, and rendered England an extensive exporting instead of an importing country. He invented the ware which bears the name of the queen, and various other kinds. Wedgewood was also the inventor of the pyrometer, and the projector of the Grand Trunk Canal. He died in 1795.

WEISSE, Christian Felix, a German poet and dramatist, was born, in 1726, at Annaberg, in Saxony; was educated at Altenberg and Leipsic; established and conducted two periodicals named the Library of elegant Literature

and The Children's Friend, from which latter work Berquin borrowed his plan and part of his materials; succeeded in 1790 to a good estate; and died in 1804. His original works consist of tragedies, comedies, comic operas, and lyrical poems; and he translated no less than one hundred and forty volumes from the English and French languages.

WELLS, Edward, a theologian and scholar, was born, in 1663, at Corsham, in Wiltshire; was educated at Winchester, and at Christchurch, Oxford; became Greek professor, and rector of Cotesbach, in Leicestershire; and died in 1727. His principal works are, A Paraphrase with Annotations on the Old and New Testament; Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament; and The Young Gentleman's Mathematics.

WELLS, William Charles, a physician, was born, in 1753, at Charleston, in South Carolina. His parents were Scotch, and he was educated at Dumfries and Edinburgh, after which he returned to his native province. Being a loyalist, he quitted America at the close of the war, and settled in London, where he died in 1817. He is the author of an Essay on single Vision with two Eyes, and of some valuable papers on the formation of dew, for which he received the gold and silver medals of the Royal Society.

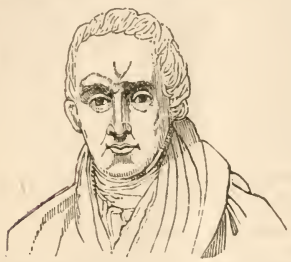
WERNER, Abraham Theophilus, one of the most eminent of modern mineralogists, was born, in 1750, at Wehlau, in Upper Lusatia. He studied at the mineralogical school of Freyberg, in Saxony, and at Leipsic; and, in his twenty-fourth year, he published an excellent Treatise on the Characters of Minerals. In 1775 he was appointed lecturer on mineralogy at Freyberg, and inspector of the cabinet of mines. His lectures soon extended his reputation throughout Europe. He died in 1817. Among his works are, A New Theory of Veins, with its application to the art of working mines; Classification and distribution of Mountains; and a translation of Cronstadt's Mineralogy. His system is now very generally received.

WERNER, Frederick Louis Zacharias, a German poet and dramatist, was born, in 1768, at Kœnigsberg, in Prussia; held for some years an employment under the Prussian government; abjured protestantism, and went to Vienna, where he became a popular preacher; and died in the Austrian capital in 1823. Among his works are, Confessions; Poems; and Tragedies.

WESLEY, Samuel, a divine and poet, was born, in 1662, at Whitchurch, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; obtained the living of South Ormesby, and subsequently the rectories of Epworth and Wroot; and died in 1735. He wrote a volume of poems, with the title of Maggots; The Life of Christ, in verse; The Histories of the Old and New Testament, in verse; Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson; and Dissertations on the Book of Job.

WESLEY, John, second son of the foregoing, the founder of the sect of the Methodists, was born, June 17, 1703, at Epworth. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and Christchurch, Oxford, and was ordained in 1725. Naturally of a serious disposition, he was rendered still more so by the reading of devotional treatises; and, in conjunction with his brother Charles and some friends, he formed a religious society; to the members of which, with reference to a sect of Roman physicians, his gay fellow collegians gave the name of Methodists. In 1735, with Charles Wesley and other missionaries, he went to Georgia to convert the Indians; but, after a residence of less than two years in the colony, during which he was extremely unpopular, he returned to England. In 1738 he began those public labours which ultimately produced such a mighty effect, and in 1739 the first meeting-house was built at Bristol. For some time he acted in conjunction with Whitefield, but the radical difference in their tenets at length produced a separation. Over the sect which he had founded, Wesley obtained an unbounded influence; and it must be owned that he earned it by his zeal and his unwearied and astonishing exertions. Two sermons he usually preached every day, and often four or five. In the course of his peregrinations he is said to have preached more than forty thousand sermons, and to have travelled three hundred thousand miles, or nearly fifteen times the circumference of the globe! On the 17th of February 1791, he took cold, after preaching at Lambeth. For some days he struggled against an increasing fever, and continued to preach until the Wednesday following, when he delivered his last sermon. From that time he became daily weaker and more lethargic. He died on the second of March, 1791, being in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and the sixty-fifth of his ministry. His works are published in sixteen volumes, 8vo. He also published the "Christian Library; or, Extracts and Abridgments, &c., from various Writers," fifty vols. 12mo.; "The Arminian Magazine," a monthly publication, now continued under the title of "The Methodist Magazine;" &c. &c.—His brother and fellow labourer, Charles, was born, in 1708, at Epworth; was educated at Westminster school and at Christchurch; and died in 1788. He wrote Hymns; Poems; and Sermons.

WEST, Gilbert, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1706; was educated at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford; obtained, through the influence of his friend Mr. Pitt, the offices of clerk to the privy council, and treasurer of Chelsea College; and died in 1756. He wrote Poems; and Observations on the Resurrection; and translated Pindar.



WEST, Benjamin, an eminent painter, was born, in 1738, at Springfield, near Philadelphia, of quaker parents. At the age of seven years he began to manifest his pictorial talents by sketching with pen and ink an infant sleeping in a cradle. From some Indians he obtained red and yellow, and his mother gave him a piece of indigo; and as camel's hair pencils were wanting, he supplied the want by clipping the fur of the cat. Improving as he advanced in years, he became a portrait painter of considerable repute, and produced some meritorious historical pictures. In his twenty-second year he visited Italy, where he remained for some time. In 1763 he settled in England, where he soon acquired reputation. Among his patrons was Archbishop Drummond of York, by whose means he was introduced to George the Third, who immediately gave him a commission to paint The Death of Regulus, and continued ever afterwards to employ him. In 1791 he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. Among his last and perhaps his best works are, Death on the Pale Horse, and Christ healing the Sick. He died March 18, 1820.

WETSTEIN, John James, a learned Swiss, was born, in 1693, at Basil; was a pupil of the younger Bernouilli; entered the church, but was compelled by persecution to quit his country; settled in Holland, where he became professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Amsterdam; and died there in 1754. Among his works is an edition of the New Testament, in two folio volumes, with the various readings which he collected from numerous manuscripts.

WHARTON, Philip, duke of, whom Pope has so admirably characterised in his Epistle on the Knowledge and Characters of Men, was born in 1669, and very early gave signs of those talents which he afterwards displayed and disgraced. After having, during his travels, accepted the title of duke from the Pretender, he returned to England, and became a warm champion of the existing government. Having dissipated his fortune, he changed his politics again, retired to the continent, intrigued with the Stuarts, entered into the Spanish service, and died, in indigence, in Spain, in 1731. His poems and miscellaneous works form two octavo volumes.

WHEELOCK, John, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. During the revolution he held the commission of lieutenant colonel, and obtained some military reputation. In 1779 he became president of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and in 1782 visited Europe to obtain contributions for that seminary. He remained in that office for thirty-six years. His death took place in 1817.

WHELER, Sir George, a divine and traveller, (sometimes erroneously called Wheeler), was born, in 1650, at Charing, in Kent; was educated at Lincoln Hall, Oxford; travelled into Greece and Asia Minor; became a prebendary of Durham, vicar of Basingstoke, and rector of Houghton le Spring; and died in 1723-4. Besides his Travels, he wrote the Protestant Monastery; and An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians.

WHIPPLE, William, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Maine in 1730, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He took an early part in the controversy with Great Britain, and in 1776 was sent as a delegate from New Hampshire to the continental congress. He was afterwards brigadier-general of the troops of that state, and held several civil offices of importance. He died in 1785.

WHISTON, William, an eminent divine and mathematician, was born, in 1667, at Norton, in Leicestershire, and was educated at Tamworth school, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1698 he obtained the living of Lowestoffe, in Suffolk, which he resigned, in 1703, when he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge. At length he adopted Arian principles, in consequence of which he was expelled from the university in 1710, lost his offices of professor and catachetical lecturer, and was even prosecuted as a heretic. Late in life he became a baptist. He died in 1752. Among his works are, A Theory of the Earth; Sermons; Primitive Christianity revived; and a translation of Josephus.

WHITAKER, John, a divine, critic, antiquary, and historian, was born, in 1735, at Manchester; was educated at the free school of that place, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and died in 1808, rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, in Cornwall. His principal works are, The History of Manchester; A Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots; The Course of Hannibal over the Alps; Criticisms on Gibbon's History; The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall; and The Origin of Government. He also contributed largely to The British Critic, and the English and Antijacobin Reviews.

WHITAKER, Thomas Dunham, an antiquary and historian, was born, in 1759, at Rainham, in Norfolk; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained the vicarages of Whalley and Blackburne; and died in 1821. His principal works are, Histories of Yorkshire,—the Deanery of Craven,—Richmondshire and Lunedale,—the Parish of Whalley,—and the Rebellion in 1745.

WHITEBREAD, Samuel, an able senator, son of the eminent porter brewer in Chiswell Street, was born there, in 1758; was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge; travelled on the continent, accompanied by Mr. Coxe the historian; was elected member for Steyning in 1790, but subsequently represented Bedford; and put an end to his existence, in a temporary fit of insanity, July 6, 1815. He was one of the most active and intelligent of the whig party, and to him was intrusted the management of Lord Melville's impeachment.

WHITBY, David, a learned divine, was born, in 1638, at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. His controversial zeal against the catholics gained for him the patronage of Bishop Ward, who gave him a prebend of Salisbury, and the rectory of St. Edmund in that city, with the precentorship. In his latter days he became an Arian. He died in 1726. His greatest work is a Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament.

WHITE, Sir Thomas, a native of Reading, was born in 1492; acquired a fortune by trade in London, and served the office of lord mayor; was knighted for his conduct on Wyatt's Rebellion; and died in 1566. He is the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, the patent for which he obtained in 1557.

WHITE, Thomas, a divine, was born, in the sixteenth century, at Bristol, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; obtained considerable church preferment, among which were a prebend of St. Paul's, and canonries of Christchurch and Windsor; and died in 1623. He founded Sion College, in the metropolis, and a hospital at Bristol, and was a benefactor to Magdalen College, Oxford.

WHITE, Gilbert, a naturalist and antiquary, was born, in 1720, at Selborne, in Hampshire; and was educated at Basingstoke school, and at Oriel College, Oxford. After having taken a master's degree, and been senior proctor of the university, he retired to reside on his property in his native village; nor could he be tempted to quit it by the offer of valuable church preferment. He died in 1793. He wrote the Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, one of the most amusing of books; The Naturalist's Calendar; and Miscellaneous Observations.

WHITE, Joseph, an eminent divine and oriental scholar, the son of a weaver, was born, in 1746, at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, and received his education at Gloucester school and Wadham College, Oxford. In 1755 he was appointed Laudian professor of Arabic, and in 1783 he delivered the Bampton lecture. In the composition of the lectures he was assisted by Dr. Parr and Mr. Badcock. He obtained a prebend of Gloucester, and the rectory of Melton, in Suffolk; and died in 1814. Among his works are, Ægyptiaca; Diatessaron; and editions of the Philoxenic Syrian versions of the four Gospels, and of Griesbach's Greek Testament.

WHITE, Henry Kirke, a poet, was born, in 1785, at Nottingham, and was the son of a butcher. His delicate health protected him from being brought up to his father's trade, and he was placed with a stocking weaver, but was subsequently removed to an attorney's office. He produced several prose and verse compositions at an early age, and devoted his leisure hours to reading, and to the study of Greek and Latin. To obtain a university education, for the purpose of entering into the church, was the main object of his wishes. By the generosity of Mr. Wilberforce and some other friends, he was at length enabled to become a student at St. John's College, Cambridge. His progress was rapid, but his intense application destroyed the vital powers, and he died October 19, 1806. He published Clifton Grove, with other poems; and his Remains were edited by Southey.

WHITEFIELD, George, a celebrated divine, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born, in 1714, at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell inn. He was educated at the Crypt school of his native city, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. At the university he was one of the members of the society formed by Wesley, and inflicted on himself many ascetic privations. He was ordained a deacon in 1736, and his pulpit eloquence soon became highly popular. In 1737 he

sailed to Georgia, and he remained in the colony for nearly two years. He returned to America in 1739, made a tour through several of the provinces, and resided in Georgia till 1741; and he subsequently made five visits to that quarter of the globe. The foundation of the orphan house was one of the benefits which Whitefield conferred on Georgia. In England he first introduced, in 1739, the practice of preaching in the open air, and the effect of his oratory was astonishing. The Tabernacles in Moorfields and Tottenham Court Road were erected by his followers, and among his converts was the countess of Huntingdon. In 1741 the breach took place between him and Wesley. He died September 30, 1770, at Newburyport, in New England. Under the name of Leueonomus, the character of Whitefield is well delineated by Cowper. His works form six volumes.

WHITEHEAD, George, one of the early preachers among the quakers, was born, in 1636, at Orton, in Westmoreland, and was educated at Blenclow free school, in Cumberland. At the age of eighteen he began to propagate those religious doctrines which he had embraced, and he continued his labours, in various parts of England, in spite of the severest persecution. After the Revolution, his exertions procured from the legislature the admission of a quaker's affirmation instead of an oath. He died, generally respected, in 1722-3. He wrote his own Memoirs; and some other works.

WHITEHEAD, Paul, a poet, was born, in 1710, in Holborn; was apprenticed to a mercer, but quitted trade to study law in the Temple; acquired considerable popularity as a satirist; was appointed deputy treasurer of the exchequer; and died in 1774. He wrote the State Dunces; Manners; Honour; The Gymnasiad; and other poems.

WHITEHEAD, William, a poet and dramatist, was born, in 1715, at Cambridge, and was the son of a baker. He was educated at Winchester school, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge; became travelling tutor to Lord Nuneham and the earl of Jersey's son; obtained the registrarship to the order of the Bath; and, on the death of Cibber, was appointed poet laureat. He died in 1785. Among his works are the tragedies of the Roman Father and Creusa; The School of Lovers, a comedy; Poems, and some miscellaneous pieces.

WHITEHEAD, John, a physician and Wesleyan minister, was originally a lay preacher among the methodists; then became a linendraper at Bristol; next espoused the tenets of the quakers, and opened a school; subsequently studied at Leyden, and took a medical degree; and finally, returned to the methodists. and acquired popularity among them as a pulpit orator and physician. Whitehead attended John Wesley in his last illness, preached his funeral sermon, and wrote his Life, in two volumes. He died in 1804.

WHITEHURST, John, an eminent engineer, was born, in 1713, at Congleton; was brought up to his father's business of a watchmaker; followed that business at Derby, and also became celebrated for constructing philosophical instruments and hydraulic machines; was appointed, in 1775, stamper of the money weights in the Mint; and died in 1788. He wrote an Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth; A Treatise on Chimneys; An Attempt towards obtaining invariable Measures of Length, Capacity and Weight, from the Mensuration of time, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

WHITELOCKE, Bulstrode, son of a judge, was born, in 1605, in London, and studied at Merchant Taylors' School, St. John's College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple. He was a member of the long parliament, and espoused the popular cause, but was moderate in his conduct. In 1648 he was appointed one of the council of state, and in 1653 was sent on an embassy to Sweden. He died in 1676. He wrote Memorials of English Affairs; Notes on the King's Writ; An Account of his Swedish Embassy; and Labours remembered in the Annales of Life.

WHITGIFT, John, a prelate, was born, in 1530, at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire; was educated at Queen's College, and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; was, successively, made Margaret professor of divinity, queen's chaplain, master of Pembroke Hall and of Trinity College, and dean of Lincoln. In 1577 he became bishop of Worcester, and vice-president of the Welch marches, and, in 1583, was translated into the archbishopric of Canterbury. As primate, he distinguished himself by persecuting the catholics and puritans. He died in 1603.

WHITWORTH, Charles, earl, an able diplomatist, was born, in 1754, at Seaburnegrange, in Kent, and was educated at Tunbridge grammar school. In 1786 he was appointed ambassador to Poland; and, in 1788, to Russia, at the last of which courts he resided for twelve years. In 1801 he negotiated a treaty with Denmark, and in 1802 was sent as plenipotentiary to Paris. In 1814 he was created an English baron, and was made viceroy of Ireland; and he was subsequently raised to the rank of earl. He died May 13, 1825.

WICKLIFFE, WYCLIFFE, or WICLEF, John, a divine and ecclesiastical reformer, who has been called "the morning star of the reformation," was born, in

1324, at a village of the same name in Yorkshire. He studied at Queen's and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and early distinguished himself by opposing the mendicant friars, and by his proficiency in school divinity and the works of Aristotle. His exertions against the friars were rewarded by the mastership of Baliol College, and the wardenship of Trinity. Of the latter he was deprived by Archbishop Langham, and the sentence was ratified by the pope. Having gained the favour of John of Gaunt, Wickliffe was made king's chaplain, and rector of Lutterworth. He now began vigorously to attack papal usurpation and the abuses of the church; nor did he slacken his efforts till he ceased to exist. The pope insisted on his being brought to trial as a heretic, but he was effectually protected by his patron, the duke of Lancaster. He died in 1384. His works are very numerous. Among them are, Trialogus; Wickliff's Wicket; and a version of the Old and New Testament.

WICQUEFORT, Abraham de, a Dutch diplomatist and writer, was born, in 1598, at Amsterdam; served the elector of Brandenburgh and the duke of Brunswick Lunenberg in a diplomatic capacity; was imprisoned in France, on suspicion of having conveyed intelligence to Holland; and in Holland, on a charge of corresponding with the enemies of his country; and died about 1682. He wrote A History of the United Provinces; The Ambassador and his Functions; and some other works.

WIELAND, Christopher Martin, a German writer, who rivals Voltaire in universality of talent and literary fertility, was born, in 1733, at Holtzheim, near Biberach, in Suabia. He was educated by his father, a clergyman, and completed his studies at Klosterbergen and Tubingen. In his thirteenth year he began to compose Latin and German verses. His first published work was The Nature of Things, in six cantos, which appeared in 1751. In the following year he went to reside in Switzerland, whence, in 1760, he returned to Biberach, where he was appointed to a municipal office. His productions in prose and verse, which rapidly succeeded each other, raised him to the summit of literary reputation. The elector of Mentz nominated him professor of philosophy and belles lettres at Erfurt; and, in 1772, the duchess Dowager of Saxe Weimar gave him the tuition of her two sons. He died January 20, 1813. His original works form forty-two volumes quarto; and he translated Lucian, Shakspeare, Cicero's Epistles, and Horace's Satires.

WILFORD, Francis, an eminent orientalist, was born, about 1760, at Hanover; was for many years in the service of the East India Company in Hindostan; and died in 1822. Many of his papers are printed in the Asiatic Researches.

WILKES, John, a celebrated political character, was born, in 1717, in Clerkenwell, and was the son of a rich distiller. His studies, which he commenced under private tutors, he completed at Leyden. He began his public career as member for Aylesbury, and lieutenant colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. By some pamphlets which he wrote against the Bute administration, in 1762, he gained reputation; but it was to his periodical paper, The North Briton, and especially to No. 45 of it, that he was indebted for his popularity. That number the government determined to prosecute, and, accordingly, a general warrant was issued against the author, printer, and publisher. Wilkes contended that the warrant was illegal; obtained a decision to that effect in the court of Common Pleas, and large damages from the secretary of state and his subordinate myrmidons. Still bent on his ruin, the ministry renewed the prosecution in a regular manner, and commenced another for an obscene poem. He was also dangerously wounded in a duel with Mr. Martin, one of their partisans. Giving way to the storm, he retired to France; upon which he was outlawed, and expelled from his seat. In 1768, being elected for Middlesex, he returned, and was condemned to a fine of one thousand pounds, and twenty-two months imprisonment, and was subsequently expelled a second time for a libel. Again he was chosen, but, in utter contempt of all right, the house declared him ineligible to sit in that parliament, and seated Colonel Luttrell, who had but a small number of votes. This infamous vote was afterwards expunged from the Journals. In 1770 he was chosen an alderman of London, in which capacity he set at defiance the mandates of the House; in 1772 he was sheriff; in 1774, lord mayor; and in 1779 he became chamberlain of the city. In 1775 he was once more sent to parliament by Middlesex, and he was a steady opponent of the American war. He died Dec. 26, 1797. Two collections of his Correspondence have been published since his death. The purity of Wilkes's political motives has been doubted; but there can be no doubt as to the beneficial effect produced by his persevering struggles against the encroachments of power.

WILKINS, John, a prelate and mathematician, was born, in 1614, at Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at New Inn Hall, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Having espoused the popular cause, and being married to Cromwell's sister, he was made warden of Wadham College; and, by Richard Cromwell, was appointed master of Trinity College. The Restora-

tion deprived him of these preferments, but he soon obtained others, and, in 1668, was raised to the bishopric of Chester. He died in 1672. He was the founder of that association which afterwards became the Royal Society. Besides his mathematical works, reprinted in two volumes, he wrote an Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language; and various theological pieces.

WILKINSON, Jemima, a bold and artful religious impostor, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, about the year 1753. Recovering suddenly from an apparent suspension of life in 1773, she gave out that she had been raised from the dead, and laid claim to supernatural power and authority. Making a few proselytes, she removed with them to the neighbourhood of Crooked Lake in New-York, where she died in 1819.

WILLAN, Robert, an able physician and medical writer, was born, in 1757, at Hill, in Yorkshire; studied medicine at Edinburgh; and settled as a physician at Darlington, whence he removed to London, where he was appointed physician to the Carey Street Dispensary. He was brought up a quaker, but quitted the society. He died in 1812. Among his works are, A Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases; A Treatise on Vaccination; Reports on the Diseases of London; and The Life of Christ.

WILLARD, Samuel, an eminent divine, was born in Massachusetts, and received his education at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1650. He was settled over the old south church in Boston, and became the most celebrated among his contemporaries in the ministry. In 1701 he was made vice president of Harvard College, and continued in this office till his death in 1707. He published a large number of sermons, and a folio volume of divinity.

WILLDENOW, Charles Louis, an eminent botanist, was born, in 1765, at Berlin; studied at Halle and Langensalza; became professor of natural history and botany, and superintendent of the botanic garden, at his native city; and died in 1812. He was an associate of four and twenty scientific bodies. His principal works are, Elements of Botany; Hist. Amaranthorum; and Species Plantarum.

WILLIAMS, John, a divine and statesman, was born, in 1582, at Aberconway, in Wales, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. After having held several minor but valuable preferments, he was made bishop of Lincoln, and keeper of the great seal, in 1621. Of the office of lord keeper he was deprived by Charles I. on his accession. He was subsequently prosecuted in the star-chamber and sentenced to a fine of ten thousand pounds and imprisonment in the Tower. The proceedings were, however, rescinded in 1640, and in the following year he was translated to the see of York. During the civil war he made an ineffectual attempt to hold out Conway Castle against the parliament. He died in 1650. Williams was a strenuous opponent to Laud.

WILLIAMS, Sir Charles Hanbury, a poet and diplomatist, was born in 1709; was educated at Eton; was for a considerable period one of the members for the county of Monmouth; held the paymastership of the marines; was employed as ambassador to Dresden and St. Petersburgh; and died insane in 1759. His poems are spirited and witty, but licentious.

WILLIAMS, David, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1738, in Cardiganshire; was educated at a dissenting academy; and became a dissenting minister. Changing to a deist, he opened a chapel to diffuse his newly adopted opinions, and for some time his hearers were numerous. The subsequent part of his life was dedicated to literary pursuits and to private teaching. The Literary Fund was founded by him. He died June 29, 1816. Among his chief works are, Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality; Lectures on Education; Lectures on Political Principles; and a History of Monmouthshire.

WILLIAMS, Helen Maria, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1762, in the north of England, and was ushered into public notice, when she was eighteen, by Dr. Kippis. Between 1782 and 1788 she published Edwin and Eltruda, a poem; Peru, a poem; and other pieces, which were afterwards collected in two volumes. In 1790 she settled in Paris. There she became intimate with the most eminent of the Girondists, and, in 1794, was imprisoned, and nearly shared their fate. She escaped, and took refuge in Switzerland, but returned to the French capital in 1796, where she continued to reside till her decease, December 15, 1827. Among her numerous works may be mentioned, Julia, a novel; Letters from France; Travels in Switzerland; A Narrative of Events in France; and a translation of Humboldt and Bonpland's Personal Narrative.

WILLIAMS, Roger, one of the founders of Rhode Island, was born in Wales, in 1599, and received his education at Oxford. He was for some time a minister of the established church, but dissenting, he removed, in 1631, to New England, and preached till 1636 at Salem and Plymouth. Being banished from the colony on account of his religious opinions, he

removed with several others to Rhode Island, and laid the foundation of Providence. They there established the first society in which was enjoyed perfect liberty of conscience. For several years Williams was president of the colony. He died in 1683.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, an officer in the American army, was born in Maryland in 1748, served in various capacities during the revolutionary war, and fought at the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill and the Eutaws. Before the disbanding of the army he was made brigadier general. For several years he was collector at Baltimore. He died in 1794.

WILLIAMS, William, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1731, and was educated at Harvard College. From the university he returned home, and for some time devoted himself to the study of theology. At an early period of the revolution, he embarked in the cause of his country, and was a delegate from his native state to the continental Congress. He died in 1811.

WILLIS, Browne, an eminent antiquary, was born, in 1682, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; studied at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was elected M. P. for Buckinghamshire in 1705; became a member of the society of antiquaries in 1717; and died in 1760. Willis was a man of an eccentric character. Miss Talbot, who gives a ludicrous description of him, declares, that "with one of the honestest hearts in the world he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropped out of the moon." His principal works are, Notitia Parliamentaria; A Survey of the Cathedrals of England; History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies; and a History of Buckingham.

WILLIS, Francis, a physician, celebrated for his skill in cases of insanity, was born, about 1718, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Brazennose College, Oxford. He was brought up to the church, and obtained a college living in the metropolis; but subsequently took the degree of M. D. and practised as a physician. He restored George III. to sanity, and was amply rewarded by a parliamentary grant. He died in 1807.

WILLUGHBY, Francis, an eminent naturalist, was born, in 1635, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Ray was his tutor, and was subsequently his fellow traveller on the continent, his frequent guest, and his executor. In 1662 he became a member of the Royal Society. He died in 1674. He wrote a Latin treatise on Ornithology; another on Ichthyology; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. The treatises were edited, after Willughby's death, by Ray.

WILMOT. See Rochester.

WILSON, Alexander, the celebrated ornithologist, was born at Paisley, Scotland, and came to Delaware in 1794. Removing to Philadelphia he became acquainted with Mr. Bartram, the naturalist, and devoted himself to the cultivation of natural history. His great work is the American Ornithology in seven volumes, quarto, splendidly executed, and very accurate and comprehensive. He possessed considerable taste for literature, and published several small poems of much beauty. He died in 1813.

WILSON, James, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Scotland, about the year 1742. He was well educated, and after completing his studies emigrated to America. Settling at Philadelphia, he received an offer to enter the office of Mr. John Dickinson and pursue the study of the law. He soon distinguished himself, and was appointed a delegate to the continental Congress, where he continued from 1775 to 1777. He was a member of the conventions which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania and that of the United States, and in 1789 was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1797 he was made professor of law in the university of Pennsylvania, and in this capacity delivered a course of lectures, afterwards published in three volumes 8vo. He died in 1798.

WILSON, Thomas, a prelate eminent for piety, was born, in 1663, at Barton, in Cheshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. The earl of Derby, to whom he was chaplain, and whose son he accompanied to the continent as tutor, nominated him, in 1697, bishop of the isle of Man. He held the see during fifty-eight years, and though his annual income was only three hundred pounds, he refused to accept an English bishopric. Scanty as were his means, he was benevolent to the poor, built a new chapel at Castleton, founded parochial libraries, and introduced important improvements in the agriculture of the island. He died in 1755. His works form two vols. folio.

WILSON, Richard, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1714, at Penegos, in Montgomeryshire. He received a liberal education, and, having manifested a genius for painting, he was placed under an obscure portrait painter named Wright. He himself began his career in the same branch of art. On his visiting Italy, however, he was advised by Zuccarelli to devote himself to landscape, and, fortunately, he followed that advice. His picture of Niobe was exhibited in 1760. He attained great

reputation, but, nevertheless, the latter part of his life was clouded by poverty. He died in 1782. Fuseli declares that "Wilson's taste was so exquisite, and his eye so chaste, that whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth."

WINCHESTER, Elhanan, an American divine, who visited England about 1788, attempted to found a Philadelphian society, and disseminated his peculiar tenets by means of preaching, and of a Philadelphian magazine. He succeeded in establishing a sect called Winchestarians, or Universalists, which is still in existence. His distinguishing tenet was the ultimate redemption of all mankind, and even of the devils. He returned, in 1792, to his native country, and died there. Among his works are, Lectures on the Prophecies; The Universal Restoration; and an heroic poem on Christ.

WINCKELMAN, John Joachim, a celebrated German antiquary, was born, in 1717, at Steindall, in Brandenburg. After having been professor of the belles lettres at Seehausen, and librarian to Count Bunau, he became a catholic, and went to Rome, where the pope appointed him president of antiquities, and librarian of the Vatican. He was murdered, in 1768, at Trieste, while on his return from Germany to Italy. His principal works are, A History of Art among the Ancients; Ancient inedited Monuments; Reflections on the Imitation of the Productions of the Greeks in Painting and Sculpture; On Allegory; and Letters on Herculaneum.

WINDER, William H. an officer in the American army, was born in Maryland in 1775, was educated for the bar, and pursued his profession in Baltimore with great success. In 1812 he received a colonel's commission, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and served with reputation during the war with Great Britain. He commanded the troops at the battle of Bladensburg. On the declaration of peace he resumed the practice of his profession. He died in 1824.

WINDHAM, William, a statesman, was born, in 1750, at Felbrig, in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and University College, Oxford. In 1782 he was elected M. P. for Norwich, and for a short time secretary to the viceroy of Ireland. He continued to act with the whigs till 1793, when he adopted the sentiments of Burke; and, in the following year, he was appointed secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1801 he resigned. To the peace of Amiens he was strenuously hostile. During the brief possession of power by the whigs in 1806, he held his former office. He died in 1810. His speeches have been published in three volumes octavo Windham was a man of extensive reading, and no mean mathematician.

WINGATE, Edward, a lawyer and mathematician, was born, in 1593, in Yorkshire; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn; was sent to France to instruct Henrietta Maria in the English language; took the popular side in the civil war; and died in 1656. Among his works are, Natural and Artificial Arithmetic; The Exact Surveyor; Ludus Mathematicus; Maxims of Reason; and an Abridgment of the Statutes.

WINSLOW, Edward, was born in Worcestershire in 1594. He was among the first settlers of New England, in 1620, and was repeatedly elected governor of the colony they founded at Plymouth. He went several times as an agent to England, and in 1655 was appointed a commissioner to superintend the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies. He died near Jamaica in the May of that year.

WINSLOW, James Benignus, a celebrated Danish anatomist, was born, in 1669, at Odensee; settled in France; and, in 1699, became a catholic. In 1743 he succeeded M. Hunald as professor of anatomy and physiology at the Royal Botanic Garden. He died in 1760. Winslow was a member of several learned bodies. His principal work, which still preserves its reputation undiminished, is An Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body.

WINTHROP, John, first governor of Massachusetts, was born at Groton, England, in 1587. He arrived with the colonists in Salem in 1630, having a commission as their governor, and held this office, with the exception of six or seven years, till his death in 1649. He kept a minute journal of the affairs of the colony, which has been published, and possesses much value.

WINTHROP, John, son of the foregoing, was born in England, in 1605, and received his education at Cambridge. He came to Massachusetts in 1633, and subsequently visiting England, returned and established a colony, at Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1657 he was chosen governor of that colony, and remained so till his death in 1676. He was distinguished for his love of natural philosophy, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London.

WINTHROP, James, a man of letters, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1752, and was graduated at Harvard College. He was for twenty years librarian of that institution. His acquirements in the exact sciences, the ancient and modern languages, and in biblical and polite literature were extensive. H ' in 1821.

WINWOOD, Sir Ralph, a statesman, was born, about 1565, at Aynhoc, in Northamptonshire; was educated at St. John's and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; was twice sent as envoy to Holland; and was secretary of state from 1614 till his decease in 1617. Memorials of Affairs of State, three volumes folio, were published from his papers in 1725.

WISHART, George, a Scotch protestant martyr, was born at the commencement of the sixteenth century. Little is known of his early life; but he is said to have embraced the protestant faith while travelling in Germany; to have resided for some years at Cambridge; and to have taught at Bene't College. In 1544 he returned to his native land, and exerted himself zealously in preaching the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1546 he was seized by Cardinal Beaton, was brought to trial, and was mercilessly condemned to the flames.

WISTAR, Caspar, a celebrated physician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1761. He studied medicine under Dr. John Redman, and completed his professional course at the schools in London and Edinburgh. Returning in 1787 to his native city, he soon distinguished himself in his profession, and in 1789 was elected professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia. In 1792 he became adjunct professor of anatomy, midwifery, and surgery, with Dr. Shippen; and on the decease of that gentleman, in 1808, sole professor. His acquirements in professional knowledge were very extensive, and he obtained much popularity as a lecturer. He died in 1818. His chief work is a valuable System of Anatomy, in two volumes.

WITHER, George, a poet, was born, in 1588, at Bentworth, in Hampshire, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1613 he was committed to prison for his satires, called Abuses Stript and Whipt. In the civil war he espoused the popular cause, and rose to the rank of major general. After the Restoration he was again incarcerated for his writings, and remained for more than three years in durance. He died in 1667. Of his numerous works many are hasty and incorrect, but in his Shepherds Hunting, and some of his other pieces, there is much of genuine poetry.

WITHERING, William, a physician, was born, in 1741, at Wellington, in Shropshire; studied at Edinburgh; practised successfully, first at Stafford, and afterwards at Birmingham; and died in 1799. His chief work is a Systematic Arrangement of British Plants. The native carbonate of barytes was discovered and first described by him.

WITHERSPOON, John, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Scotland, in 1722, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh. He studied divinity, and became one of the most influential and distinguished of the Scottish clergy. Being induced to accept the presidency of the college at Princeton, he removed to New Jersey with his family in 1768. In 1776 he was appointed a delegate to the continental congress, and retained a seat there during the war. On the return of peace he resumed his duties at the college. He died in 1794. His works have been collected, in four volumes octavo.

WOODHULL, Michael, a poet, was born, in 1740, at Thenford, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Winchester School, and at Brazennose College, Oxford; lived on his paternal estate, and amused his leisure hours with literature; and died in 1816. He wrote Poems, which have a considerable portion of merit; and translated the tragedies of Euripides.

WODROW, Robert, a Scotch historian, was born, in 1679, at Glasgow; studied at the university of that city, of which he afterwards became librarian; and died in 1734, minister of the parish of Eastwood. He wrote a valuable but prolix History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland; and left unfinished a Biography of the principal Persons concerned in introducing the Reformation of Religion into Scotland.

WOLCOTT, John, a poet, better known by the name of Peter Pindar, was born, in 1738, at Dodbrook, in Devonshire; was educated at private seminaries; and was apprenticed to his uncle, an apothecary at Truro, who ultimately left him the bulk of his property. Having taken a degree, he accompanied Sir William Trelawney to the government of Jamaica, as physician. While residing in that island he took orders, and was presented to a living. On his return to England he settled at Truro, whence he removed to Helstone. It was while he was living in Cornwall that he drew from obscurity the painter

Opie; and in 1780 he went with him to settle in London. Wolcott's first publication, An Epistle to the Reviewers, appeared in 1778. After his arrival in the metropolis, his productions rapidly succeeded each other, and were highly popular. Among his most finished works are, Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians; and The Lousiad. In the decline of life he became blind, and he died January 14, 1819. His works form five octavo volumes. Wolcott also possessed considerable talents in drawing and music.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, governor of Connecticut, was born in 1727, and received his education at Yale College. He served as captain in the French war, and studied medicine though he never practised. He was a delegate to the congress of 1776, signed the declaration of independence and the articles of confederation, and remained a member till 1785. In 1785 he was elected deputy governor, and was re-elected till 1796, when he was made governor. He died in 1797.

WOLF, Frederic Augustus, an eminent German philologist, was born, in 1759, at Haynrode, in Holstein; was educated at Gottingen; was appointed professor, in 1783, at the university of Halle, where he remained for twenty-three years; had a considerable share in founding and organizing the new university at Berlin, in 1808, and became professor of it; and died in 1824. He edited, and added notes and dissertations to, many Greek and Roman classics; and wrote A History of Roman Literature; and other works.

WOLFE, James, a distinguished general, the son of a lieutenant general, was born, in 1726, at Westerham, in Kent, and distinguished himself, before he was twenty, at the battle of Laffeldt. He increased his reputation so much by his conduct at Minden and Louisburgh, that Pitt selected him to command the expedition against Quebec. Wolfe overcame all obstacles, scaled the heights of Abraham, and compelled the enemy to risk the province on the issue of a battle. In the moment of victory he fell, mortally wounded. Cries of "they run!" struck his ear. Rousing himself from the faintness of death, he inquired, "who run?" and being told that it was the French, he exclaimed, "Thank God, then I die contented!" and immediately expired. He died September 13, 1759.

WOLFE, Charles, an Irish divine and poet, was born, in 1791, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; obtained the curacy of Ballyclog, which he exchanged for that of Castle Caulfield; and died of consumption in February, 1823. He wrote the well known Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore, beginning with "Not a drum was heard;" and the praise which, after his decease, was bestowed upon that piece, induced his friends to publish a volume of his Remains.

WOLFF, or WOLFIUS, John Christian, a celebrated German philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1679, at Breslaw, in Silesia; studied at Jena and Leipsic; and gave early indications of talent. By the advice of Leibnitz, he declined becoming a preacher, and dedicated himself to philosophy. In 1707 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Halle; and he filled this office with high reputation for several years, till, in 1732, his enemies, by representing his doctrines as dangerous, succeeded in prevailing on the king of Prussia to order Wolff to quit his territories in two days, on pain of death. He was subsequently professor at Marpurg. Frederic the Great recalled him to Halle, made him professor of the law of nature and nations as well as of mathematics, and pensioned him, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron. He died in 1754, chancellor of the university. It was Wolff who accomplished the expulsion of the Aristotelian philosophy from the German schools. His philosophical, metaphysical, and mathematical works are numerous; the Latin philosophical productions alone forming twenty-three volumes quarto.

WOLLASTON, William, an ethical and theological writer, was born, in 1659, at Cotton Clanford, in Staffordshire; was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge; took orders; but obtained an independence which turned his views from church preferment; and died in 1724. His principal work is, The Religion of Nature Delineated.

WOLLASTON, William Hyde, a physician and experimental philosopher, the great-grandson of the foregoing, was born in 1766, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. Fortunately for the interests of science, his want of patronage as a physician, at Bury St. Edmunds and London, induced him to give up the medical profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits. The result was that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries are the two metals, palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platina malleable, by the last of which he is said to have gained thirty thousand pounds. Among his inventions are, a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions are numerous. He died December 22, 1828.

WOLSEY, Thomas, cardinal, an eminent prelate and statesman, the son of a

butcher, was born, in 1471, at Ipswich. He was educated at Magdalen College,

Oxford. His first preferment of importance was that of chaplain to Henry VII., who gave him the deanery of Lincoln, as a reward for his expeditious execution of some diplomatic business. Being introduced to Henry VIII. by Fox, bishop of Winchester, he made a rapid progress in the royal favour, till at length he reached the highest pitch of power to which a subject can aspire. Between 1510 and 1515, besides several other valuable but less important offices and honours, he obtained the bishoprics of Tournay and Lincoln, the archbishopric of York, the chancellorship, the legantine authority, and the dignity of cardinal. He lived in princely state; and his train consisted of eight hundred persons, of whom many were knights and gentlemen. Charles V. and Francis I. were suitors for his influence with his master, and bought it by pensions and professions of respect. His great ambition was, to fill the papal chair, but in this he was disappointed. At length his capricious sovereign became his enemy. The conduct of Wolsey relative to the divorce from Catherine of Arragon was the first cause of offence. In 1529 he was deprived of the seals, a part of his property was seized, and he was impeached. A full pardon, however, was granted to him, and in 1530 he retired to Cawood Castle. There, in the autumn of that year, he was again arrested, on a charge of high treason, and he died at Leicester, on his way to London, on the 28th of November. With all his faults, Wolsey was a munificent patron of learning. He founded a collegiate school at Ipswich, and the college of Christ Church, and several lectureships, at Oxford.

WOOD, Anthony, a biographer and antiquary, was born, in 1632, at Oxford, and was educated at Merton College. The perusal of some works on heraldry, and of Dugdale's Warwickshire, inspired in him a taste for antiquarian lore. His History and Antiquities of Oxford, which was translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, appeared in 1674, and his Athenæ Oxonienses was published in 1691. An attack upon Lord Clarendon, in the last of these works, subjected him to a sentence of expulsion, and his jacobitical prejudices rendered him an object of hatred to the whig party. He died in 1695.

WOOD, Robert, a scholar and a man of taste, was born, in 1716, at Riverstown, in the Irish county of Meath; made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, in 1751; was appointed under secretary of state in 1759; and died in 1771. He wrote a Description of the Ruins of Balbec; The Ruins of Palmyra; and an Essay on the Life and Writings of Homer.

WOODDESON, Richard, an eminent civilian, was born, in 1745, at Kingston, in Surrey; was educated at Kingston Grammar School, and at Pembroke and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; was chosen Vinerian professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers; and died in 1822. He wrote Elements of Jurisprudence; A Systematic View of the Laws of England; and a Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, in reply to Mr. Reeves.

WOODFALL, William, a printer and parliamentary reporter, was born about 1745, and was the son of a printer who was proprietor of The Daily Advertiser. He was brought up to his father's occupation, but was so fond of the stage that for a short time he was an actor, and, to the close of his life, never missed being present at the coming out of a new piece. He was successively editor of The London Packet, and The Morning Chronicle, and editor and owner of the Diary. Woodfall had an astonishingly retentive memory, and was the first who gave a full and immediate detail of the proceedings of the legislature. He died in 1803.

WOODHOUSE, Robert, an eminent mathematician, was educated at Cambridge; was a fellow of Caius College; took his degree of B. A., and was senior wrangler, and Smith's first prizeman, in 1795; was elected Lucasian professor in 1820, Plumian professor in 1822, and keeper of the observatory in 1824; and died December 28, 1827. He wrote The Principles of Analytical Calculation; A Treatise on Trigonometry; A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems; An Elementary Treatise on Plane Astronomy; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

WOODVILLE, William, an eminent physician, was born, in 1752, at Cockermouth, and, after having been apprentice to an apothecary, took the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh in 1775. He settled in London, where he became physician to the Middlesex Dispensary and the Small pox Hospital, and died in 1805. He wrote

Medical Botany; and The History of Small pox Inoculation.

WOODWARD, John, a physician and natural philosopher, was born, in 1665, in Derbyshire, and received a classical education, but was apprenticed to a linen-draper. Dr. Barwick, however, took him into his house, and instructed him in the medical art, and Woodward became professor of physic at Gresham College, and a fellow of the college and the Royal Society. He died in 1728. His principal works are, An Essay towards the Natural History of the Earth; a Defence of it; and Fossils of all Kinds digested into a Method suitable to their Relation and Affinity.

WOOLLET, William, an eminent engraver, was born, in 1735, at Maidstone; was a pupil of Tinney; rose to great eminence in the graphic art; and died in 1785. Among his finest works are, The Battle of the Boyne; The Death of General Wolfe; The Fishery; Niobe; Phaeton; Ceyx and Alcyone; and Celadon and Amelia.

WOOLSTON, Thomas, a deistical writer, was born, in 1669, at Northampton, and was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. The perusal of the writings of Origen gave him a fondness for allegorizing, and his first work, The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revived, was meant to prove that the actions of Moses were typical of Christ and the church. He gradually became a deist, and at length his Six Discourses on Miracles, and his Defence of the Discourses, brought upon him a prosecution for blasphemy, and he was fined and imprisoned. He died within the rules of the King's Bench, in 1732.

WORCESTER, Edward SOMERSET, marquis of, a man of highly inventive talents, was born about 1597; was employed when earl of Glamorgan by Charles I. to negotiate with the Irish catholics; and died in 1667. In 1663 he published his curious pamphlet called The Scantlings of One Hundred Inventions. Among those inventions is the Steam Engine, though described, like all the rest of the articles, in a somewhat enigmatical manner. He afterwards put forth a tract, which he called An exact and true Definition of the most stupendous water-commanding Engine. Walpole, who was ignorant upon the subject, calls him "a fantastic mechanic," and some later writers have endeavoured to depreciate his merit; but the feasibility of many of his projects has been amply proved.

WORLIDGE, Thomas, a painter and engraver, was born, in 1701, at Peterborough, and died, in 1766, at Hammersmith. He was originally a painter in miniature, and afterwards in oil, but laid down the pencil, and devoted himself to engraving, in which he adopted, and with great success, the manner of Rembrandt; so that he has been called the English Rembrandt. His great work is A Select Collection of Drawings from curious Antique Gems.

WORMIUS, Olaus, an able Danish physician and antiquary, was born, in 1588, at Aarhusen, in Jutland; studied at Marpurg, Strasburgh, and Basil; was, successively, professor of belles lettres, Greek literature, and physic, at Copenhagen; was made a canon of the cathedral of Lunden by Christiern IV. as a reward for his medical services; and died in 1654. He wrote various works on his profession, but his principal productions relate to Danish and Norwegian history and antiquities.

WOTTON, Sir Henry, a diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1568, at Boughton Hall, in Kent; and was educated at Winchester School, and at New College and Queen's College, Oxford. After having visited France, Germany, and Italy, he was appointed secretary to the earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expeditions against the Spaniards, and into Ireland. On the fall of that nobleman, Wotton went to reside at Florence. James I. employed him as ambassador at Venice, and on various missions to Italian and German princes. He was made provost of Eton College in 1624, and died in 1639. He wrote Elements of Architecture; The State of Christendom; and Reliquiæ Wottonianæ. Some of his poems are spirited and elegant.

WOULFE, Peter, an eminent chemist, who died in 1805. His character was marked by great eccentricity. He was a firm believer in alchemy; his apartments were so filled with furnaces and the articles of a laboratory that his fireside was not easily reached; he breakfasted at four in the morning; and his mode of curing any serious indisposition was, to take a place in the mail to Edinburgh, and immediately return from that city. He invented an apparatus for experiments on gases; and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

WOUVERMANS, Philip, an eminent artist, the son of an indifferent historical painter, was born, in 1620, at Haarlem, and was a pupil of Wynants; but much improved himself by an indefatigable study of nature. Great as was his merit, he was so poorly patronised as to be always in narrow circumstances; and, before his death, he ordered a box filled with his designs to be burned, that his son might not be allured to embrace "so un-

certain and miserable a profession." He died in 1668.

WRAGG, William, was born in South Carolina, in 1714, and was educated in England, where he studied law and entered upon its practice. Not long afterwards he returned to his native country, in 1753 was made one of the king's council for the province, and in 1769 was offered the seat of chief justice, which he declined. When the revolution commenced he maintained a conscientious opposition to the measures of the colonies, and determined to return to England. He embarked for that country and was wrecked in a violent storm on the coast of Holland, in September 1777. A monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

WREN, Sir Christopher, a celebrated architect and mathematician, son of the dean of Windsor, was born, in 1632, at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. His mathematical talents were precociously manifested; in his thirteenth year he invented an astronomical instrument and a pneumatic machine; and at fifteen he wrote a new System of Spherical Trigonometry. He was one of the earliest members of the Philosophical Society at Oxford, which afterwards ripened into the Royal Society. In 1657 he was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy, and in 1661 Savilian professor at Oxford. During this period he made many curious discoveries in astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences. It was in 1663 that his architectural talents were first called into action, when he was commissioned to prepare designs for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. The fire of London, however, soon opened to him a wider sphere. Between 1668 and 1718, he built St. Paul's (which was begun in 1675), the Monument, the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, various edifices at Oxford and Cambridge, Winchester Castle, the new part of Hampton Court, and nearly sixty churches. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society. In 1718 political intrigue unworthily deprived him of the surveyor generalship of his majesty's works, which he had held during half a century. He died February 25, 1723.

WRIGHT, Edward, a mathematician, was born at Garveston, in Norfolk, in the latter end of the sixteenth century; was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; accompanied the earl of Cumberland in his voyages; was appointed mathematical lecturer to the East India Company; and died in 1615. The true method of dividing the meridian line was first discovered by him. He wrote The Correction of certain Errors in Navigation; and The Haven finding Art.

WRIGHT, Joseph, an eminent painter, commonly known as Wright of Derby, was born in that town, in 1734, and was a pupil of Hudson, after which he studied in Italy. On returning to England he resided for two years at Bath, and then settled at Derby, where he died in 1797. He displayed no common talents in portrait, landscape, and historical painting. Among his principal works are, the eruption of Vesuvius, the head of Ulleswater Lake, the Dead Soldier, the destruction of the Floating Batteries at Gibraltar, Belshazzar's Feast, Hero and Leander, and the Lady in Comus.

WYAT, Sir Thomas, a statesman and poet, was born, in 1503, at Allington, in Kent; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at Oxford; was a favourite of Henry VIII.; was employed on various diplomatic missions; and died in 1541. His poems have very considerable merit, and were printed with those of his friend, the accomplished earl of Surrey.

WYATT, James, an eminent architect, was born, about 1743, at Burton, in Staffordshire; studied architecture and painting at Rome; succeeded Sir William Chambers as surveyor of the board of works; was for a while president of the Royal Academy; and was killed, September 5, 1813, by the overturning of a carriage. Among his works are, the Pantheon, Kew Palace, Fonthill Abbey, various improvements at Windsor, Westminster, and Salisbury, and the wings to the duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick.

WYCHERLEY, William, a wit and dramatist, was born, about 1640, at Cleve, in Shropshire. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple, but paid little attention to law. His Love in a Wood, which was acted in 1672, gave him popularity, and he became a favourite of Charles II. and the duke of Buckingham. His marriage with the countess of Drogheda, however, deprived him of the smiles of the sovereign, and her jealousy embittered his existence. After her death, the succession to her property involved him in lawsuits, and he spent several years in

prison, till he was released by James II. He died in 1715. He wrote, besides the comedy already mentioned, The Gentleman Dancing Master; The Country Wife; The Plain Dealer; Poems; and some pieces which were published after his decease.

WYKEHAM, William of, an eminent prelate, derived his name from a Hampshire village, in which he was born in 1324. His parents, though respectable, were poor, and he was indebted for his education to Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester Castle. Uvedale not only educated him, but made him his secretary, and eventually recommended him to Edward III. By the monarch he was employed to superintend the building of Windsor Castle. After having held some minor church preferment, he was raised, in 1366, to the see of Winchester, and in 1367 was made chancellor of England. In 1371 the party of the duke of Lancaster compelled him to resign the seals, and he was persecuted by it for several years. Richard II., however, restored him to his dignities. He died in 1404. New College, Oxford, and Winchester school, were founded by Wykeham.

WYTHE, George, a signer of the declaration of American independence, was born in Virginia in 1726. His early course was dissipated, but at the age of thirty he reformed, turned his attention to literature, studied law and commenced its practice. At the breaking out of the revolution he was a distinguished leader of the popular party. He was for some time speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1775 was elected a member of congress. He was one of the committee to revise the laws of Virginia in 1776, and had a principal share in preparing the code adopted in 1779. Soon after he was appointed one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and subsequently sole counsellor. He was a member of the convention of Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States. His death, which was attributed to poison, took place in 1806.

WYTTENBACH, Daniel, a learned philologist, was born, in 1746, at Berne; studied at Marburg, and at Gottingen, under Heyne; and became professor of philosophy and literature at the Remonstrants College at Amsterdam. He was subsequently appointed philosophical professor at the institution called the Illustrious Athenæum, in the same city; and, in 1799, he succeeded Ruhnken at Leyden. He died in 1820. Among his productions are, an edition of the moral works of Plutarch; Precepta Philosophiæ Logicæ; and Epistola Critica.

X

XAVIER, St. Francis, denominated the Apostle of the Indies, was born, in 1506, at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre; studied at Paris; became one of the first and most zealous disciples of Ignatius Loyola; was sent to the East by John III. of Portugal, to propagate the gospel; performed his mission in Hindostan, the Moluccas, and Japan; and was on the point of landing in China, when he died, in 1552.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, was born, B. C. 406, at Chalcedon; was a disciple of Plato; succeeded Speusippus in the Platonic school; and died about B. C. 314. Such was his command over his passions, that the beautiful Phyrne in vain endeavoured to rouse them, though she had confidently wagered upon her success. His works are lost, with the exception of a Treatise on Death.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher, was born in the seventh century B. C. at Colophon, in Asia Minor; settled at Elea in his eightieth year; and died there at the age of more than a hundred. He founded the Eleatic sect, and his doctrines were delivered in verse.

XENOPHON, a celebrated philosopher, historian, and general, a native of Athens, was born about B. C. 445, and was a disciple of Socrates. After having borne arms at the battle of Delium, and in the Peloponnesian war, he became one of the body of Greek auxiliaries, who fought on the side of the younger Cyrus against Artaxerxes. When the Grecian leaders were treacherously slain, after the battle of Cunaxa, the arduous task of conducting the retreat was intrusted to Xenophon, and he performed it with consummate skill. Subsequently he served under the banners of Thrace and of Lacedæmon. He died at Corinth B. C. 360. Of his works, the style of which is admirable for sweetness, purity, and perspicuity, the principal are, the Anabasis; the Cyropædia; and Hellenics, or Grecian History.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, Cardinal Francis, an eminent Spanish statesman, was born, in 1437, at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile, and was educated at Alcala and Salamanca. After having filled various benefices, he became a monk of the Franciscan order, and obtained great reputation as a preacher. In his fifty-sixth

year, Queen Isabella made him her confessor, and, two years afterwards, he was raised to the archbishopric of Toledo. It was not, however, till he received the express injunction of the pope that he would accept the archiepiscopal dignity, and he continued to preserve the austere habits of a Franciscan. He subsequently became prime minister, and a cardinal, and Ferdinand, on his deathbed, appointed him regent till the arrival of Charles V. He died in 1517. Few ministers have governed with as much ability and firmness as Ximenes. He was also the patron of learning; founded various academical and other establishments; and employed the most erudite men of all countries to edit the famous Complutensian Polyglott Bible.

XYLANDER, William, a learned critic, whose real name was Holtzemann, was born, in 1532, at Augsburgh; displayed a profound knowledge of the classics at an early age; was chosen Greek professor at Heidelberg, in 1558; and died in 1576. He translated and edited various Greek and Latin authors.

Y

YALDEN, Thomas, a divine and poet, was born, in 1671, at Exeter; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; obtained, successively, the livings of Willoughby, Chalton, and Clanfield, and the preachership of Bridewell Hospital; was implicated with Bishop Atterbury, but was soon released; and died in 1736. His poems have been admitted into the collected works of the British poets.

YEARSLEY, Anne, a writer of poems, novels, and dramas, was born, about 1756, at Bristol, and was originally a milkwoman. Some of her verses obtained for her the patronage of Miss Hannah More, under whose auspices a volume of her productions was published by subscription, in 1785. The profits enabled her to open a circulating library at the Hot Wells. She died in 1806. Among her works are, Poems; Earl Godwyn, a tragedy; and The Royal Captives, a Romance.

YERMAK, a Cossack chief, who was born on the banks of the Don, in the last half of the sixteenth century. With only six thousand men he conquered Siberia. The subjugated territory he transferred to the czar of Muscovy, who loaded him with honours and presents. He was drowned in 1583.

YORK, Frederick, duke of, second son of George III., was born, in 1763, at Buckingham House, Westminster. In 1784 he received the title which he bore till the end of his life, and in 1787 he took his seat in the upper house. He narrowly escaped death, in 1789, in a duel with Colonel Lenox. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia. He was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders in 1793, and, after alternate success, was expelled from that country by the French. Nor was he more fortunate, in 1799, when he was employed in Holland; he being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention. His office of commander in chief, to which he was appointed in 1795, he resigned in 1809, in consequence of the charges which were brought against him by Colonel Wardle. He was, however, reinstated by the prince regent, and held it till his decease, on the 5th of January, 1827. It is but justice to say that he administered it in a manner which was highly beneficial to the army.

YORKE. See Hardwicke.

YOUNG, Edward, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1681, or, according to some, in 1679, at Upham, in Hants, and was educated at Winchester school, and at New College, Oxford. He was designed for the law, and took his degree of doctor, but he at length chose the clerical profession, and, in 1728, was ordained, and appointed chaplain to the king. His poetical reputation he had already established by the poems of The Last Day, The Force of Religion, and The Love of Fame; and the tragedies of The Revenge, and Busiris. In 1730 he obtained the living of Welwyn, and though for several years he (to use his own words) "besieged court favour," he received no further church promotion. His Night Thoughts are supposed to have been prompted by the death of his wife, whom he lost in 1741. He died in 1765. His poetical and prose works form four vols.

YOUNG, Arthur, an eminent agricultural writer, was born, in 1741, at Bradfield, in Suffolk. He was apprenticed to a wine merchant, at Lynn, in Norfolk; but quitted that business to engage in farming. In furtherance of his wish to improve the husbandry of his country, he not only made innumerable experiments on his own land, but also travelled over the greatest part of the British islands, and in France, Spain, and Italy. In 1770 he published his Farmer's Calendar, which became a popular work; and in 1774 he established The Annals of Agriculture. On the establishment of the Board of Agriculture he was appointed secretary, an office which he held till his decease in 1820. Among his principal works, besides those already mentioned, are his Tours in England, Ireland, and France.

YOUNG, Matthew, a mathematician and divine, was born, in 1750, in the county of Roscommon; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, at which, in 1786, he became professor of philosophy; was raised to the see of Clonfert by Marquis Cornwallis; and died in 1800. He wrote An Essay on Sounds; An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy; and The Method of prime and ultimate Ratios.

YOUNG, Sir William, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1750, at Charlton House, near Canterbury; was educated at Eton, Clare Hall, Cambridge, and University College, Oxford; was M. P. for St. Mawes, in 1783, and F. R. S. in 1786; and died, in 1815, governor of Tobago. His principal works are, The History of Athens; and The West India Common Place Book.

YOUNG, Thomas, an eminent philosopher and physician, a nephew of Dr. Brocklesby, was born in 1774; was educated at Gottingen and Edinburgh; was physician to St. George's Hospital, and foreign secretary of the Royal Society; and died May 10, 1829. Besides contributing a great number of valuable papers to the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and to many scientific periodicals, he wrote several works, of which the chief are, A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy; An Introduction to Medical Literature; A Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Disease; and Elementary Illustration of the Celestial Mechanics of La Place. To Dr. Young belongs the merit, which has been claimed for M. Champollion, of having discovered the means of deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

YPSILANTI, Prince Alexander, son of Demetrius, hospodar of Wallachia in 1802, accompanied his father when he took refuge in Russia. He entered into the Russian army, attained the rank of major-general, and was made aid-de-camp to the emperor. When the Greek revolution broke out he was chosen to hoist the standard of freedom in Wallachia and Moldavia. He was, however, routed by the Turks, and was forced to fly into Austria, where he was long held captive in the fortress of Mongatz. He died at Vienna in 1821. Ypsilanti possessed courage and military knowledge, but his almost insane pride wholly unfitted him for being the leader of an insurrection.

YRIARTE, Don Thomas de, an eminent Spanish poet, was born, about 1750, at Teneriffe; studied at Madrid; held office under government, and was made editor of the Madrid Mercury; and died in 1791. Of his works, which form eight volumes, the principal are, Comedies; Music, a poem; Literary Fables; Moral Epistles; and Miscellanies.

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ZABAGLIA, Nicholas, an architect, was born, in 1674, at Rome, and died there in 1750. His first occupation was that of a carpenter at the Vatican; but the various masterly mechanical engines which he invented, and the abilities which he displayed, caused him to be appointed architect of St. Peter's. Zabaglia is the inventor of the method by which fresco paintings are transferred from the plaster on which they were originally executed.

ZACCARIA, Francis Anthony, a jesuit, was born, in 1714, at Venice; succeeded Muratori as librarian at Modena; retired to Rome after the dissolution of his order; and died there, in 1795, professor of ecclesiastical history at the Sapienza College. Of his one hundred and six printed works, the most important are, Literary History of Italy, sixteen vols.; Literary Annals of Italy; Anecdotes of the Middle Age; and Numismatic Institutions.

ZACHARIA, Justus Frederic William, a German poet, was born, in 1726, at Frankenhausen, in Thuringia; was educated at Leipsic; was appointed professor of poetry in the Caroline College at Brunswick; and died in 1777. His poems, among the best of which are, Phaeton, the Four Parts of the Day, and Woman in the Four Stages of her Life, form nine volumes octavo.

ZAIONCZEK, Joseph, a Polish general, of a noble but poor family, was born, in 1752, at Kaminieck, and entered the military service at an early period. In the diets from 1788 to 1792, he espoused the cause of freedom, and for that cause he fought bravely in 1792 and 1794. It was he who commanded at Praga when that unfortunate suburb of Warsaw was carried by assault, and on that occasion he is said to have displayed more bravery than military skill. Severely wounded, he sought an asylum in Moravia, and was sent prisoner to the fortress of Josephstadt, where he remained till after the death of Catherine of Russia. On his being liberated he entered into the service of France, and fought under her banners, from 1797 till 1812, in Italy, Egypt, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. When the congress of Vienna assigned Poland to the Russian emperor, that monarch conferred on the Polish general the title of prince and the office of viceroy. These favours were fatal to the glory of Zaionczek. He forgot all his patriotism, became the devoted slave of Russia, and died universally hated by his fellow citizens, July 28, 1826.

ZARCO, John Gonzales, a Portuguese navigator of the fifteenth century. He discovered, in 1417 and 1419, the islands of Porto Santo and Mädeira. In 1421 he was made governor of a part of the latter island, and founded Funchal. Zarco is said to have introduced the use of artillery in ships.

ZENDRINI, Bernard, an eminent Italian mathematician, but especially celebrated for his skill in hydraulics, was born, in 1679, at Saviore; studied at Padua; and settled at Venice as a physician. His profound knowledge of the subject caused him to be appointed chief hydraulic engineer at Ferrara, and the same office, with the superintendence of all the waters, rivers, and ports, was afterwards conferred on him by the Venetian republic. He was also employed by the Austrian government and the republic of Lucca. Many works of great importance were executed by him. He died in 1747.

ZENO, of Elea, a philosopher, was born, about B. C. 463, at Elea, in Magna Græcia, and was a disciple of Parmenides. The invention of dialectics is ascribed to him. His native city having fallen under the dominion of a despot, he endeavoured to deliver it, but failed; and, being put to the torture, he is said to have bitten off his tongue, and spit it into the face of the tyrant.

ZENO, the founder of the sect of the Stoics, was born about B. C. 362, at Citium, in the isle of Cyprus, and quitted mercantile pursuits to become a philosopher. After having received the lessons of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon, he himself opened a school of philosophy in the Stoa, or painted portico, whence his followers were called Stoics. He taught for nearly fifty years; was highly respected by the Athenians; and died B. C. 264.

ZENO, Nicholas and Anthony, two brothers, natives of Venice, who, about 1388, are believed to have discovered the Feroe islands, Greenland, and Newfoundland. Their voyages were first published, in 1558, by Mercolini.

ZENO, Apostolo, an eminent Italian writer, was born, in 1668, at Venice. In 1691 he founded the academy "degli Animosi," and in 1710 he began The Literary Journal, of which the first twenty volumes are from his pen; the remainder being the composition of his brother. Having obtained reputation by his dramatic compositions, Charles VI., in 1718, invited him to Vienna, and appointed him his historiographer and laureat. Zeno resided for eleven years at the imperial court, and produced nearly forty pieces. He returned to his own country in 1731, and died in 1750. His theatrical compositions form ten volumes; and his Letters, and other prose compositions, nearly twenty.

ZENOBIA, Septima, queen of Palmyra. She was descended from the Ptolemys, and her mind was cultivated by the lessons of Longinus. After the death of Odenatus, in whose labours of war and government she had participated, she assumed the title of Queen of the East: pushed her conquests in various directions and rendered Palmyra one of the most splendid of oriental cities. Aurelian made war against her, and, after having gained two battles, laid siege to Palmyra. She was taken while attempting to escape; was carried to Rome to grace his triumph; and died there, in private life, about A. D. 300.

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter of antiquity, is believed to have been born about B. C. 497, and to have died about B. C. 400. He was a native of Heraclea, but of which of the cities bearing that name is not known, though it is supposed to be the Heraclea of Magna Græcia. He brought to perfection the management of light and shade. Of his own merit he had a sufficiently lofty idea; for, having become rich, he gave away his pictures, on the ground that no price was equal to their worth.

ZIMMERMAN, John George, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1728, at Brugg, in the canton of Berne; studied medicine under Haller in Gottingen; practised for some years at his native place; was appointed, in 1768, chief physician to the king of England at

Hanover; attended Frederic of Prussia on his death bed; was a violent literary op-

ponent of the Illuminati and the French revolutionists; and died, in 1795, a victim to hypochondriac disease. Among his works are, A Treatise on Solitude (once highly popular); An Essay on National Pride; and A Treatise on the Experience of Medicine.

ZINCKE, Christian Frederic, a German painter, was born, about 1684, at Dresden; studied under Boit; settled in England in his twenty-second year; became justly celebrated for the beauty of his enamel portraits; and died in 1767.

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Louis, Count, the restorer of the Moravian sect, was born, in 1700, at Dresden; was a son of the elector of Saxony's chamberlain; and studied at Halle and Wittenberg. He early manifested an enthusiastic turn of mind with respect to religious concerns. In 1721, having given an asylum on his estate to some of the persecuted Moravian brethren, he espoused their doctrines, and became the head of their church. To spread those doctrines, and procure toleration for the professors of them, he travelled over a large part of Europe, visited England, and even made two voyages to America. He died in 1760. The Moravians, and their head, were long the subject of many gross calumnies, from which, however, their meritorious conduct has amply vindicated them.

ZISCA, John, a celebrated Bohemian warrior, was born about 1380, of a noble family. His real name was TROCHZNOW, but he received the appellation of Zisca, or one-eyed, after having lost an eye in battle. When the Hussites rose in arms, to oppose the succession of Sigismund to the crown of Bohemia, they placed Zisca at their head, and he justified their choice by numerous victories over the enemy. Though he lost his other eye during the contest, he compelled Sigismund to submit to humiliating terms of peace. He died in 1424.

ZOEGA, George, an eminent Danish archæologist, was born, in 1755, at Dahler, in Jutland; was educated at Altona and Gottingen; resided for many years at Rome, as consul for Denmark, and was much esteemed by Pius VI.; and died in 1809. Among his works are, a treatise de Origine et Usu Obeliscorum; Numi Ægyptii; and the Ancient Basso Relievos of Rome.

ZOLLIKOFFER, George Joachim, a Swiss divine, was born, in 1730, at Saint Gall; was educated at Bremen and Utrecht; was, successively, a minister in the Pays de Vaud, the Grisons, and at Leipsic; and died in 1798. Of his Sermons, which form fifteen volumes, a part have been translated into English.

ZOROASTER, an ancient philosopher, of whose history little or nothing that is authentic is known. There are supposed to have been several of the name. The most celebrated, however, the Zerdusht of the Persians, is believed to have been the reformer of the Magian system of religion, and the author of the Zendavesta, which contains the doctrines that he taught. Irreconcileable differences exist among the learned as to the time in which he flourished. Volney fixes his birth B. C. 1250.

ZOUCH, Richard, a distinguished civilian, was born, about 1590, at Anstey, in Wiltshire; was educated at Winchester school, and at New College, Oxford; became regius professor of law at Oxford, principal of St. Alban's Hall, warden of the cinque ports, and judge of the admiralty; and died in 1660. His numerous works in civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence, all of them in Latin, are still esteemed.

ZOUCH, Thomas, a divine and biographer, was born, in 1737, at Sandal, in Yorkshire; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and died in 1806, rector of Scrayingham, and prebendary of Durham. Late in life the bishopric of Carlisle was offered to him, but he refused it. Among his works are, Memoirs of Sir P. Sidney,—of Dean Sudbury,—and of Sir George Wheler; An Inquiry into the prophetic Character of the Romans; and The Crucifixion, a Seatonian prize poem.

ZUMBO, Gaetano Julius, a celebrated modeller in wax, was born, in 1656, at Syracuse, in Sicily; and died at Paris in 1701. For the grand duke of Tuscany he executed, in coloured wax, several admirable works. The most celebrated of these bears the name of the Putrefaction. It exhibits five figures—a dying person, a dead body, a corpse in a state of incipient corruption, one half corrupted, and another in the last stage of corruption and a prey to worms. His masterpieces, a Nativity and a Descent from the Cross, are at Genoa.

ZURITA, Jerom, a Spanish historian, was born in 1512, at Saragossa, and, after

having been employed in various offices at home, and on a mission to Germany, was appointed historiographer of Arragon. He died in 1581. His greatest work is Annals of the Crown of Arragon, in seven folio volumes.

ZURLAUBEN, Beat Fidele Anthony John Dominic, Baron de LA TOUR CHATILLON de, a Swiss writer and officer, was born, in 1720, at Zug; studied at the college of four nations at Paris; distinguished himself in various sieges and battles; rose to the rank of lieutenant general; spent his latter years in literary retirement; and died in 1795. Among his works are, A Military History of the Swiss in the French Service; A History of the Swiss and their Allies; and A Picturesque Tour in the Thirteen Cantons.

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, Ulric, one of the most enlightened and tolerant of the protestant reformers, was born, in 1484, at Wildhaus, in Switzerland, and was educated at Basil, Berne, and Vienna. On his return to Basil, he was appointed a classical teacher when he was only eighteen. In 1506 he took the degree of M. A., and was chosen minister of Glaris. In 1512 and 1515 he accompanied the auxiliary Swiss troops to Italy, and was present at the disastrous battle of Marignan; a circumstance which inspired or increased his abhorrence of all war except that which is undertaken for the defence of our native land. In 1516 he was made preacher at Einsidieln, and it was at that period that he entered upon the career of ecclesiastical reformation. In 1518 he became rector of Zurich. Steadily but prudently he pursued his course of reform, and, in 1524, had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great council of Zurich. His influence among the Swiss protestants continued to be powerful during the remainder of his life. In 1531, war having broken out between the catholic and protestant cantons, Zuinglius was ordered by the senate to accompany the troops, and was unfortunately slain in the skirmish at Cappel. His theological works form four volumes folio.

THE END.

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